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Tuesday, April 14, 1959
Chaitra 24, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

11203

11204

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 14, 1959/Chaitra 24
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Publication of Speeches and Writings
of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

*1802 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1040 on the 16th December, 1958 and state

(a) the progress that has been made with regard to the publication of a collection of speeches and writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has been contacted in the matter; and

(c) whether the members of the Azad Hind Army who are at present alive, rendered any help in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) An Advisory Committee has been constituted to assist in the preparation of the book and steps are being taken to collect necessary material.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Their assistance is being taken.

45 LSD-1.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why so much time is being taken, as this was thought of very long ago?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The actual work has been taken up only recently and delay is inevitable, because we would like to have as many as possible of the speeches which he delivered outside, and they are not so easy to get. That is the reason for the delay.

संघ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस संग्रह के प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि ये भाषण हिन्दी में भी अनु-दित हो और अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में भी साथ साथ प्रकाशित किये जायें ?

डा० कंसकर : यह मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में साथ साथ ये भाषण प्रकाशित होंगे । लेकिन हिन्दी में उनका अनुवाद करके प्रकाशित करने पर जरूर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any contracts with the foreign countries which he visited during the last World War are being established and whether any materials are obtained from those foreign sources about his life and work?

Dr. Keskar: The Editorial Board is in contact with West Germany and Japan and I think they have been able to get a few speeches, but we would like to have more.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether all the speeches, including the controversial one, will be included in this collection, because of its historical background?

Dr. Keskar: I will not be able to say what speeches will be published and all that; these are details which it will be very difficult for me to answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the composition of the Advisory Committee and whether any member of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been associated with this Committee?

Dr. Keskar: I do not know whether there is any member of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's family on it, but a number of important members of the Azad Hind Fauj with which he was so intimately connected are, I think, on the Advisory Board.

Shri Goray: Are any of his speeches tape-recorded?

Dr. Keskar: We have had only one speech that has been tape-recorded, which we got from South-East Asia; that is the only tape-recorded one available.

श्री भक्त बर्षन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान योजना के अनुसार कितने खंडों में ये भाषण प्रकाशित होंगे और देर से देर कब तक ये प्रकाशित हो जायेंगे, क्या इनका भी अनुमान लगाया गया है ?

डा० केशकर: कितने खंडों में प्रकाशित करने की आवश्यकता होगी यह तो व्याख्यानों की सख्या पर निर्भर करेगा। इसके बारे में अभी कुछ कहना कठिन है। समय के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन हम जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether his speeches from Germany have been attempted to be collected and if there are tape records of those speeches, because they were broadcast?

Mr. Speaker: That was the very question that was answered.

Dr. Keskar: I have answered it, Sir.

पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अनुसार सभी राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की स्पीचिस और रीडिंग्स को प्रकाशित किया जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the Committee will issue a questionnaire and whoever knows anything will supply the information to the Committee.

Dr. Keskar: They are investigating as many sources as possible.

Pandit D N Tiwary: My question was whether the Ministry has any plan to publish all the speeches and articles of all the national leaders.

Mr. Speaker: We are going from one thing to the other. Next question.

All hon. Members may gather as much information as possible and give it to the Committee.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There is an autonomous committee.

Central Institute for Industrial Designs

1803 { **Shri Subodh Hansra:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Institute will be set up by Government for Industrial Designs;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the plan and estimate of the Institute have been prepared?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The question of setting up an Indian Institute for Industrial Designs is under the active consideration of the Government of India. The details of the scheme are still to be worked out.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether any negotiations are going on with T.C.M. or the Ford Foundation for the setting up of the Institute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, we are discussing with the Ford Foundation and they are willing to assist us in the establishment of the Central Institute for Industrial Designs.

Shri Subodh Hanada: What amount of foreign aid is expected from these two organisations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those details are yet to be worked out—what will be the component of foreign exchange, what will be the cost on construction, staffing, etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what particular designs, whether Indianised designs are being contemplated; and, if so, whether any charge has been put on anybody?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The designs will be those required for the Indian environments, and there may be some adaptation also of such foreign designs which are suitable to our conditions. But this will cover the entire orbit of small-scale industry, medium-scale industry and large-scale industry. No particular charge has been put on anybody.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether any particular design has yet been submitted to Government by anybody for consideration, and how many have been submitted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This Institute has to come, it is in the offing, and the details are being worked out. Before that we cannot collect the designs.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the place where it is proposed to be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That also has not been decided upon. The technical team of the Ford Foundation will tour the different parts of the country and make necessary recommendations which we will go into.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is it the object of the Institute ultimately to become the industrial consultants for the Government of India for various industrial projects?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, this is purely for a technical aspect of industrial importance, namely, industrial designing. As the House is aware, by suitably simplifying and modifying the designs, productivity as well as the life of the article can be increased and the cost of production decreased. Here the specific purpose is that of industrial designing, not to be industrial consultants on all aspects.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will any Institute be attached to the Foundry to be situated at Ranchi; is the Ministry aware of any such scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a separate question altogether. That is an Institute for machine designing. This is for industrial designing. Machine designing is to make prototype and also new inventions as to how to build up heavy machinery for the large-scale, medium type and small-scale industry. This industrial designs institute is for the product and as to how the product should be designed so as to produce it in the most profitable manner. The other one is for building up machines and their designs.

Wage Boards for Industries

+

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
 *1984. **Shri Keshava:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1228 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress since made by the Wage Boards for Cotton Textiles, Sugar and Cement Industries;

(b) whether Government have received any representation to grant interim relief to the workers pending the completion of the work of these Wage Boards, and

(c) the steps Government intend to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Cotton Textiles Wage Board has just concluded its hearings on the subject of wages of the lowest paid operatives

The Sugar Wage Board is hearing the parties at various centres

The Cement Wage Board has started hearing from the 2nd April, 1959

(b) and (c) Requests for grant of interim relief were received from workers in the sugar and cement industries and were forwarded to the respective Wage Boards. The Sugar Wage Board has already recommended interim relief for workers. The Cement Wage Board proposes to discuss the matter at its subsequent sittings

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the work of hearing the parties has been completed?

Shri Abid Ali: Not yet, Sir

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any directive was issued for the submission of the reports?

Shri Abid Ali: No directive has been issued to the Wage Boards

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the hon. Minister said that the Textile Wage Board has already concluded its work for the small operatives, may I know whether this Wage Board will also recommend some interim relief for the textile workers, and whether Government has issued any directive in this behalf?

Shri Abid Ali: No directive has been issued. As I submitted earlier, it is open to the Wage Boards to submit the recommendation with regard to interim relief also

श्री राम सिंह नाई बर्मा क्या चीमान् को यह बात है कि टेक्साइल वेज बोर्ड ने ट्राइब्यूनल्स और इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट को यह सलाह दी है कि जो बेजेज और डिपरनेस प्रलाउंस के मामले उन के पास आये वे वेज बोर्ड को रेफर कर दिये जायें और इस कारण मजदूरों को न्याय मिलने में देरी ही रही है और इंटेरिम रिलीफ का मुद्दा भी नहीं दिया गया है ?

श्री आबिद अली: पहले ऐसी कुछ बात हुई थी और हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा भी था कि जहाँ जहाँ ऐडजुडिकेशनस इस सम्बन्ध में चल रहे हैं उन को स्पष्ट कर के सब मामलों को वेज बोर्ड ले ले। लेकिन वह चीज चली नहीं।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how far the interim relief granted by the Sugar Wage Board has been implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: We wrote to the State Governments concerned, and no complaint has since been received

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that these Wage Boards were appointed in accordance with the decision of the Labour Conference, may I know whether the Government propose to appoint more Wage Boards in accordance with the decision and, if so, in which industries?

Shri Abid Ali: No such decision was taken by the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second portion of my question, namely, whether they propose to appoint more Wage Boards, should be answered—yes or no

Shri Abid Ali: Not yet

Mr. Speaker: Even when there is a recommendation the Government must consider it. But there is no recommendation.

Shri Jadhav: May I know what centres have been visited by the Sugar Wage Board?

Shri Abid Ali: Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi and Chandigarh.

Shri Jadhav: What about the centres in Maharashtra?

Shri Abid Ali: If hon. Members have any suggestion in this respect, it would be forwarded to the Wage Board.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government propose to fix any time limit for the submission of the reports by the Wage Boards in future, in view of the inordinate delay involved in the process?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not agree that there is any delay in this particular matter. But generally, with regard to the time taken, as I have explained earlier, this is a big work which has to be done and therefore necessarily time has to be taken. The replies which were to be received from various organisations did take some time in the earlier stage.

Shri R. C. Majhi: Since when were the Wage Boards constituted?

Shri Abid Ali: One of them was constituted two years back.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Government have since ascertained from the Wage Board for Cotton Textiles as to when they will submit their report?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा क्या श्रीमान् को यह ज्ञात है कि टेक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड के टर्म्स आफ रिकॉर्ड में सन् १९५६ की हालत को देख कर वैसा निर्णय करने का सुझाव दिया गया था। सन् १९५६ के बाद टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब होने से मिल मालिकों की तरफ से वेज बोर्ड के सामने वह हालत बताई जाती है और वेज बोर्ड

में देखल दिया जाता है कि वह ध्यान में न लाया जाये ?

श्री आबिद अली वेज बोर्ड में बर्कस और एम्प्लायर्स दोनों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और जो जो चीजे उन को ध्यान में लेनी चाहियें, उन को उसे लेना होगा।

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

*1895. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have requested the Central Government to increase the State's quota of steel to meet the requirements of small scale industries during 1959-60,

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the quantity of steel allotted or to be allotted for small scale industries to the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) The U.P. Government have asked for allotment of 7,780 tons of steel for the quarter April-June, 1959, against which they are being allotted 5,219 tons. The allocation of steel to U.P. for the same period in 1958 i.e., April-June 1958, was 2,041 tons. Thus gradually as the availability is improving the steel allocations to States for Small Scale Industries is being considerably increased.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that certain small units are almost facing closure for want of no quota or due to reduced quota of steel, and whether this allocation will help them, in running their units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it is obvious that the quotas have increased, it should help more production rather than closure.

सेड बचल सिद्ध . क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो स्टील यू० पी० बर्नमैन्ट को दिया गया है उस में भलाय मेटल भी क्या है क्योंकि उस के बिना बहुत कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज सफर कर रही है ?

श्री भगुवाई साह . भलाय मेटल तो भलग चीज है । यह मामला आइरन और स्टील का है भलायमेटल को जो कोटा है वह भलग दिया जाता है ।

श्री भक्त बख्श . माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ७००० टन से कुछ अधिक टन की मांग की भी धीर दिया गया है ५००० टन ही । तो मैं इस का कारण जानना चाहता हू कि इतना कम क्यों दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री भगुवाई साह . बात यह है कि घनी प्रबलिलिटी नहीं है । वैसे मैं ने बताया कि जितना पिछले साल था उस से दूना इस साल दिया जा रहा है । पिछले साल सारे देश के लिये १ लाख ७ हजार टन (१,०७,०००) स्टील का कोटा रक्खा गया था । इस साल उसे २ लाख १० हजार टन किया जा रहा है । हर एक की मांग आज कल ज्यादा ही होती है और उस तक पहुंचने के लिये आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जैसे जैसे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, वैसे वैसे ऐलोकेशन बढ़ता जायेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that a good portion of this allotted quota goes to the black market and, if so, what steps have been taken to check black-marketing in steel?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is presuming that when an available quota is given to a State Government, it goes into the black market. It is not a correct assumption, if I may say so. It might be at the actual user's level that some people might have sold out in a wrong way, but,

by and large, the production of small-scale industries in the country in the last three years has been phenomenally rising and that shows that it has been used to proper advantage.

श्री भक्त बख्श : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आधा की जा सकती है कि भगली तिमाहियों में इस वक्त जो कोटा है वह धीर बढ़ाया जा सकेगा ।

श्री भगुवाई साह : इस वक्त तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन कोशिश यह है कि जितना बढ़ाया जा सके, उतना बढ़ा कर हर एक को दिया जाये ।

Display of Indian Products in S.E. Asian Countries

*1896. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether well established Indian Business Houses in South East Asian Countries had offered to allot space for display of Indian products;

(b) whether this offer was made to Director of Exhibitions when he visited some of these places;

(c) how far have these offers been utilised, and

(d) if not utilised, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Government have examined the complaint of Mr. P. M. Shah, Editor of the Indian Exporter and Importer, who has made this statement after a study tour about the marketing conditions in South East Asia?

Shri Satish Chandra: Does the hon. Member mean a journalist of Hong Kong?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He is a journalist and the Editor of the Indian Exporter and Importer.

Shri Satish Chandra: We have not received any communication from him on this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know, whether this fact was brought to the notice of the Government—the name of Mr. Shah, Editor of that journal was just now mentioned,—namely, that China is able to capture the South East Asian market especially in textiles because the variety of Chinese textiles is superior and at the same time its price is comparatively cheaper or lower than ours and, if so, what steps are taken by Government to improve the situation there?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Export Promotion Council for cotton textiles has been in contact with the importers of those countries. The Government of India have got many show-rooms in South East Asian towns such as Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Singapore and other places which try to push up the trade in Indian textiles as much as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know, whether it is a fact that a Handloom Export organisation is being instituted and, if so, whether it is going to promote our textile trade in South East Asia?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is a Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council. The handloom organisation will be exclusively for handloom specifically, but the Export Promotion Council looks after all textiles.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Board that is going to be constituted will take steps to increase the export in cotton textiles.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is being formed especially for that purpose—export promotion of handlooms—and to pay special attention in that area.

Shri Hem Barua: But for your intervention, Sir, my question would not have been answered!

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Commerce and Industry himself has answered the question. I thought that the junior Minister might have given the same answer. Next question.

Housing Colonies for Weavers in Orissa

*1808. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any housing colonies for Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been started in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether any of these colonies have been completed so far;

(d) the number of weavers who have been settled in these colonies; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for undertaking more housing colonies for weavers in Orissa during the coming two years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two. One at Tora (District Sambalpur) and the other at Bajapur (District Puri).

(c) The construction of 50 houses at Tora has been completed. Construction of 40 houses upto roof level has been completed at Bajapur.

(d) 50 weavers will be allotted houses at Tora and 40 at Bajapur.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total amount of money which has been sanctioned for these housing colonies and the amount which was really spent and may I know, the share of the State Government?

Shri Kanungo: The State Government has no share. It has not got to

spend anything. The State Government have got to take loan and repay it. 33 1/3 per cent is in the form of grants.

As far as these schemes are concerned the Orissa Government, during 1957-58, sanctioned the construction of colonies consisting of 130 houses, and a sum of Rs. 93,600 representing the first instalment of loan was sanctioned. Subsequent loans have also been sanctioned.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether those weavers who have no houses have taken to resettling in these weavers' colonies or those weavers who have houses have taken to resettling in these colonies?

Shri Kanungo: The societies will decide as to who will be the occupants of these houses. Evidently they will give the houses to such weavers who have got the paying capacity to pay for those houses.

Shri Panigrahi: Besides housing, may I know what other facilities are being offered to the weavers who will be settling in these colonies?

Shri Kanungo: The whole programme of the Handloom Board for giving developmental assistance is a long one and I cannot answer it now.

Dandakaranya Scheme

*1813. **Shri Kistaiya:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'A' class P.W.D. contractors are not being given any contracts in Dandakaranya scheme in Pharasgaon;

(b) whether it is a fact that contractors are being brought from outside the area; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) No contracts are awarded according to the procedure laid down and no distinction can be

made between on contractor or the other.

(c) Does not arise

Shri Kistaiya: May I know how many local contractors have been given contracts so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It will not be for me to answer that. Our procedure is to invite tenders and if they come up to the normal specifications and competitive rates, we make no distinction between a local contractor and a contractor who may come from outside. If any information is required in regard to any particular contract, if notice is given, I shall be glad to answer it.

सेठ अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन ठेकेदारों के नाम ऐप्रूव्ड लिस्ट में दर्ज होते हैं उन्हीं को ठेका दिया जाता है या ऐप्रूव्ड लिस्ट के भलावा अन्य ठेकेदारों को भी काम दिया जाता है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : अभी दंडकारण्य स्कीम शुरू हो रही है और वहाँ पर काम करवाने के लिये कुछ तरीकें बन रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें हमारी कोशिश यही होगी कि पैटोनेज न हो, प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को नाजायज़ मुनाफा न हो और गवर्नमेंट का काम अच्छा, माकूल और सस्ते तौर पर सम्पलीत हो सके ।

Shri Kistaiya: Is it a fact that the local contractors have offered their tenders at lower rates than the outside contractors for making bricks, tiles, etc., and they have not been given the offer?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If they had offered at lower rates and if the quality of the article that we wanted was good and competitive I am sure their cases would have been taken into consideration.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कुछ लोगों से इस किस्म के

शिकायतें आई हैं कि वहाँ के जो रहने वाले ठेकेदार हैं उनको ठेका न दे कर बाहर के लोगों को ठेके दिये जा रहे हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि नहीं ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है शुरू से ले कर खासिर तक शिकायतें ही शिकायतें होती हैं मगर जाच करने पर सही बहुत कम निकलती हैं ।

Shri Panigrahi: The question is whether complaints have been received by the Ministry that the local contractors are not being given preference

Mr. Speaker: That is the question of Seth Achal Singh

Shri Mehr Chand Khana: Suppose I am working in Madhya Pradesh or Orissa If it is possible to have a local contractor I would like to help him and gain his sympathy and support But I am not going to give any contract to him if the article does not come up to the normal standard

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr Speaker: The hon Member comes from Assam

Shri Hem Barua. I am interested in Dandakaranya also

Mr Speaker: I cannot give an opportunity to every one of the 500 Members on every subject, because time is limited I will call him twice when Assam comes

Shri Hem Barua: This encourages regionalism

Mr Speaker Asking why local contractors are not given preference also is regionalism Next question

“भारत १९५८” जैसे प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण

*१८१६ श्री भक्त वर्मान . क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ

समय से “भारत १९५८” जैसी जो पुस्तकें प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं उनके अंग्रेजी संस्करण तो समय पर प्रकाशित हो जाते हैं, किन्तु उन के हिन्दी संस्करणों का प्रकाशन कई महीने की देरी के बाद होता है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) ऐसी पुस्तकों के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करणों को एक साथ प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही व जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री अ० च० जोशी): (क) व (ग) इस बात का खेद है कि “भारत १९५८” तथा ‘ग्याग्हुवाँ वर्ष’ के अंग्रेजी संस्करण के प्रकाशन के बाद हिन्दी संस्करण के प्रकाशन में कुछ देर हुई है । कुछ हद तक यह अनिवार्य भी है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी सामग्री के तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही उस का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है ।

यह इस समय सम्भव नहीं है कि सारी सामग्री मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार की जाये, क्योंकि इसके लिये बहुत खर्चा होगा । अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के प्रकाशन में समय के इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिये यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि अंग्रेजी में एक अध्याय तैयार हो जाये तुरन्त ही उस का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाये ।

Some Hon Members The English answer may be read

Mr Speaker: Yes

Shri A. C Joshi: (a) to (c) There has been a regrettable time lag between English and Hindi editions of “India 1958” as well as the “Eleventh Year” This is to some extent unavoidable as the material in English has to be translated into Hindi after it is ready

It is not possible at present to prepare all the material originally in Hindi as it would be too costly efforts

are being made to reduce this lag considerably by taking up the translation as soon as the manuscript of each chapter in English is ready.

श्री अक्षत वर्मान क्या शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जिस तरीके से सविधान का अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में समानान्तर अनुवाद हुआ है उस तरह जितने भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन हैं, उनका द्वि-भाषी प्रकाशन प्रथम 'डिप्लोमैट' संस्करण एक साथ प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० क्लेसकर) यह व्यवहार की दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं है खासतौर से इस रेफ़रेंस की किताब के बारे में। माननीय सदस्य खुद इस बात को समझेंगे कि जो मैटीरियल छाता है वह दो भाषाओं में एक साथ लाना यह हमारे लिये बहुत मुश्किल होगा और मैटीरियल छाने के बाद किसी न किसी समय उसका अनुवाद हम को करना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री अक्षत वर्मान क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रकाशन केवल देरी में ही प्रकाशित नहीं होते बल्कि उन्हें अधिक संक्षिप्त करके प्रकाशित किया जाता है, इसलिये क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि कम से कम जितने महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन हैं वे उतने ही बौल्युम में प्रकाशित किये जायें और उनको संक्षिप्त न किया जायें ?

डा० क्लेसकर माननीय सदस्य की इनफ़ॉर्मेशन के लिये मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारा रेफ़रेंस का जो वार्षिक प्रकाशन है यह एक बार पूरी तौर पर हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया गया और उसकी ६० फीसदी कॉपियाँ अब तक बिकी हैं और तब से हमको इसे संक्षिप्त कर के प्रकाशित करना पड़ा बरना हम बहुत हर्ष के साथ उसका पूर्ण हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रकाशित करते।

श्री मोहनदास माननीय मंत्री ने अभी यह कहा कि अलग अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में इस प्रकार का काम करने से बहुत बर्बाद पड़ता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन हैं वे जब अनुवाद के रूप में निकलते हैं तब वे इतने महत्व के नहीं होते जितने कि मूल में यदि वे तैयार किये जायें तो हो सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार इस बात पर कोई विचार कर रही है कि इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशनों के लिये हिन्दी का भी एक अलग विभाग खोल दिया जाये और मूल में इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन हिन्दी में तैयार भी किये जायें ?

डा० क्लेसकर मैं ने पहले भी कहा कि यह व्यवहार में कठिन है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से ही समझ सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जितनी स्टेटिक्सल इनफ़ॉर्मेशन है वह सब इकट्ठी कर के हिन्दी में हम प्रकाशित करते हैं। अब उस इनफ़ॉर्मेशन को उन मिस्ट्रीज में हिन्दी में तैयार करने के लिये हमको आदेश देना पड़ेगा जिसको कि वह मानेगी या नहीं, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता, तो यह सब बातें कुछ समय के बाद होगी लेकिन आज इसको करना शायद व्यवहार की दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं मालूम होता।

श्री जगराज सिंह अभी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बतलाया कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय यह आकड़े बगैर हिन्दी में दे सकेंगे या नहीं यह उन्हें मालूम नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने और खास तौर से सूचना मंत्रालय के लोगों ने क्या अंग्रेजी में सूचना और विचारना शुरू कर दिया है और हिन्दी प्रथम अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में उन्होंने सूचना विचारना किसकुल बन्द कर दिया है ? क्या खास दिक्कतें हैं जिनकी कि वजह से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के दूसरे मंत्रालय हिन्दी में ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे ?

डा० केशकर इस विषय पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है और इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर इस बत सजेप में देना हमारे लिये सम्भव नहीं है और किन्ही अन्य समय विस्तार से इसका जबाब दिया जायेगा ।

Shri C D Pande: The hon Minister said that 90 per cent of the books published in Hindi were not sold May I draw his attention to the fact that 90 per cent of the literature supplied free is not read either? So, there should be economy in such publications

Dr Keskar: My hon friend is entirely incorrect I have had occasion to say a dozen times on the floor of this House that all our literature, including publicity literature is sold out and not more than 5 per cent of books are distributed

श्री बाजपेयी क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस पुस्तक के अंग्रेजी संस्करण को बेचने के लिये जितना प्रचार किया गया उतना प्रचार हिन्दी संस्करण को बेचने के लिये नहीं किया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह पड़ा रहा ?

डा० केशकर हिन्दी संस्करण को बेचने के लिये अंग्रेजी से कृपा प्रयत्न किया गया ।

श्री जगत वर्मन क्या यह प्राप्ति की जा सकती है कि "इडिया १९५६" का जो संस्करण निकलेगा उसका हिन्दी का संस्करण कम से कम एक दो महीने के अन्दर निकाल दिया जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: This is suggestion for action.

डा० केशकर यह जल्दी निकले इसकी चिन्ता हमको भी है और व्यावहारिक रूप में हम जितनी जल्दी कर सकेंगे जरूर करेंगे ।

Cotton Merchants Association Raichur (Mysore)

*1817 Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether business in the Raichur Cotton Market, the biggest in the Mysore State, came to a standstill recently following a decision taken by the Cotton Merchants Association to suspend business, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir The business remained suspended between the 3rd and 12th March, 1959.

(b) The Cotton Merchants Association decided to suspend business as a protest against the open bidding system which was introduced by the Marketing Officer to the Mysore Government

Shri Shivananjappa May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to look into the grievances of these marchants?

Shri Kanungo: There is no grievance as such, because the matter was settled and the market was opened on the 12th March As far as the internal organisation of the market is concerned, it is the responsibility of the marketing organisation of the State Government

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the business has resumed now?

Shri Kanungo: It was resumed on the 12th March

Shri Basappa: May I know the quantity of cotton held up due to the stoppage of trade and the amount of loss the cotton growers have suffered?

Shri Kanungo: We have no figures with us because the control and the running of the markets is the responsibility of the State Government But, obviously, there must have been

some dislocation. The market was closed in protest against the new system, which is a good system.

Shri Sasappa: What steps have been taken?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that this Government cannot take any steps.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how far this decision to suspend business by the cotton merchants' association of Mysore has affected our market, both internal and external?

Shri Kanungo: Not in the least

Shri Hem Barua: In that case, both the market and the association are superfluous

Shri Kanungo: It is one of the primary markets where cotton is bought and sold. An improved system was likely to be introduced, which was objected to by the interests there. Now an agreement has been arrived at. As this is a very small market in a very small place, it has not hurt the trade of this country

Emigration of Indian Technicians to Canada

*1819. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a high percentage of applications of Indian emigrants to Canada and other advanced countries are from engineers, technicians and medical practitioners, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check this flow of technically qualified personnel to other countries particularly during the planning period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Citizens who are engineers, technicians and medical practitioners are not regarded as emigrants within the purview of the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 and

are, consequently, free to go to Canada and to similar countries though, as far as we know, they do not constitute a high percentage among those of our citizens who travel to these countries.

(b) No action seems, at present, to be necessary in the context referred to.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the total number of emigrants under the 1951 Agreement between India and Canada?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I require notice.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon Parliamentary Secretary has stated that the percentage is not very high. May I know the percentage and how far this percentage has affected our conditions here?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I do not have that information

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Indian Government has got a say in the selection of these candidates?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The people concerned are free to apply for jobs and the Government has nothing to do with that. But if a person is a Government-sponsored candidate then, of course, it is Government's responsibility

Shri Tyagi: Has any attempt been made to make a complete survey of Indian technicians abroad who are serving in foreign countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There is a national register. But I am not aware of any detailed survey being made in this respect

Shri Tyagi: Have any directions been issued to our Embassies to contact the Indian technicians and keep a list of our nationals.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I shall have this matter looked into.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there was an agreement between India and Canada in 1968 which provided that 300 technicians will go to Canada?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not follow it.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any agreement entered into between the Canadian Government and this Government under which 300 technicians per year will go to Canada?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, there is no such agreement.

Shri Tyagi: I want to ask another question. Have the Ministry received any applications from the technicians serving outside, in foreign countries, expressing their desire to come to India if they can get employment here?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Really, I am unable to answer this question, because I do not know what the present position is—how many such requests have been received by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister for Industry seems anxious to say something.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): If I may say so, several applications have been received from Indian technicians abroad, and recently the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has resolved to open register and also to create a pool of our technicians trained in foreign countries and local technicians also. Now about 100 of them are proposed to be taken in the national register for selection by the authorities concerned. We are trying to see that all such technicians trained abroad are utilized to the maximum advantage of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that the percentage is not very high. At the same time, he does not know the percentage. How do you account for this discrepancy in the statement?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I said it is not high. I do not know how low it is.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the medical test is also waived in case of technician candidate?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that Government does not undertake the responsibility of exporting these gentlemen. Whoever gets an offer, he goes; unless the Government itself sponsors the candidate, it has no responsibility. So, what is the use of laboursing this point?

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated the percentage is not high. That question was followed up by another one: what is the percentage? The hon. Secretary says: I want notice. I am really surprised. He must have both the figures with him.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I will get the information.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliamentary Secretary is quite young. He must give more information than asked for.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Arising out of the answer given by my hon. friend, the Minister for Industry, may I know the number of technicians registered already who are awaiting being absorbed in the services and meanwhile being paid some honorarium?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a new scheme under consideration. We are trying to see that suitable personnel can be engaged on payment of between Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month, which would be a sort of retainer allowance. And as soon as any public sector project or private sector project in the country needs his services and offers him a post that

place would be vacated by him and a new entrant would be taken in. I can assure him and the House that we propose to have 200 posts and if necessary, we shall enlarge the number of posts in due course

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

*1828 Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount has been collected by the employers in Uttar Pradesh under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 but the amount has not been deposited with the State Bank of India,

(b) what is the total amount of the Provident Fund Account including both contribution of the employees as well as that of the employers which has not yet been deposited with the State Bank, and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes

(b) Rs 20,18,641 12 nP at the end of December, 1958

(c) Recovery proceedings and prosecutions have been launched and other suitable steps have been taken

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that some of the employers have defaulted the payment of their contribution with the result the employees are not getting the benefits of the Provident Fund?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There has been some default and, naturally the workers have been deprived of some benefit

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it fair that the workers, who have paid their part of the contribution, should be deprived of the facilities to which they are legitimately entitled?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Certainly it is not fair. They must get all those facilities and action is being taken on the claims

श्री राजसिंह नाई बर्वा क्या श्रीमान् को यह विदित है कि एम्प्लायर्स प्रावीडेंट फंड की रकम को बंकिंग कंपीटल के अन्दर काम में ले लेते हैं और फिर मिल को लिक्विडेशन में ले जाते हैं और मजदूरों के हिस्से का प्रावीडेंट फंड भी चला जाता है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र डिप्टेल तो नहीं मालूम है लेकिन यह सच है कि यह रुपया जहा जाना चाहिये वहा नहीं जा रहा है । इसको बसूल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the lapses that are observed on the part of employers, will Government take steps to see that such things will not be repeated hereafter and make suitable amendments in the law?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I have been in touch with the situation in this respect and whenever I examine the figures I feel disturbed. I have been writing to the Ministers in the States that much stronger action should be taken for the purpose of recoveries, and prosecutions should be launched soon. This is engaging our attention, although I may point out that the major part of these arrears was in connection with the very earliest stages and the situation has improved. But it is not entirely to our satisfaction and we must think of more vigorous measures

Shri Easwara Iyer: The hon. Minister has said that action has been taken for the recovery of these amounts. May I know whether any prosecution has been launched for criminal misappropriation or for criminal breach of trust under the Indian Penal Code?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): In one case, the provision of the Penal Code also was applied, but we did not succeed in that, because the court said that when a particular law has got a penalty section, the prosecution should be under that law only. However I may inform the House that out of Rs 130 crores accumulated so far on account of provident fund only 16 per cent remains uncollected. Most of this amount, as my senior colleague has informed the House belongs to the period before the provident fund scheme was applied to some of these industries.

Shri Easwara Iyer: The hon Minister said that the court has said that action under the Penal Code is not possible. May I know whether it is the decision of the High Court or of the trial court?

Shri Abid Ali: We are prosecuting these defaulters according to the relevant Act.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know.

Shri Abid Ali: Our Legal Department also concurred with the opinion of the court. Therefore we did not take the matter to a higher court.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not a lawyer. He wants to know whether this matter has been taken to the High Court and the judgment of the High Court is there.

Shri Abid Ali: I have submitted that it was not taken to the High Court because our Legal Department also concurred with the opinion of the trying magistrate.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: Since out of this amount of Rs 20 lakhs, nearly Rs 15 lakhs is outstanding in Kanpur alone, may I know whether all the mill-owners who had failed were prosecuted and whether they are now regularly depositing this amount with the State Government?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of the total textile establishments in arrears, as I had informed the House the other day, prosecutions against 25 have been launched.

Shri Geray: The hon Minister has said that they have written to the State Governments, but they are not taking action. Have they tried to find out the reason for this reluctance on the part of the State Governments?

Shri Nanda: I did not say that they were not taking action. They are taking some action. I think this can be made more rigorous than what it is now.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Till the matter is settled through prosecution or through any other legal remedy, will the Ministry ensure that the workers entitled up to this time will get the benefit of provident fund?

Shri Abid Ali: The Provident Fund organisation is considering to accept a scheme according to which the workers, whose money has been collected and has not been paid to the Fund, may also get relief. Some reserve fund is being created.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this amount which is due from the employers is from exempted factories or from non-exempted factories?

Shri Abid Ali: Both.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा: जिन कारखानों को बन्द हुए तीन तीन साल हो गये हैं, उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों को तीन साल गुजर जाने पर भी उनकी जो जमा रकम थी, वह नहीं मिल पा रही है, मिल थोनास की काट्रीब्यूशन का मिलना तो भलग रहा, उनकी निजी रकम भी नहीं मिल पा रही है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री आशिष शर्मा: कुछ ऐसे कारखाने ज़रूर हैं जिन्होंने बर्कस के पैसे तो बसूल किये और फंड में जमा नहीं किये। उनके बारे में

जैसा मैं ने अभी दर्ज किया है बाबिलेट फंड संस्था एक रिजर्व फंड बना रही है जिस से ऐसे वर्कर्स को पैसे दिये जा सकें।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed twelve questions. Shri Vittal Rao should have risen earlier.

Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

*1821. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been short-fall in the fulfilment of the target of housing scheme for the plantation workers;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The original allocation of Rs. 2 crores for the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme is likely to be reduced to Rs. 50 lacs as a result of reappraisal of the Second Five Year Plan. The State Governments implementing this Scheme were able to draw Rs. 3.60 lacs only up to 31st March 1959 and are expected to draw Rs. 12.50 lacs during the current financial year for disbursement of loans to the planters.

(c) The main reason for the short-fall has been the inability of the planters to give to the State Governments adequate security for the loans. Various suggestions are being examined in order to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: To what extent have the housing requirements for plantation workers been fulfilled so far?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Under the Indian Plantations Labour Act, the plantations are to construct every year houses for 8 per cent of the total resident labour force.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any assessment has been made so far of the requirement of houses for plantation workers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not think that we have the exact figures.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether it is a fact that some tea plantation companies established in Cachar and Terai are in financial difficulties and had approached the Tea Board early last year for financial assistance to build workers' houses or for their improvement; if so, what steps the Government are taking to establish a Tea Financing Corporation?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As it is, there is financial provision made under this present scheme, that is, the Plantations Labour Housing Scheme. But the small plantations find it difficult to offer the necessary security to the State Governments who are responsible to the Central Government for the return of the money. That is the principal difficulty with regard to small plantations.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that tea garden labour in Assam live in the most deplorable conditions, almost in tattered huts. Why have the Government considered it fit to reduce this sum? What steps have the Government taken to compel the tea planters to put their security deposits with the State Governments?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The actual off-take of money was very little. During the last three years only Rs. 3 lakhs have been drawn. There is no point in keeping on paper a big amount which really is not being utilised. But all possible steps are being taken and various suggestions have been made to the State Governments so that the difficulty experienced by the plantations in offering security may be obviated.

Shri Basappa: What is the amount set apart for the housing of coffee plantation workers? Has any satisfactory solution been sent by the Coffee Board in this direction?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no separate amount allocated for coffee plantations. Plantation means both coffee and tea plantations.

Shri Basappa: Will the hon. Minister say whether a satisfactory solution is aimed at and whether the Coffee Board has given any solution? The hon. Minister has said that they are finding out a satisfactory solution for the fulfilment of the target so far as the housing of workers is concerned. I want to know whether the Coffee Board has forwarded any solution in this direction.

Mr. Speaker: Have they submitted any scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Not that I know of, but as I said, it is the State Governments who are responsible for the loans which are advanced to them and the plantations find it difficult to offer the required security to the State Governments. Therefore we are dealing with the State Governments. We have submitted certain formulae before them by which this difficulty may be got rid of.

सेठ अबल सिंह: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्लांटेशन के भलाबा जो हार्जिसन स्कीम के टारगेट थे सन् १९५८ के क्या वे सब के सब पूरे हो गये हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. How is it related to plantations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No it does not arise out of it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Government liberalise the terms of security?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not for the Central Government to liberalise the terms.

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Mr. Speaker: It is for the State Governments. Again and again the same question is being asked.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: But I understand that there is going to be a conference soon in Assam on tea finance and this matter will also be discussed there.

Shri Manasen: May I know as to what does the hon. Minister mean by inadequate security? Could he very kindly tell the House as to what does he mean by inadequate security? What definite measures do Government propose to take to obviate that difficulty? Also, is it a fact that in tea garden areas not a single tea garden has been able to avail of this facility of loans?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The principal difficulty is, the small plantations have all their assets mortgaged to the banks for the working of their plantations. Therefore, they are not in a position to offer the security demanded to the State Government.

Manganese Ore

*1824 **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) since when the policy of allowing non-quota holders to export manganese ore on firm orders, has been given effect to; and

(b) whether this policy has in any way improved the export position of manganese ore?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 27th January, 1959.

(b) It is too early to expect any improvement.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the number of non-quota holders who have applied for export of manganese ore and the amount of orders which they have received?

Shri Kanungo: So far, 17 parties have applied for offer for canalising. The total tonnage is only 71,500.

Shri Panigrahi: I want to, know the total number of non-quota-holders.

Shri Kanungo: It is not open to all. The offer is open to quota-holders and non-quota-holders. Non-quota-holders means men who have exhausted their quota. Obviously, these are all quota-holders who have exhausted their quotas.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether no-quota holders will also get facilities to export ore under the Barter deal agreement with America?

Shri Kanungo: I am not talking of the Barter deal agreement at all. It is a question of providing quota facilities for anybody who gets an offer of contract. Anybody, whether he is a quota-holder or not, if he gets an offer of contract, can get his contract implemented and quotas will be made available.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the basis of distributing quota between those who are quota-holders and who are non-quota-holders? What is the basis?

Shri Kanungo: Originally, quotas were given on the past performance. At the present moment, trade being slack, anybody, whether a quota-holder or not, if he gets an offer of contract then, his contract can be provided with a quota.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill Ltd.,
Kampur

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*1825. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Rita Palchoudhury:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regu-

lation) Act 1951 to investigate into the working of the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill, Ltd., Kamur; and

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was appointed only recently and it may take some time before the report is submitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Due to the intervention of the Central Government and the State Government, actually, the mill started running. Before the Committee submits its report, may I know whether the period which was extended by one month will be further extended and the mill will remain functioning?

Shri Kanungo: Closure notice has been taken out for an indefinite time.

Hospital for Mica Mines at Kalichedu

*1826. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the construction of a hospital for Mica Mines and Kalichedu, Andhra;

(b) the number of beds which are to be provided in the hospital; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the hospital?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Super structure (above basement) up to roof level has been completed. Roof slab is in progress. Only door frames have been fixed excluding shutters.

(b) 14 beds.

(c) Rs. 2,75,000.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this entire amount of Rs. 2 lakhs will be met from the cess that is collected on the export of mica?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been done under the Mica Mines Welfare fund. I think the whole expenditure will be borne by them.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that mica mine-owners live in palatial buildings and make huge profits, why is it that the Government has not considered it fit or desirable to raise the level of the cess put on the export of mica?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion. The hon. Member will try to get the report and leisurely look into the matter.

Electric Motors

*1827. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tariff Commission has recommended that to ensure the supply of electric motors to agriculturists at reasonable prices, the manufacturers should publish the price lists of motors;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accepted the recommendation; and

(c) the steps taken so far to publish the price lists?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(a) The indigenous manufacturers have been asked to display price lists of motors from 1 to 15 H.P. in a conspicuous manner. Most of the factories are following these instructions and periodical checks are being carried out.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any talk was held with the manufacturers in this regard and whether they have agreed to do so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. They have already agreed. Not only

that. As a matter of fact, the House will be glad to know that this industry has made tremendous progress. From 2.5 lakhs in 1955, the current production is 6 lakh h.p. which has already exceeded the targets. There is a slight excess in the market because production has outstripped the demand.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know, whether due to these efforts, how far the price of these motors has been reduced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: According to our current information, in the range of 5 to 10 h.p. the prices are lower than the landed cost of similar articles. In the higher ranges, the prices are more or less equal. For those which are above 50 h.p. the prices are 5 to 10 per cent higher.

Mr. Speaker: The questions are over. I will now call the hon. Members who have not been in their seats: **Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Raghunath Singh, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Kumari Vedakumari, Shri Kodiyan, Shri Warior, Shri Tangamani, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Raghunath Singh:** Absent. The questions are over.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

I.A.F. Canberra

S. N. Q. No. 22. Shri Jagannath Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pilot and Navigator who baled out of the I.A.F. Canberra recently shot at in Pakistan have arrived in Delhi;

(b) what is their present condition;

(c) whether they made any statement while in Pakistan territory;

(d) whether any enquiry was made of them since their arrival in India;

(e) if so, the result thereof; and

(f) whether the Canberra flew a distance of 100 miles inside Pakistan territory as alleged in Pakistan Press?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir, on the morning of the 12th April 1959, two days after

(b) Both members of the crew are in the military hospital in Delhi suffering from multiple injuries and severe shock

(c) Government do not believe that the pilot or the navigator could have been in a fit condition to make any statement as alleged.

(d) to (f) Until the pilot and the navigator are well enough to be interrogated by our officers and their versions obtained it would not be appropriate for me to make any statement which must be a matter of inference however obvious. However, the House will note that according to the latest Pakistan Press reports the Canberra was not more than 3 or 4 minutes flying distance from the Indian border

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The hon. Minister said that both the pilot and the Navigator received multiple injuries. May I know the nature of the injuries? Could both of them be in a fit state of consciousness?

Mr. Speaker: Now?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have here the medical report of Air Vice Marshal Bhatia who is the Head of the Air Force Medical Services. The pilot suffers from a compound fracture of the right lower leg. I saw him, it is pretty severe. His left ankle is fractured. His left knee is injured. His right lower arm has been fractured. He has got a spinal fracture. He has injuries to the pelvis and shoulder. He is suffering from severe shock, what the doctors call disorientation, incapability of co-ordination. Of course, he has contusions and lacerations all over. The Navigator is not so badly injured

But he has also got severe shock and disorientation. His right lower leg is fractured. He has multiple contusions and lacerations. So far as the present condition is concerned, they are well showing improvement and there is no danger to their life and they will be fit for service after several months, these injuries will take a long time to be restored to normalcy. What is more, on account of ejection from an extreme altitude, the doctor says, they are not in a fit state to be disturbed for at least another 3 or 4 days. This is necessary to avoid any complications.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what steps Government propose to take to dispel doubts which might have been created by the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan saying that the Sq Ldr made a statement?

Mr. Speaker: Here, he has made a statement.

Shri Vajpayee: No.

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member not believe what is said here? Why do hon. Members make light of this big House? Whatever is said here is much more authentic than any statement made by any other person outside this House.

Shri Vajpayee: I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must feel that they are the kungs of this country. Why are they under-rating themselves?

Shri Vajpayee: But the world has been misinformed.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we have informed them properly now.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the discrepancy in the official communique issued by the Foreign Office of Pakistan and the radar maps that they have issued to the Foreign Embassies in Karachi.

and if so, whether this discrepancy has been brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government so far?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not the only discrepancy. There have been discrepancies as between one statement and another, between the official and the non-official; there are large numbers of them. I am sure this House would not expect a Government like ours to chase these reports and issue contradictions of this character. We should wait for these pilots to give their own version. With your permission, if the House so wishes, I would be prepared to make a full statement of the position. There is no reticence on the part of Government to give information on this matter, but we should not fall into the error of making statements which afterwards we may have to amend.

Shri S. N. Banerjee: Since the hon. Minister has stated that the navigator was not so seriously injured, may I know whether it has been ascertained from the navigator that the Squadron Leader did not make any statement?

Mr. Speaker: They are not in a position to make any statement. That is what he has said.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have already stated that neither of them is in a condition to be interrogated.

Shri Panigrahi: The Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan Government. May I know whether any official reaction or any official reply from the Pakistan Government to this has been received by the Government of India, and whether the Government of India's demand for compensation has been well received by the Pakistan authorities?

Shri Krishna Menon: The position is that Pakistan has made a protest to us.

An Hon. Member: Counter-protest

Shri Krishna Menon: It reminds

me of the capacity of people to forgive those whom they have wronged! We have not answered this yet. We have made an oral protest to the Pakistan High Commissioner, and the Pakistan Government, I believe. But a more detailed protest which must contain a large number of details must come after this examination is over.

Shri Goray: We were told that both the officers have sustained injuries, and one of them is suffering from grievous injuries. Does it mean that there was something wrong with the parachute apparatus?

Mr. Speaker: After they recover consciousness, they may be asked what exactly happened. How can the Defence Minister answer? He was not there in the Canberra.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Handloom Cloth

*1807. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has investigated the possibility of exporting ready-made wearing apparel made of handloom cloth; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The matter is under investigation.

'On the Spot' Verification of Claims

*1808. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 406 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the 'on the spot' verification of claims of displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): There has been no further progress.

ईरान को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात

*१८१०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईरान के साथ भारत के निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या ईरान के साथ बाणिज्य तथा नीपरिवहन करार की अनुकूलतम राष्ट्र सन्धि वाली धारा को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई बातचीत की जा रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) ईरान के साथ भारत के निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) निर्यात हो सकने वाले भारतीय माल का व्यापारिक प्रचार करने के लिये १९५६ में तेहरान में एक शो-रूम खोला गया था।

(२) सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संबर्द्धन परिषद् का बगदाद स्थित कार्यालय ईरान के बाजार की देखभाल करता है, बाजार सम्बन्धी जानकारी एकत्र करता है और भारतीय कपड़े का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये प्रचार करता है।

(३) रसायनिक तथा अन्य संबद्ध उद्योगों की निर्यात संबर्द्धन परिषद् की ओर से १९५८-५९ में एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ईरान गया।

(४) जनवरी, १९५९ में तेहरान के एक प्रमुख पत्रकार को "भारत

१९५८ प्रदर्शनी" देखने के लिये आमन्त्रित किया गया था जिससे वह यह देख सके कि भारत में तरह तरह की क्या क्या चीजें बनती हैं, जिन्हें वह ईरान की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिये निर्यात कर सकता है।

(५) ईरान के साथ बाणिज्य तथा नीपरिवहन की एक सन्धि कर ली गयी है।

(ख) ईरान सरकार से हुई बातचीत के फलस्वरूप ईरान, १६ जून, १९५८ से भारतीय माल को अनुकूलतम राष्ट्र को दी जाने वाली सुविधाय देने के लिये सहमत हो गया है।

Fall in Consumption of Cotton

*1811. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of cotton by mills in India has fallen during 1958-59;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Consumption figures are available only for the first five months of the 1958-59 season i.e. September 1958 to January 1959. Consumption of cotton (both Indian and foreign) during this period was of the order of 21.67 lakh bales i.e. 20,000 bales less than the consumption during the corresponding period of 1957-58 season, mainly accounted for by a decrease in the use of foreign cotton, whose availability was difficult during the period. The decrease in the use was only of the order of about 1.4 per cent. In fact, more Indian cotton was used in this period of 1958-59 than in the corresponding period of 1957-58.

Community Industrial Corporation in Assam

*1812. **Kumari Vedakumari:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one pilot scheme for 10 villages about Rupoli Bowgong District of Assam under the name Community Industrial Corporation has been forwarded by the Government of Assam to his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is under examination in consultation with the Jute Commissioner.

Indian Engineering Goods Show-room in Singapore

*1814. { **Shri Warier:**
Shri Taghamani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Engineering Goods Show-room has been opened in Singapore; and

(b) if so, the nature of the goods exhibited?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Housing Programme

*1815. { **Shri Kadiyan:**
Shri Warier:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to promote the use of local building materials and improve the construction techniques with regard to the Rural Housing Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Village Housing Projects Scheme formulated by the Government of India contains a directive enjoining upon the State Governments, who have to implement the Scheme, that they should as far as possible, utilise only locally available building materials in the housing projects in the villages. The Scheme also lays stress on the production of building materials like bricks, tiles, doors, hinges, frames, rafters, etc. locally, on a cooperative basis; on setting up of cooperative industries for this purpose, and on preparation of suitable designs and specifications for houses by the Rural Housing Cells (being set up in each State) with due regard to local conditions and materials locally available.

2. The National Buildings Organisation has also already circulated to State Governments pamphlets containing useful information on such subjects as "Water proof renderings for mud walls", "Preservative treatment of grass and palmyra thatch for roofing", and "Treatment of bamboos" etc.

3. Action is also under way to set up research-cum-training centres in six selected engineering institutions for undertaking work on Rural Housing relating to research, training and extension. The functions of these Centres will include inter alia, research with a view to promoting the better use of local building materials and improvement of construction techniques for village housing.

Manufacture of Plate Glass

*1816. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made to manufacture plate glass in India;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought therefor; and

(c) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The manufacturers of sheet glass have been addressed to consider setting up of capacity for the manufacture of plate glass. There is, however, no definite proposal so far for setting up a factory only for the manufacture of plate glass in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

43rd Session of I.L.O.

*1232. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the 43rd Session of the International Labour Organisation is to be held in Geneva in June this year;

(b) whether India will be represented at the same; and

(c) if so, whether the composition of the delegation has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Not yet.

लघु उद्योग

*१८२३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात को देखते हुये कि लघु कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात में पीतल और कांसे के बर्तनों का दूसरा स्थान है, सरकार ने इन उद्योगों की उन्नति के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं अथवा उठाने जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) : पीतल और कांसे के बर्तन उद्योगों को अपने माल का निर्यात बढ़ाने का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए नीचे लिखे कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(क) निर्यात बढ़ाने के उपाय खोजने और सब सब पर प्रयत्न करने के

लिए इजीप्टियरी वस्तु निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद् की स्थापना । इन उपायों में नेलों तथा प्रवर्तनियों में भाग लेकर अपनी चीजों का प्रचार करना, व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजना, विदेशों तथा देश के लिए बुलेटिन निकालना, विदेशी बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण करना, वाणिज्य मण्डलों के द्वारा भारतीय निर्यातकों और विदेशी आयातकों में संपर्क कराना आदि शामिल हैं । परिषद् ने रंगून और मीम्बासा में अपने विदेशी कार्यालय भी स्थापित किये हैं ।

(ख) निर्यात संवर्द्धन योजनाओं के अधीन कच्चे मालों (तांबे, पीतल और कांसे के बर्तनों के लिये तांबे और जस्त के पिण्ड) के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था ।

(ग) कारखाने से निर्यात बंदरगाह तक निर्यात के लिए माल भेजने की व्यवस्थाएं की गयी हैं ।

(घ) माल निर्यात होने पर जहां भी संभव हो, सीमा तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों की वापसी ।

(ङ) इजीप्टियरी की कुछ वस्तुएं निर्यात के लिये कारखाने से निर्यात बंदरगाह तक पहुंचाने में उन पर लगने वाला रेल भाड़ा कम करने की सहमति मिल चुकी है ।

(च) दस्तकारी की चीजों के निर्यातकों को ऋग-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ; और

(छ) बाजारों का अध्ययन ।

Export of Indian Pepper

*1233. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in order to compete for

export of Indian pepper, the three shipping conferences i.e. Strait New York, Strait/Pacific and British Malaya East Canada have reduced shipping freight rates from Malaya, Singapore and South East Asian countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Not quite, Sir. The fact is that with the fall in commodity prices, shipping conferences have revised downwards the freight for pepper from ports on the Malabar coast and in South East Asian countries to destinations in USA and Canada.

Sports Goods

2967. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the names of sports goods exported from and imported into India during 1958-59, and

(b) the total value of imports and exports of these goods during the same period (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Exports from India—Cricket bats, balls and other requisites, Hockey sticks, blades, balls and other requisites, Polo sticks and balls, Tennis balls, rackets, frames, guts and nets, Football covers, bladders and other requisites; Badminton nets, rackets, frames, shuttlecocks and other requisites, Fishing hooks, rods and poles

Imports into India—Tennis balls and Golf balls, Fishing hooks, rods and poles; Badminton shuttlecocks Golf clubs

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 81].

Bicycles

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
2968. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total number of bicycles manufactured in India during 1958 and 1959 (upto 31st March, 1959) state-wise,

(b) the number of bicycles out of these sold in the country,

(c) the number of bicycles exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the same period (country-wise);

(d) whether any bicycles were imported during the above period, and

(e) if so, their number (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 82]

(b) In the large scale sector, during the year 1958 the manufacturers despatched 9,04,395 cycles from their factories to various dealers in the country;

(c) A statement giving information for the year 1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 82]

(d) The import of bicycles has been banned since July-September 1957 licensing period, but against licences issued in the previous periods some cycles have been imported in 1958 as shown in statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 82]

(e) A statement for the year 1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 82] Figures for 1959 are not available.

Silk Yarn

2969. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quantity of art silk yarn produced during 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item	Production in tons	State
1.	Staple Fibre	13905	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Cellulose Acetate	1772	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Viscose Rayon	10700	Bombay
4.	Viscose Rayon	2469	Kerala.

Import of Radio Receivers

2970. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio receivers imported during the year 1958, country-wise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during the year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). There is a total ban on the commercial import of radio receivers since October, 1957. However, radio receivers have come into the country, as part of personal baggage, as shown below, for the year 1958:

Country	No. of Radio receivers
U.K.	583
Germany W.	311
Netherlands.	325
U.S.A.	100
Japan.	177
Ceylon.	47
Singapore	127
France.	6
Switzerland.	8
Rest.	97
Total:	1,778

No foreign exchange was specifically allocated for this purpose. The

value of the above radio receivers comes to Rs. 435,000/-.

Public Companies Transferred into Private Companies

2971. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number and names of public limited companies transferred into private companies during the year 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): 58. A list of the companies is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 83].

Pakistani Visitors to India

2972. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during 1958-59;

(b) the number of those who overstayed even after the expiry of their visas during the same period; and

(c) the number of cases in which visas were extended?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) *8,70,862 Pakistan nationals visited India during the period from 1st January, 1958 to 28th February, 1959.

(b) *54,676.

(c) *22,019.

*This figure does not include information in regard to States of Mysore, Madras and Assam.

Naga Hills—Tuensang Area

2973. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been allotted

for 1958-59 for development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan for N.E.F.A.; and

(b) the amount spent out of that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Rs. 87.55 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 32.86 lakhs were spent upto the end of February, 1959. Final figures of expenditure upto the end of financial year 1958-59 are not yet available, but another Rs. 53.47 lakhs are estimated to have been spent by the end of March, 1959 making a total of Rs. 86.33 lakhs.

Quota of Cement for Jammu and Kashmir

2974. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of cement allotted to Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity lifted so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 80,900 tons.

(b) 13,822 tons.

Employees in Automobile Factories

2975. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state the estimated number of employees in Automobile factories in India as on the 31st December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information as on 31st December, 1958 is not yet available. The estimated number of employees on 31st December, 1957 was 68,968.

Employees in Jute Mills

2976. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state the estimated number of employees in

Jute mills in India as on the 31st December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): About two lakhs, twenty-six thousand.

Caustic Soda

2977. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of caustic soda actually imported in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 separately;

(b) the names of countries from which caustic soda has been imported;

(c) the main industries now using caustic soda;

(d) annual requirements of caustic soda in India; and

(e) the steps taken to make India self-sufficient in the manufacture of caustic soda?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a).

	Quantity tons	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1957-58	58,690	334.77
1958-59 (April-December)	49,718	324.67

(b) U.K., West Germany, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia.

(c) Paper, Textile, Soap and Petroleum.

(d) The annual requirements of caustic soda are estimated at 130,000 tons in 1959. This is expected to increase to 160,000 by 1961.

(e) Steps have been taken to increase the indigenous production by licensing additional capacity for ex-

pansion of existing units and installation of new units.

Naga Eastern Frontier Agency

2978. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the cultural programmes planned and executed in the Naga Eastern Frontier Agency during 1958 for its different tribes; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) In NEFA the cultural programme has been planned and is being executed under the guidance of Dr. Verrier Elwin, Adviser on Tribal Affairs. A Cultural Research Section has been set up which is mainly engaged on the study and collection of Anthropological data with special reference to social and family organisation, religion, folklore, dance and music and other arts from the Interior. Cultural Centres-cum-Museums have been established in each of the Five Divisional Headquarters and in Pasighat. The aim of the Cultural Centres is to promote dance and music of the people and for this purpose special stages are set up where dances and dramas are performed. The aim of the Museums is to present the tribal culture in its dignity and beauty and thus to increase the people's respect and pride in their own traditions and at the same time to exhibit samples of the best folk art of India in order to inspire people to make further effort in their Cottage Industries.

A Photographic Section has been built up with a fine stock of pictures. Artists have been engaged for preparing posters and calendars, with the tribal background and in the illustration of text-books.

It is also planned that one officer in each Division should write a small Monograph or booklet on an individual tribe every year for the next few years. The aim of these booklets is to provide the official staff with

the knowledge about customs and outlook of the tribes they have to administer as well as to make the scientific record. Collection of songs and stories in the local languages are also in preparation.

The following books have already been published:

1. Tribal Games,
2. Adion Ke Nritya Aur Git,
3. Myths of NEFA,
4. A philosophy of NEFA, 1st and 2nd enlarged edition,
5. NEFA calendars for 1958 and 1959.

In addition to the above, Art of NEFA and 7 monographs on Idus, Tangsas, Gallong, Dafas, Sherdukpens, Padam-Minyong and Akas have been completed and are in press. Special calendars for 1958 and 1959 have been designed and printed.

(b) Total expenditure incurred during 1958 is Rs. 2.31 lakhs.

Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951

2979. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many appellate officers have been functioning in each State under Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 since its enforcement;

(b) what is year-wise expense on such officers; and

(c) what steps have been taken for reducing this expenditure?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There is only one Appellate Officer for all the States, appointed by the Central Government.

(b) The post of Appellate Officer is held by an Officer of the Ministry, in Ex-Officio capacity. The amount of salary and allowances paid to him in a year amounts to about Rs. 20,000.

(c) Since only one Officer is engaged on the work, it is not possible to effect any reduction in expenditure.

Appeals and Revisions

2980. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of hearing appeals and revisions under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 is likely to be over;

(b) whether any targets have been fixed for liquidation of the work of appellate officers in each State;

(c) if so, what are these targets;

(d) whether any directions have been issued in this connection; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). No exact date can be fixed as this depends on the institution of appeals over which the Ministry have no control. The appeals are heard and decided expeditiously.

(d) and (e). There are no old cases with the Appellate Officer except those stayed by the High Court or the Custodian General. As the disposal of appeals is satisfactory, it is not considered necessary to issue any directions.

Competent Officers

2981. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the remaining work before competent officers working under the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 is expected to be finished;

(b) whether any targets have been fixed;

(c) if so, what are the target dates and what steps have been taken by the Ministry for ensuring that the

whole work of Competent Officers is finished by the target dates:

(d) whether any directions have been issued in the matter;

(e) if so, what are those directions; and

(f) how much expense has been incurred by the Government on the organisation of Competent Officers so far and what steps have been taken for reducing this expenditure?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The bulk of the work is likely to be finished by the 31st of August, 1959.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The work relating to composite properties is reviewed from time to time and suitable instructions are issued for removal of difficulties and simplification of procedure so as to expedite the completion of this work. These instructions are too numerous to be dealt with within the compass of the answer to a question.

(f) Rs. 1,43,54,308.

The Competent Officers' organisations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have been wound up. Substantial reduction has been effected in the organisation in the other States.

Assistant and Regional Settlement Commissioners

2982. { Shri Khadilkar:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules and procedure prescribed for selection of Assistant Settlement Commissioners and Regional Settlement Commis-

sioners in the Ministry of Rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, what are the rules and procedure?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The rules for the recruitment of Assistant Settlement Commissioners have been framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. A copy of the rules has been laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 84]. The appointment of the Regional Settlement Commissioners is made from amongst the P.C.S., I.A.S. and C.S.S. Officers and where such officers are not available, by promotion of deserving departmental people.

New Cycle Manufacturing Units

2983. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new cycle manufacturing units sanctioned this year till March 31, 1959; and

(b) the reasons for licensing the new units?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer to Question No. 432 dated 18th February, 1959 for information as to the number of units sanctioned during 1958-59.

Export Promotion Committee for Films

2984. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Export Promotion Committee for films has since been formed;

(b) if so, the names of members; and

(c) the nature of the powers and functions of this committee?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kekar): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) (1) Dr. B. V. Kekar,
Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Chairman).
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (2) Shri K. B. Lal | } Representing Commerce and Industry Ministry. |
| (3) Shri R. N. Phillips | |
| (4) Shri S. D. Kalekar | Representing External Affairs Ministry. |
| (5) Shri R. K. Ramadhyani | } Representing Information and Broadcasting Ministry. |
| (6) Shri N. J. Kamath | |
| (7) Shri M. B. Bilmoria | } Representing 'the Film Industry.' |
| (8) Shri Maganlal N. Savani | |
| (9) Shri Ajit Bose | |
| (10) Shri B. Nagi Reddi | |
| (11) Shri G. P. Sippy | |

(c) The functions of the Committee are to support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the export of Indian films abroad.

Manufacture of Glass Fibre, Filament and Yarn

2985. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1011 on the 16th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the proposal to manufacture Glass Fibres, Filament and Yarn?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Except for the manufacture of glass wool which has already been established on pilot plant scale in the country, there has been no significant development in the indigenous production of glass fibre, filament and yarn since Starred Question No. 1011 was answered on the 16th December, 1958.

Once the technique for the manufacture of glass wool is properly developed, the production of other items would, soon follow.

Specialised Training in Radio Engineering

2966. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the nature of the scheme proposed by All India Radio at Delhi for giving intensive specialised training in radio engineering to the new recruits?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): The Scheme for giving specialised training in Radio Engineering to new recruits has been designed to cater for 2 distinct categories of personnel who are recruited. Shift Assistants who normally do not have training in Radio Engineering before joining All India Radio are given instructions in the theory and practice of broadcast engineering for a period of six months. Direct recruits in the grades of Technical Assistants and Assistant Engineers who undergo a regular course in Radio Engineering as a part of their College training are to undergo an orientation course in order to make them familiar with the technical practices and standards in the Department. For this purpose an Engineering Staff Training School has been operating at Delhi with effect from 1st May, 1958.

National Productivity Council

2967. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representative has been included on the National Productivity Council from the Defence Establishments; and

(b) if so, the procedure followed in making selection to the Council?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Public sector enterprises are at present represented on the National Productivity Council by a management representative of Hindustan Machine Tools, and a labour representative of Sindri Fertilizers. It is proposed to give representation by rotation to other public sector enterprises including Defence establishments next year.

(b) The composition of the Council and the method of nomination is given in Rule 2 of the Rules of the National Productivity Council an extract of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 85]. Selection of representatives of public sector enterprises has been made by the President of the Council, on the authority of the Council.

Industrial Units in U.P. and Madras

2968. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for U.P. and Madras to establish some industrial units during the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted to each of these States?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 2.79 and Rs. 2.78 crores has been made in the State Annual Plans for the development of industries in the Uttar Pradesh and Madras respectively during 1959-60. It is not possible to furnish firm figures of allotment of funds to these States at this stage.

स्वर्गीय रास बिहारी बोस

२६८६. श्री भक्त बर्षन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री राम सांकर लाल :
श्री नि० वि० माईति :
श्री प्र० इं० बबना :
श्री वि० वास गुप्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १००५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वर्गीय श्री रास बिहारी बोस की अस्थियों को जापान से भारत लाने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक काय मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) . जापान से स्वर्गीय श्री रास बिहारी बोस की अस्थिया वापस लाने के प्रबंधों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, इसके बारे में सरकार के पास कोई नई सूचना नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में कामगारों की सहकारी समिति

२६९० { श्री भक्त बर्षन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि दिल्ली में कामगारों की एक सहकारी समिति बनाई गई है, जो एक अखिल भारतीय समाचार आंदोलन का संचालन कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सहकारी समिति ने सरकार से ऋण मांगा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऋण स्वीकार किया जा चुका है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना और कितने सत्रों पर स्वीकार किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो ऋण न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० क्लेवर) : (क) से (ङ). जी हां । ज्ञात हुआ है कि जून १९५८ में सोसाइटी ने कृषि मंत्रालय से अनावर्ती (Non-recurring) अनुदान और दीर्घकालीन ऋण देने की प्रार्थना की थी । कृषि मंत्रालय ने इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार न किया और उसे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को भेज दिया । इस मंत्रालय के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करे क्योंकि इस प्रकार का अनुदान देने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Accommodation for Class III and IV Government Servants

2991. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent. of Class II and IV Government Servants in Delhi have not been provided with accommodation;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to solve this problem; and

(c) the number of quarters built in 1958 and which are likely to be built in 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Medhi): (a) Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2349 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in the Lok Sabha on 26th March, 1959, and the Report of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for the year 1958-59. Requirements for residential accommodation of Government servants

are not assessed according to the classification of posts but according to various pay ranges. Against the assessed total demand of 36,267 residential units from Central Government servants in the pay range of Rs 60 to Rs 499 per month in Delhi and New Delhi, 16,751 residential units are available which correspond to 46 per cent satisfaction of demand. The bulk of the class III staff and some portion of the Class I and II staff is included in this pay range. Similarly, against the demand of 17,454 units from Government servants drawing below Rs 60 p.m. (Class IV) 6,552 residential units are available which correspond to 38 per cent satisfaction of demand.

(b) During the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, 6,812 residential units will be constructed for officers in the pay range of Rs 60 to Rs 499 per month and 2,128 units for Class IV. With the completion of the sanctioned programme the percentage of satisfaction will be 65 per cent for Class I to III officers drawing less than Rs 500 per month and 50 per cent for Class IV staff. Further construction to meet the bulk of the shortage will be taken up during the third Five Year Plan.

(c) The information in respect of the number of quarters constructed in 1958 and the numbers likely to be constructed during 1959 and 1960, for officers drawing emoluments below Rs 500 per mensem, is as follows:

1958	.. 2,951
1959	4,470
1960	4,470

Daily and Weekly Papers Published in Punjab

2992. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of daily and weekly newspapers published in Punjab during 1958-59; and

45 LSD—3

(b) the quantity of newsprint allotted to each paper in 1957-58 and 1958-59, separately?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Daily—12.

Weekly—47

(b) No allotment as such of newsprint was made prior to October, 1957 and no statistics are maintained for the quantity of newsprint allotted to a newspaper on the basis of its periodicity and language.

Allotments are made for the two licensing periods April to September and October to March and the basis for it since October, 1957 has been as follows:—

During the Licensing period 1957-58 (October-March), the entitlement of each newspaper for imported newsprint was worked out for 12 months both on the basis of previous consumption of imported newsprint and on page-area basis. After imposing a cut of 15 per cent and deducting the stocks and expected arrivals against licences on hand on 1-10-1957, the balance was licensed, either on the basis of consumption or page-area, whichever was lower. The newspapers were also free to draw supplies from Nepa Mills for their additional requirements. During the Licensing period April-September, 1958, the entitlement of each paper was worked out for six months on the basis of area of the paper, average number of pages and the circulation during 1957 and on the regularity of the publication. After imposing a cut of 15 per cent the balance was licensed. No cut was imposed where the entitlement was less than 10 tons. During the licensing period October-March, 1959 the entitlement was worked out for six months as in the last period. After imposing a 15 per cent cut, one-third was met from canalized imports and balance two-third was licensed. Where the entitlement was ten tons or less, the entire quantity was given from canalized imports.

Export of Cotton from Punjab

2993. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton exported from the Punjab State during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the total quantity consumed in the Punjab during the above period;

(c) whether Government have decided to allow further export of Punjab Deshi Cotton;

(d) if so, the quantity and variety thereof; and

(e) the countries to which it will be exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 86.]

(c) and (d). Punjab Deshi cotton grown in the Punjab goes under the main nomenclature of Bengal Deshi which also applies to Deshi cotton grown in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. So far during the current cotton season 1958-59, 2.5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi have been allowed for export. Further exports will depend upon the availability of a surplus.

(e) Exports of cotton including Bengal Deshi are allowed to all permissible destinations. The main buyers of our Bengal Deshi cotton are Japan, U.K. and France.

Bhooswami Representation

2994. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 841 on the 11th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether he has given his award in the dispute between the Rajasthan Government and Bhooswami Sangh;

(b) if so, nature of the award given; and

(c) whether both the parties have accepted the award?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to give the substance of the Award briefly in reply to a question. Some contentions put forward by the Bhooswami Sangh were partly agreed to.

(c) So far as is known, the parties have accepted the Award, and action is being taken accordingly.

Import of Machinery

2995. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of machinery imported for setting up factories in public and private sector during 1958;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the import?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). Statistics of actual imports are not available separately for the public and private sectors. Remittances for imports of machinery during 1958 were Rs. 121.9 crores on private account and Rs. 135.2 crores for capital equipment for Government projects.

(c) The import of machinery has been cut down, and import licences are now issued only for (i) export earning or import saving projects, or (ii) for balancing plant and equipment, where a substantial part of the foreign exchange expenditure has al-

ready been incurred, or finally (iii) where the foreign exchange remittance involved is covered by inflow of fresh foreign capital or long term credits from abroad, or by special arrangements for the import of capital goods made by the Government with other countries.

Production of Cement

2996. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of cement production in the country by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the quantity that the country will be able to export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The installed capacity by the end of the Second Five Year Plan is estimated to go up to about 10 million tons.

(b) It is not possible to assess what quantity would be exported. Efforts are being made to export as much cement as possible.

Export of Tobacco and Cigarettes

2997. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of tobacco and cigarettes exported during 1958-59; and

(b) the countries to which exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement showing the country-wise exports of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes during 1958-59 (April-December) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 87.]

Export of Woollen Cloth

2998. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be

pleased to state the quantity and value of woollen cloth exported to foreign countries during 1958-59 (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Export of woollen cloth during 1958-59 (upto December, 1958) was as follows:—

Country	Quantity in Yds.	Value in Rs.
U.K.	2,250	8,897
U.S.S.R.	2,61,376	35,04,033
Saudi Arabia	4,562	30,852
Afghanistan	31,636	3,14,129
Malaya	300	886
Iraq	1,800	9,600
Cyprus	1,770	4,673
Others	489	3,085
	3,04,183	38,76,155

New Industrial Units in Madhya Pradesh and Mysore

2999. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new industrial units which are likely to be established in Madhya Pradesh and Mysore during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the same by the Central Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 88.]

Cement Factory in Champaran (Bihar)

3000. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Indian Nation', Patna, dated the 26th

January, 1959, that rich limestone deposit in Champaran, North Bihar have been found, and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to set up a cement factory in Champaran?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) For the present there is surplus production of Cement in the country and therefore no immediate further expansion of industry beyond the capacity of 10 million tons per annum is being contemplated at present. However, the position of the industry is being reviewed, periodically.

Also it is for the entrepreneurs to send their proposals for different sites. When the periodical review takes place, all such proposals that have been received by Government, are being considered.

Chemicals

3001. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) how far the production of (i) sulphuric acid, (ii) caustic soda, (iii) soda ash, (iv) chlorine, (v) superphosphates and (vi) ammonium sulphate have kept pace with the targets laid down in the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) whether Government expect fulfilment of targets set for 1960-61 in all these items?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b) The target for the Second Five Year Plan and the production achieved in 1958 are as below

Name of the item	Target	Production in 1958
1	2	3
		tons
Sulphuric acid	500,000 tons	226,588
Caustic soda	150,400	57,188
Soda ash	253,000	89,431

1	2	3
		tons
Chlorine	No target fixed.	20,066
Superphosphate	500,000 tons	166,846
Ammonium sulphate	No separate target for ammonium sulphate has been specified, the target for nitrogenous fertilisers being 370,000 tons nitrogen including also double salt, nitrolime stone and urea	384,232

From the satisfactory level of production achieved so far, it is expected that the targets will be fulfilled in all cases, except nitrogenous fertilisers where the target is likely to be reached by the end of 1961.

जापान से लोहे की पतली तार का आयात

३००२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जाली बनाने के काम में आने वाली पतली लोहे की तार का वर्ष १९५८ में जापान से कितना आयात हुआ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): जाली बनाने के काम में आने वाली पतली लोहे की तार के आयात के आकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

अम्बर बर्ल

३००३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अम्बर बर्ल में कुछ नये सुधार किये गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सूत कातने के साथ-साथ उसकी लच्छी भी बनती जाती है और आठ

घटे का काम छँ घटे में पूरा हो जाता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : लगातार गवेषणा किये जाने के फलस्वरूप १९५६-५७ में अम्बर चरखे में बहुत से संशोधन, हेर-फेर और सुधार किये गये। १९५८ में एक ऐसा चरखा निकाला गया था जिस में सूत कातने के साथ साथ लच्छी भी बनायी जाती है। यह चरखा कैसा चलता है, यह जाचने के लिए इस देश के विभिन्न भागों में वितरित किया गया। हालांकि यह चरखा चलने में काफी हलका है और इससे अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उत्पादन होता है, फिर भी इस समय यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि समय की इकाई के अनुसार उत्पादकता में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायगी। इसका कारण यह है कि जो परीक्षण किये गये हैं, वे संख्या और गहनता की दृष्टि से सीमित ही हैं।

Bamboo Cottage Industries

3004 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cottage industries products being made out of bamboos on the basis of the report of the two representatives sent by Government to Japan in 1949 to study cottage industries in that country,

(b) whether these products have any market in foreign countries,

(c) if so, which are the foreign countries; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned therefrom each year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Government delegation which visited Japan in 1949, to study cottage industries, recommended that the fol-

lowing articles made from bamboo should be manufactured:

Fishing rods,
rakes,
plywood,
tiles,
mosaic and fancy articles,
flower vases and baskets,
knitting needles
buttons

In two centres—one at Arab-Ki-Sara and the other at Harduaganj (near Aligarh) which were opened soon after the report of the delegation was submitted, manufacture of bamboo articles like knitting needles, cages, mats, toys, baskets, buttons, plywood, screens, flower vases, etc was started. The majority of articles recommended by the delegation are, in fact, being manufactured in India under various programmes

(b) to (d) In the old trade classification which was current till December, 1956, bamboo articles were not shown separately. It was only in the revised trade classification which came into force from January, 1957 that some relevant information was included. A statement giving the names of bamboo articles exported during 1957 and 1958, the countries to which they were exported and the value of the exports, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 89]

Concessions to Importers of Books and Periodicals

3005. Shri Siddananajappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to continue the concession to importers of books and periodicals announced in July, 1957;

(b) if so, for how long will the concession be given; and

(c) what are the conditions for obtaining concession in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to continue the present policy until 30th September, 1959.

(c) A statement showing the import policy and the concessions extended for the import of books and periodicals during the current period, April-September, 1959, is given below. As will be seen therefrom while import of books and periodicals through post is allowed freely import by Established Importers is allowed on quota basis, and supplementary licences on ad hoc basis are also issued to them subject to the conditions mentioned in the statement.

Statement

(i) 100% Gen 100% Soft

(ii) The Collectors of Customs have been authorised to release consignments of books and periodicals coming by post without import licence.

(iii) Licences will not be valid for undesirable magazines and publications import of which may be disallowed.

(iv) Applications from Established Importers for supplementary licences will also be considered ad hoc on acceptable proof being furnished to the licensing authorities to show that basic quota licences granted to them for April-September 1959 have already been substantially utilised or fully exhausted. The last date for receipt of applications under this provision will be 15th August 1959.

(v) Applications from Actual Users like libraries, technical and educational institutions etc will also be considered ad hoc. Orders against such licences should ordinarily be placed through Established Importers

unless the Actual Users can prove that they will be in position to effect imports on a competitive basis.

(vi) Licences issued on soft currency areas will also be valid on Dollar area to the extent of their full face value.

(vii) The basis period for these items will be from 1952-53 to 1957-58.

(viii) The minimum value of the basic quota licence will be Rs 1,000.

(ix) Applications from Established Importers for additional licences for import of technical and scientific books (S No 169/IV) will be considered on an ad hoc basis, provided they adduce evidence for imports on consignment basis.

(x) Applicants for licences for S Nos 169-170/IV, will be exempted from payment of 'fees' and production of Income Tax Verification Registration or Exemption Nos in the applications.

C.P.W.D

3006 { Shri Easwara Iyer;
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Tangamani;

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the number of Jeep Drivers and Concrete Mixer Drivers in the C.P.W.D;

(b) whether any scales of pay have been prescribed for these posts, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) On 1st October, 1958, the number of Jeep Drivers was 17 and Concrete Mixer Drivers was 13.

(b) No scales have been prescribed for these posts specifically but the incumbents of these posts are placed in one of the following scales, viz. (i) Rs. 40-2-60, (ii) Rs 60-5/2-75, (iii) Rs. 75-3-105.

(c) As these posts were temporarily created for occasional specific purposes no firm scales were prescribed. The question whether all such posts should be continued as distinct categories with separate scales is being considered by Government.

Pay Scales of Class IV Employees of Rehabilitation Department, Agartala

3007. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notice has been served on the class IV employees of the Rehabilitation Department, Agartala for drawing their salaries at a lower scale than what they have been drawing so far;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the pay scale offered at present and the scale in which they have been drawing pay so far; and

(d) the number of employees who are likely to be affected?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a), (b) and (d). A notice on 11 class IV employees of the Rehabilitation Department appointed before March, 1953 was served by the Tripura Administration offering them revised scales of pay with effect from 1st January, 1959. This was done in order to bring them on the scales of pay as are admissible to class IV employees of the various Departments of the Tripura Administration.

(c) Present pay scale—Rs. 20—1—25.

Old pay scale.—Rs. 30—2—40.

Educated Unemployed in Madras

3008. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and

matriculates on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Madras State at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below:

Category	Number on Live Register as on 31-3-1959.
Graduates	1,764
Intermediates	1,483
Matriculates	28,142

Handloom Industries in Madras

3009. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Handloom Industries (small scale) started in Madras State on co-operative basis during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (District-wise); and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of Handloom Industries in Madras State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 144 during 1957-58.

10 during 1958-59.

District-wise figures are not available.

(b) The following amounts were sanctioned to the Madras State by the Central Government in the financial years 1953-54 to 1958-59, for the development of the handloom industry;

Loans—Rs. 3,52,79,760.50.

Grants—Rs. 3,63,90,763.22.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

3010. { Shri Kodiyam:
Shri Warier:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Co-operative societies established during

the Second Five Year Plan period so far,

(b) the percentage of workers in these societies;

(c) whether Government are providing any special assistance to these societies, and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of assistance given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Indian Labour Conference

3011. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the agenda for the next session of Indian Labour Conference has been finalised,

(b) if so, what are the subjects likely to be discussed, and

(c) when the session will be held?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) and (b) The main item on the agenda will be the subject of Industrial Relations, which will be discussed in all its aspects, at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference

(c) The session is proposed to be held at New Delhi in the last week of May, 1959

All India Radio, Delhi

3012. Shri Subman Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) what are the regional languages in which the programmes of All India Radio Station at Delhi are Broadcast daily,

(b) whether Bengali is one such language,

(c) if not the reasons therefor, and

(d) how many days in a month, Rabindra Sangeet is broadcast from the said Station and the number of such songs sung?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Spoken-word programmes of All India Radio, Delhi, are broadcast in Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu but songs are broadcast in several regional languages

(b) Bengali songs are occasionally included in the programmes

(c) and (d) In view of the practical difficulties, like paucity of transmitters and want of time, it is not possible to introduce programmes in Bengali or other regional languages from All India Radio Delhi. Occasional cultural programmes are the only things that can be considered

Inspection of Mines in Mysore State

3013. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) the number of mines inspected by the Inspector of Mines Government of India in Mysore State during 1958-59 and

(b) the names of those mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available

A.I.R. Station Cuttack

3014. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3398 on the 7th May, 1958 in respect of All India Radio Station Cuttack and state.

(a) whether regular programmes for Adivasi areas have since been introduced and

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) and (b). Programmes on a regular basis directed to Adivasi areas in Orissa have not yet been started in view of the paucity of radio sets in those areas. Tribal programmes are, however, broadcast 2 or 3 times a month in the Rural programmes of the Station.

Indian Trade Promotion Organisation at Frankfurt (W. Germany)

3015 Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1246 on 3rd March, 1959 and state

(a) whether an Indian Trade Promotion Organisation is expected to start functioning at Frankfurt (West Germany) this year; and

(b) the estimated annual expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Approximately Rs 5 lakhs for the first year and Rs 4 lakhs per annum subsequently

प्रधान मंत्री के नाम में कोष

३०१६. { श्री माधव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ज्ञान श्रृंखला के नाम से कितने और कौन कौन से कोष हैं, और

(ख) प्रत्येक कोष में अब तक कितना रुपया जमा हुआ और उस में से कितना खर्च किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख), प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा चालित

जो मुक्तलिफ कोष है उनका विवरण ससमन फहरिस्त में दिया गया है [संक्षेप परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सख्या ६०]। इस फहरिस्त में छ कोषों का जिक्र किया गया है। इन में से तीन कोषों पर्याप्त रफी ग्रहमद किदवई स्मारक कोष (Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Fund), आचार्य का रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर स्मारक कोष (The Chancellor's Rabinder Nath Tagore Memorial Fund) तथा मुसीबतजदा लोगों के लिये सहायता कोष (Distress Relief Fund) का प्रधान मंत्री जी के सरकारो पद से कोई साल्लुक नहीं।

मुसीबतजदा लोगों के लिये सहायता कोष (Distress Relief Fund) बहुत समय पहले उन धनराशियों से शुरू किया गया था जो मुसीबत दूर करने के निमित्त उन्हें जाती तौर पर मिली थी।

औरतो और बच्चों की भलाई के कोष (The Women and Children Welfare Fund) में ज्यादातर वह धन जमा होता है जो प्रधान मंत्री जी को उन के जन्म-दिन के मौके पर मिलता है। उन्होंने वह एलान किया था कि जो धन उन्हें उनके जन्म-दिन पर या उसके पासपास प्राप्त होगा वह औरतो और बच्चों की भलाई के लिये रक्खा जायेगा।

लोक कला की उन्नति के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कोष (The Prime Minister's Fund for the Promotion of Folk Art) तकरीबन सारे का सारा उस रुपये से बना है जो गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के संबंध में हुए लोक नृत्यों पर टिकटों की बिक्री तथा विदेशी सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों द्वारा किये गये खेल तमाशों से प्राप्त होता है। इस कोष के कुछ भाग विविध सस्थाओं को इस काम के लिए दिए गए हैं। इसका एक बड़ा भाग लोक कला उन्नति की सस्था की स्थापना के लिये रक्खा गया है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी का राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष (The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund) मुल्क की तफसील के जल्दी ही बाद शुरू किया गया था क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस समय आम सहायता के लिये बहुत चंदे प्राप्त हुए थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस उद्देश्य से एक अपील की थी और इस कोष के इन्तजाम के लिए एक बोर्ड कायम किया था। इस बोर्ड में वे व्यक्ति शामिल थे

- १ प्रधान मंत्री, अध्यक्ष,
- २ प्रधान, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस
- ३ केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री,
- ४ फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर्स आफ कौमर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि, और
- ५ टाटा ट्रस्ट्स के प्रतिनिधि।

यह कोष न ही तो सरकार के सुझाव पर शुरू किया गया था और न ही सरकार का इस से कोई ताल्लुक था।

यह कोष ज्यादातर बाढ़, सूखा, भूकंप तथा आग लग जाने की घटनाओं जैसे राष्ट्रीय सफटो के मौकों पर मदद देने के लिये और पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों की सहायता के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। कुछ एक छोटी-छोटी रकमों को छोड़ कर इस कोष से किया गया खर्च उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा गवर्नरों द्वारा हुआ है जहां कि उक्त घटनाये हुईं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष (The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund) में प्राप्त रकमों की पूरी तफसील समय समय पर प्रकाशित होती रही है। अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २८६४ के जवाब में ८ अप्रैल १९५९ को एक विवरण दिया जा चुका है जिस में प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष (The Prime Minister's

National Relief Fund) में १ जनवरी, १९५८ से ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५८ तक विवेधों से प्राप्त चर्चों के बारे में मुकत्सल तौर पर बताया गया है।

Tea Plantation Labour

3017. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of birth to death among the plantation labour stands at five to one and that the over-population has created a serious problem in the tea gardens, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The only information available is that contained in the records of the last census. The problem of over-population is not peculiar to plantations. The whole of the developmental programme of the country is aimed at these and other problems of our economy.

Minimum Wages for Mining and Breaking Ballast in Stone Quarries

3018. Dr Melkote: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have fixed minimum wages for mining and breaking of ballast in stone quarries of Bihar at Rs 15 per 100 cubic feet of stone ballast;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railway Board accept tenders which quote wages less than the minimum wages fixed by notification for mining and breaking of ballast in stone quarries;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from Labour Unions in this matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Bihar Government have notified Rs 2-4-0 per box of 25 cubic feet for "Mining, chelly breaking and transport"

(b), (c) and (d) Information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House

Export Promotion Council

3019. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid given to the Export Promotion Council in 1958 and 1959, and

(b) if so, what is the percentage on capital industries, medium industries and small scale industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The grants-in aid to Export Promotion Councils are given on financial year basis and not on calendar year basis. In addition to a grant of Rs 4,67,260 made from the Cotton Textile Fund to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, the grants-in-aid given, from general revenues, to all the eleven Export Promotion Councils for the year 1958-59 are as under

1 Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council	50,000
2 Engineering Export Promotion Council	4,25,000
3 Silk & Rayon Export Promotion Council	92,000
4 Cashew & Pepper Export Promotion Council	79,000
5 Plastics & Linoleum Export Promotion Council	95,000
6 Tobacco Export Promotion Council	45,800
7 Leather Export Promotion Council	20,000
8 Mica Export Promotion Council	23,000

9 Shellac Export Promotion Council	95,000
10 Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council	75,000
11 Sports Goods Export Promotion Council	91,000
TOTAL	10,90,800

(b) These grants are given to the Councils for work connected with the promotion of exports of the products of the particular industry as a whole. No separate allocations for Capital, Medium and Small Scale sectors within each industry is made

Tinned Fish Industry in Orissa

3020. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start tinned fish industry in Puri District in Orissa?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Ready-made Garments

3021. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ready-made garments industry has not yet fully developed in the country,

(b) the number of the present units working and their capacity, and

(c) the Textile Mills which are also having a department of ready-made garments?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is not possible to give the exact number of units with their capacities as most of them are small units and no statistics are available

(c) Messrs Sarangpur Cotton Mfg Co Ltd, Ahmedabad

Labour Co-operative Societies

3023. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning be pleased to state the measures, if any, taken to popularise and encourage the formation of Labour Co-operative Societies in States during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The available information is as follows:

Bombay.—Forest Labourers' Societies are given concession in the selection and allotment of coupes, exemption from payment of security deposit, favourable interest rates, sharing of profits and losses by the Government with them.

Small works are given to labour contract societies without tenders formalities and concessions like technical guidance, exemption from payment of security deposit, extension of financial assistance, loans for purchase of tools etc. are also extended.

Kerala.—A scheme has been sanctioned for the organisation of Labour Contract Co-operative Societies. Minor works are given to these societies at 5 per cent. excess over the scheduled rates of cost of materials and labour. 25 per cent. of the cost of works entrusted to these societies are granted to them as advance by the co-operative banks. These societies are exempted from furnishing security deposit for the works and the earnest money to be deposited by them is fixed at the reduced rate of 1 per cent. of the amount of contract subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

Orissa.—Local works are entrusted to societies without calling for tenders. State partnership providing working capital, loan share and subsidy to forest labour contract co-operatives is also being extended.

Punjab.—All unskilled works upto any value, and skilled works of small value are allotted to these Societies only by way of tender with the ceiling rates fixed by the respective

Superintending Engineers. In the case of Public Works Department (Electricity Branch), skilled works of limited value are allotted to the Labour and Construction Societies only by inviting tenders.

Himachal Pradesh.—The Societies were granted subsidies to strengthen their working capital under the First Five Year Plan of the Co-operative Department.

Manipur.—Minor works are awarded to such societies without calling for tenders.

The information in respect of other States and Union Territories is not available.

Manufacture of Scientific Apparatus

3024. Shri Ajit Singh Sarladi. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1306 on the 11th December, 1958 and state the names and location of new undertakings since set up for the manufacture of scientific apparatus?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): **Large Scale Sector.**—No new undertaking for the manufacture of scientific apparatus has been set up since 11th December 1958 in the large scale sector. Applications have been received from 5 firms for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up new undertakings for the manufacture of scientific apparatus. Many small scale industries, however, are springing up in this field.

Kanpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur

3025. { Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Jagdish Awasthi;
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the mill-owners

have approached the Central Government for financial and technical aid to restart the Kanpur Cotton Mills, Limited, Kanpur, and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Hunger Strike by Displaced Persons in Tripura

3026. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that more than a hundred refugee families have resorted to hunger strike in front of the Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate, Agartala, Tripura,

(b) if so, the details of the strike, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to dissuade them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) According to newspaper reports, 19 displaced persons started squatting in front of the offices of the Rehabilitation Directorate, Tripura on April 7 to emphasise the need for increased agricultural loans and against alleged bad treatment by the Rehabilitation Staff of the Administration. The Administration is looking into both the matters

All India Radio Station at Calcutta

3027. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements have been made to broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio, songs, stories, operas, performances etc., in Tripuri language; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). With effect from 5th April, 1959

a daily 15-minute programme for Tripura is broadcast from All India Radio Calcutta instead of from Gauhati Station. The programme consists of music, spoken-word items, news, etc.

Pakistani Firing

3028. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops maintained heavy machine gun fire on the Mahisashan and Barapuni sectors, 10 miles from Karimganj and tried to blow up an important bridge near Mahisashan, and

(b) if so, the details of the damages caused by Pakistani firing there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) At 0900 hours on the 26th March, 1959, Pakistani troops started heavy machinegun fire on our Border Out Posts near Jatu and Barapuni. The firing was later extended to Mahisashan and continued upto the 1st April 1959. A cease-fire has been made effective from 0530 hours on the 2nd April, 1959.

No attempt by Pakistani troops was made to blow up the bridge near Mahisashan nor any damage is reported to have been caused to any property as a result of Pakistani firing.

Machine for Plucking Tea Leaves

3029. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a machine for plucking tea leaves has been designed in England, Sweden, Belgium, Germany and France,

(b) if so, what is the labour saving value; and

(c) what is its cost?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Raw Jute

3030. Shri Antrudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 13th February, 1959, and state:

(a) the result of the various steps taken since December, 1958 to stimulate prices of raw jute;

(b) the quantity of jute purchased by the State Trading Corporation since December, 1958 upto 31st March, 1959; and

(c) the present wholesale prices of raw jute at different centres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (c). A statement showing the wholesale prices of raw jute in certain important centres is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 91]. It will be seen that the prices have generally registered an upward trend.

(b) 49,315 maunds.

Middle Class Displaced Persons in Manipur

3031. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of housing loans and subsidies granted to middle class displaced persons at Mantripukhri in Manipur; and

(b) the number of middle class families settled there and the highest amount granted to a single family?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the

Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

12.03 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BORDER INCIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of four adjournment motions on the same matter, from Shri Hem Barua, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Panigrahi....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kampur): My adjournment motion is not on the same matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Assar and Shri Vajpayee. The subject is:

"The situation arising out of about 200 Pakistanis trespassing....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Not 200 but 300.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not 200 but 300.

Mr. Speaker: All right, it is 300. It reads thus:

"The situation arising out of about 300 Pakistanis trespassing into Indian territory at Bhara-garoljhora, Cooch-Bihar, and setting fire to a dozen houses there, looting and damaging property, fatally assaulting an Indian national, carrying away of 40 heads of cattle from the area on the evening of 10th April, 1959."

Along with this, a paper cutting has also been sent to me, of the P.T.I. report. What has the hon. Minister to say?

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on this matter now.

Shri Hem Barua: I want the Deputy Minister to bear in mind a particular point, and that is what I want to point

out Thereafter, she can make her statement

Mr. Speaker: As for whatever has appeared in the newspaper, the cutting has been sent to me. If the hon Member has received any information by telegram or a letter directly, I am prepared to accept his statement. But if he merely wants to paraphrase what has appeared in the newspaper, I would say I can also paraphrase it.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): We have received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar, which says that on the 10th April, Id day, about 250 Pak nationals armed with swords, daggers and lathis raided village Baragarah jhara, P S (Dinhata) set fire to 11 houses carried away 36 heads of cattle, one Indian national Chandramohan Burman who resisted was seriously injured and subsequently died. Police pickets have been posted in the area, and a protest has been lodged with District Magistrate, Rangpur, and protest is also being lodged with the Government of Pakistan at Karachi.

We have also demanded that the offenders should be punished.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any compensation is demanded for the damage caused to property and life? One Indian has died, as a result of sustained injuries. May I know whether any compensation is demanded from the Pakistan Government, so far as the lifting up of the cattle is concerned, so far as damage caused to property is concerned, and so far as damage caused to the life of an Indian is concerned?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All this will be included in the protest that is being lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: What about compensation?

Mr. Speaker: All this will be included. The language of the statement is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what our security measures there are. For, 250 people have entered, and not a soul has been arrested by either our police or those in charge there, they have looted it very well. I want to know what our security measures are, for, it is a case of 250 people entering, it was not the case of one man who killed some people and went away, but it was a case of 250 people getting into a village.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the one to the other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what the security arrangements are.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wanted to know what the security arrangements were. It is no good repeating this question and saying 250 people, 250 people.

If these things happen, what are the special security measures, if any, that have been adopted? Are the normal security measures enough? This is a matter which agitates the mind of everyone, as soon as he looks into the newspaper regarding this matter. Hon. Members will be satisfied if everything that has to be done has been done. They want details.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The normal security arrangements are available. This is an extraordinary event, as a result of exuberance of Id, I suppose, they thought that this was an occasion for a special raid. I have also stated in my answer that police pickets have been posted, and all security arrangements are being made.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Are we to understand that there were no police pickets before this violation of Indian territory?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Special measures have been taken to guard this border, but

[Shri G. B. Pant]

It extends over 1500 miles, and when a large army or a group consisting of 250 persons attacks an isolated corner at any one time no one man can be arrested by anyone. (Interruptions) I quite agree with the Members opposite that everything possible should be done ..

Shri Vajpayee: It is not being done

Shri G. B. Pant: to prevent such occurrences or their recurrence. We all feel distressed over this, and it is unfortunate that the Pakistan Government should not have put an end to this. So, we would like to do all that we can.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the 1500-mile border? The entire border is not peopled, it is not populated fully, it is populated only in parts. Therefore, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister go on saying, "How are we to defend this long border?" This has almost become a pet argument with them. And it has made us very sorry and unhappy also.

Shri G. B. Pant: A number of check-posts have been started.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not a party to this adjournment motion.

Shri Tyagi: I just wanted to get a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I would only suggest to all hon. Members one thing, since this agitates the minds of all hon. Members, Government are saying that they are taking all possible steps, if in spite of it, hon. Members feel that sufficient steps have to be taken, as early as possible they will go and see the border and then come and suggest to hon. Ministers what more may be done. After all, I have to go by what appears in the press. (Interruptions) Hon. Members are naturally agitated over this. Everyone in this country will certainly be agitated over what is happening; and the Home

Minister and the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs have all stated that all possible steps are being taken. Nobody intentionally allows anybody to come into our territory. If, still, something more can be done, I would urge hon. Members to go and study these matters from time to time on the spot and then come back and tell them what can be done.

Of course, four heads are better than one.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not send a parliamentary delegation to this area?

Shri Tyagi: Is Parliament entitled to get some information with regard to the position obtaining before this incident happened? It is not only the Members opposite, but even Members on this side, who are anxious that the border should be duly protected.

I want to know whether there is any territorial police arrangement on the eastern border or not, and how far the police post was from this village, and whether the villagers have been issued any gun licences, so that they can protect themselves against such sort of incidents.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as specific questions are concerned, if they are put down, answers will be given, but it is difficult for me to say how far the policemen were from that particular spot at that particular point of time, but we will try to find out.

Shri Tyagi: It is a pity that the hon. Minister is ignorant of the conditions obtaining in spite of the fact that such a serious incident has happened there.

Shri G. B. Pant: Hon. Members should realise that a telegram has been received only now, and only now we know what is given in the telegram. It is not possible for everyone to know everything at every time, and many people can be ignorant about many things.

**11299 Displaced Persons CHAITRA 24, 1951 (SAKA) Re: Remission of 11300
(Compensation and suspension period
Rehabilitation) Amend- of Shri Arjun Singh
ment Bill Bhadauria**

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, I do not think it necessary that I should give consent to these adjournment motions. If they want to elicit any further information, I will allow a short notice question on this matter, and request the hon. Minister to make a full statement, to get the details as quickly as possible.

12.11 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

**AMENDMENT TO COTTON TEXTILES
(CONTROL) ORDER**

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No SO 560 dated the 14th March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1350/59].

12.11½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to present the Fifty-Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Tourism

12.12 hrs.

**DISPLACED PERSONS* (COMPEN-
SATION AND REHABILITA-
TION) AMENDMENT BILL**

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

**RE: REMISSION OF SUSPENSION
PERIOD OF SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADAURIA.**

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria): On a point of information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ६ अप्रैल को जो सदन में अप्रिय घटना हुई थी और श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया को सदन से उठा कर बाहर ले जाया गया था और उनको सात दिन के बास्ते सदन से निष्काशित कर दिया गया था, उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक मोशन दिया था जिसमें मैंने श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया को क्षमा करने का अनुरोध किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या हुआ ?

Mr. Speaker: I was looking around whether any hon. Member would get up and move, but I have gone to other subjects. Tomorrow, as soon as the questions are over, I will allow opportunity for hon. Members to move their motion.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 14th April, 1959.

1214 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation

Out of eight hours allotted for these Demands, 7 hours and 27 minutes now remain

The list of selected cut motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to hon Members on the 11th April. Those cut motions may be moved, subject to their being otherwise admissible

Shri Vasudevan Nair was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech

Need to do away with regional disparity in allocation of funds to areas under Community Development programmes

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to consult Panchayats in regard to development works in Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Misuse of jeeps by National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks authorities

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure of social education programme because of no follow-up activities

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move,

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Role of the Block Development Officers and the Village-level workers

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Absence of any provision in the Block budgets for maintaining and repairing the existing and old village roads

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Bureaucratic and official outlook still dominating the various activities of the Block administration

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100."

Slow progress of minor irrigation programmes in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to encourage village and small-scale industries and industrial co-operative societies in National Extension Service and Community Development areas

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Present composition and functions of the Block Advisory Committees

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Defective working of the credit co-operative and other co-operative organisations

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for proper evaluation of the work done in NES and CD Blocks for increasing agricultural production

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need for making full utilisation of all available local resources of improved seeds, manures and irrigation water

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

vice and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Slow progress in implementing the recommendations of the Study Teams

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Pattern of expenditure agreed to in the revised schematic budgets for stage I and stage II blocks

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Programme of village leader training adopted and put to practice by the Block Development Authorities

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Slow progress in implementing programmes relating to animal husbandry and fisheries in Block areas due to shortage of qualified technical personnel

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Need to simplify law relating to co-operatives

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Failure in encouraging the labour contract co-operative societies in N.E.S. & C.D. Block areas

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for opening National Extension Service Blocks in Deogarh and Rairakhole sub-divisions in Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development Projects and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for opening an Oriental Training Centre at Angul, Orissa for training of Block Development Officers from this year

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development Projects and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to provide sufficient number of service co-operatives all over India

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide enough irrigation and minor irrigation schemes under the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to understand the real difficulties of the farmers in regard to co-operatives

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Problem of agricultural finance

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the recommendations made by All India Rural Credit Survey

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Misuse of government vehicles by National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks authorities

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop corruption in the Department

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvalla): Last time I was referring to a report by the study group of the Agriculture Ministry on co-operative policy, and then I was trying to make out that the Government should give serious thought before finally adopting that report and implementing it.

I would like to say a few words on the hotly discussed topic of co-operative farming. The hon. Prime Minister in his introductory remarks stated that he believes that this policy of co-operative farming is, on the whole, accepted by the entire country. I feel that that statement is quite correct, but that does not mean that there is not opposition to this policy, that there is not very strong criticism of even the fundamental approach of this policy of co-operative farming.

Even yesterday I read a very long speech by Shri C. Rajagopalachari, when he was addressing a conference of agriculturists. He was criticising this policy and asking the Government to drop this policy. So, a lot of discussion is necessary on this issue even now and we have to thrash out many points.

Even in this very House we have got our friend Shri Masani who very strongly disagrees with this policy. He has moved a cut motion on this very Demand to discuss this policy of co-operative farming.

We feel that we have to create certain prerequisites before we launch upon this scheme of co-operative farming. I understand that all the resolutions passed by the Congress on this issue have made it very clear that we are going to have this co-operative farming only after three years, and during this period of three years we are going to have only service co-operatives. But apart from the service co-operatives, to me the most important pre-requisite necessary for successful co-operative farming is basic land reforms.

I know that the discussion of land reforms is not very relevant here. I cannot imagine successful co-operative farming without implementing the policy of ceiling on holdings of land because, retaining powerful landholders in the countryside you cannot have successful co-operative farming. The result will be that these co-operatives will turn out to be the pocket organisations of these powerful vested interests, the powerful landlords in the countryside, if we are not going to implement basic land reforms immediately.

I do not know how much we will succeed in the real implementation of the great proclamations that we have made on this issue. We have passed many resolutions, we have made many declarations. The Prime Minister often refers to that, but with the very many other statements made by very important people in the ruling party, I doubt very much whether we will be able to implement this policy.

I am reminded of the statement made by an hon. Minister of the Madras Government, the Revenue Minister himself, during the last debate in the Madras Assembly, that they will only go slow on this issue, that they will only introduce the Bill before 1st January, 1960, and that they will be very liberal in fixing the ceiling. He indicated that this may go up to 100 acres for one single individual, and that for the extra land they will be given very good compensation. All these statements he made on the floor of the Madras Assembly. And there are several other statements like that. So, we have got our apprehension about the real implementation of this policy.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): What is the compensation enumerated in the Kerala Agrarian Bill? Does the hon. Member know?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have no time to go into those details, but I would like to tell the hon. Member

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

that it is five to sixteen times the fair rent.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I may inform the hon. Member that it is 60 per cent of the market value.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know the result of the Select Committee Report, as to what is the final decision, because I have not seen it, but in the draft Bill it was five to sixteen times of the fair rent.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: It has changed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know the latest position. In the draft Bill it was five to sixteen times of the fair rent.

Hon Member Shri Masani has on several occasions raised very important points objecting to this idea of co-operative farming. On several other occasions, I believe many hon. Members in this House have replied to him very effectively. So I do not want to go into the details of the problem. But I was astonished to find that in order to emphasise his case, he was quoting several people including the former Polish Prime Minister Mr. Gomulka, and I should say that the hon. Member has almost succeeded in creating an impression that the policies adopted by the Government led by Mr. Gomulka are policies almost against co-operative farming—at least he was able to create that impression. But I should say that he was depending on at least half quotations. I would place before him the latest report presented by Mr. Gomulka, who is First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, before their Party Congress on March 10, 1959. It is reported like this:

"Gomulka emphasised the importance of all-round strengthening of the socialist sector in agriculture through ensuring to the co-operative farms the condi-

tions in which they could quickly develop. While anxious to maintain the full voluntariness and to respect the will of the peasants, he said we shall indicate to the working peasants that the road to the constant growth of the well being and culture of the nation is connected with the prospect of the socialist transformation of the countryside".

He has left no doubt for others to feel that the Polish Government has gone back on this issue of co-operative farming. On the other hand, many governments and many parties in the world have come to the conclusion through experience and after mature thought that the only way of rapid development in the countryside, the only way of removing the inequalities between different sections in the countryside, the only effective way of liberating the large millions of peasants from the drudgery that they were being subjected to for the last so many generations is the way of co-operative farming, is the way of building up socialism in the countryside.

I can understand Shri M. R. Masani's opposition because he is against socialism. He is, I should say, the champion of non-co-operation in the countryside, because he knows that if there is going to be effective co-operative farming in the countryside, then the unhindered development of capitalism in the countryside cannot take place. That is the obvious result of co-operative farming in the countryside. The Prime Minister himself in his introductory remarks made it very clear that the policy of co-operative farming is closely linked up with the building of socialism in this country, and we need not be astonished to find Shri Masani, who is an open champion of the private sector in all the fields, coming forward and opposing co-operative farming.

Apart from the experience of Poland, we have got our own experience in our own country. I do not say that we have got a very large experience, but we have got our little experience. Before going into that, I would like Shri Masani to go through a very valuable article on the experience of co-operative farming in Bulgaria. It is a very small country. But their experiences are very rich. I would like to tell Shri Masani that they have succeeded in building up co-operatives, at the same time retaining private ownership on the individual plots of land. The article is by Stanko Todorov, a very important leader of the Bulgarian Government. He says

"Proceeding from the agrarian relations that had taken shape in Bulgaria, the Party came to the conclusion that co-operation with the peasants retaining private property in land was the most painless way of solving the agrarian problem."

Now they have succeeded in organising more than 90 per cent of the peasants in co-operative farming, the peasants retaining at the same time ownership rights on their land. When the income is divided among the members of the co-operatives, those peasants who have got ownership rights get part of the income as rent of the land. That is the system they have adopted. We need not go into details, but the point is that there is absolutely voluntary co-operation. The personal ownership right of the peasants on their land is retained, and co-operative farming is possible with the personal ownership of land and voluntary co-operation.

Now, what has happened to production? Shri Masani was trying to prove that perhaps in no country under the sun could they succeed in substantially increasing production through co-operative farming. I contest that statement. That statement is not correct. He has not taken pains to go

through the several examples which perhaps go against his point. That is a closed-door policy. He has to look to other experiences, not to experiences where there were failures, but to experiences where there were signal successes. This is what Mr. Stanko Todorov has to say about production:

"Volume of output has grown as a result of the development and strengthening of the co-operatives. In 1952, 2,041,000 tons of wheat were grown, the figure rose to 2,375,000 tons in 1957, of which 1,938,000 tons or 84 per cent were supplied by the producer co-operatives. During this period, maize production rose from 487,000 tons to 1,461,000 tons of which the producer co-operative supplied 1,076,000 tons or 74 per cent."

Again, as a result of co-operative farming, they were able to reduce the production cost. Also, the purchasing power of the peasants was increased three-fold as a result of co-operative farming. All these experiences are there before us.

Now I come to the experience in our own State. I agree we have not developed co-operative farming on a large scale, but we have got certain co-operative societies engaged in farming.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. If the hon. Member wants that one more Member from his Party should be given a chance to speak, he must wind up now. Otherwise, I will allot him all that time. Let him decide with Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will be as brief as possible.

In one place, there are nearly 300 members in the society who own wet lands ranging from 30 cents to 30 acres in extent. The society's functions are limited to bunding, de-watering, distribution of seeds, manure and agricultural operations required for improved farming; all other agricultural

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operations are done by the cultivators themselves on their own responsibility. As a result, it was possible to bring down the cultivation expenses by 50 per cent to what they had been before, and to increase production.

Then there is another case where the entire cultivation was carried on by the members of the society as a whole. There again the experience is that they were able to cut down the production costs by 25 per cent. and increase production also. These are all very small examples. I do not say that we have large co-operative farms. But we have got some experience of co-operative farming.

Then there is the experience of U.P. There is an article in the *Economic Review* of the A.I.C.C. giving some figures about the profits the co-operative societies have made. I do not want to go into details for want of time. But the point is that we have to boldly accept this policy and go forward. There is no meaning in spreading scare on this issue. I am really sorry that Members like Shri Masani are spreading scare on this issue. We know that our peasants have age-old traditions, and naturally there will be resistance to this kind of thing. I appeal to the Government to come forward with all kinds of help to these co-operative societies, because without such help, the co-operative societies cannot persuade the unwilling and vacillating peasants to come into these co-operative societies and take to this kind of farming. I feel this is the only way for our country to develop, increase production and liberate our millions of peasantry from age-old drudgery.

Now, there are all kinds of references to other kinds of co-operative societies. I would like particularly to mention a special kind of society, that is the Labour Contract society. A lot of experimental in this field is now going on in our State and I would like

the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation even to send a team and find out how the workers of the State and the people at large are benefiting from this kind of experiment.

What the Kerala Government has done is this. In all the N.E.S. blocks—I think in nearly 40 blocks—they have allowed labour contract societies to be formed. They are giving the contracts for works up to a limit of Rs. 25,000 to these societies. Not only that. Government knows that these societies cannot compete with the individual contractors who are, in many cases, very powerful. These societies have just started; and, so, they should be given all kinds of help by the Government within the limits, of course of the rules of Government. Government have given them 25 per cent as advance. When a contract is given, the co-operative bank is requested to give in advance 25 per cent of the amount because they do not have enough capital with them just now.

You will be very glad to learn that nearly 10,000 workers are organised in these co-operative societies and, during the last year, they have tackled contract works of nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. They are given contracts only up to Rs. 25,000 per single contract. As a result of this, in several cases, these workers could get more wage increase, say up to 50 per cent. In certain cases—not in all cases—the workers could even get bonus which they never used to get under the contractors. This is one kind of experiment that is going on.

I am so sorry that even against this good scheme, recommended by the Planning Commission, and the Prime Minister is always talking about this scheme in his speeches, even to this scheme, there is a lot of opposition. I do not understand why even some of the ex-Ministers come forward to plead with our Chief Minister that this scheme should be dropped and the contractors should be rehabilitated, that these contracts should be given

to them and all that. We will have to meet a lot of opposition in this field because the fundamental aim of the co-operative movement is to remove middlemen from the field. So, there will be opposition for this . .

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Some other kind of middleman will come up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But, in spite of that we have to proceed with the bold experiment. There are pitfalls; there will be mistakes. But, in spite of all that, the co-operative movement is the only solution to many of our ills. I hope the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation will bestow serious thought on the development of various other co-operative societies like this labour contract society.

There are several other societies functioning in our State and in many other States of India. Government have given generous help always to all these societies. Otherwise, they will meet with failure in competition with middlemen who are very powerful in society. I would request Government to educate their own people, in their own camps, because there are many non-believers and vacillators. So, they have to take effective steps to have a very definite understanding on these problems. We have to go forward with this co-operation with full vigour and speed.

Shri M. E. Masani (Ranchi—East): Sir, speaking in the House on the 28th March, the Prime Minister welcomed the very useful discussion that was proceeding in this country on the subject of joint co-operative farming. And, although I was not here, I understand that he was good enough to say that the person most to be congratulated on fostering this controversy was my humble self. Encouraged by these kind words, I would like to take a few minutes of the time of the House to ask it to consider the picture as it has now evolved in the two months since this controversy started

in the course of the Debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President.

During these two months, many things have happened and many things have been said. While I would not like to bore the House with any repetition of the arguments that have now been fairly clearly stated on both sides of this vital controversy, I think, we have new material before us on one or two aspects to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. And, I would promise that I shall not repeat the arguments that have been clearly stated on both sides.

Now, the first question is as to the kind of public response there has been to the Nagpur Resolution in so far as joint farming is concerned. Let us make it clear that we are not discussing any ambiguous term like "co-operative farming" which covers many things. The point on which I am speaking is joint farming involving the pooling of land. In regard to any other form of co-operation, I think we are all at one, that we believe in the pooling of resources of peasants owning own farms. The controversy is in regard to the proposition that the peasants' farms should be obliterated and merged in large units collectively cultivated.

The Prime Minister in opening this discussion last week said that, apart from a few incorrigible persons who could not see the light when it existed, the whole country was behind joint farming. I do not know what observation to make on this statement. It takes one's breath away because it is so contrary to, and at variance with, the facts as are known to everyone of us in our own hearts and as they are stated in discussions in the Press and elsewhere. I wonder how many Members of this House could really put their hands to their hearts and say that, except for a few incorrigible persons, their constituents in the rural areas believe in pooling their land? However, since the statement is made, may I suggest that we cast our eyes

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around and see what the evidence is on this subject?

First of all, the *Times of India* News Service carried out a poll in the rural areas in Madras. It reported in the *Times of India* of April 1 that 200 rural families were interviewed in Madras State by the *Times of India* News Service and the answers given were—of course in regard to joint farming—104 out of the 200 were definitely opposed to their lands being pooled; 36 had no particular objection; 40 were in favour and 20 refused to comment. It would appear from this that the “incorrigible” few are the majority and those who follow the Prime Minister are in a hopeless minority.

Mr. B. G. Verghese is of the *Times of India* is one of the finest and most able and honest interpreters of public opinion in our country. He is a sound commentator. He went round the whole country recently, from one end to the other, and from time to time he reported on his experiences. Let us see what he found the public opinion to be in the countryside on this point. Mr. Verghese says:

“I have not detected any enthusiasm for joint co-operative farming in any part of the country. On the contrary, everywhere I went, I was told of experiments in joint cultivation that had failed and sometimes ended in litigation. The U.P. Terai has many such examples. Other examples are to be found in the gramdan villages of Koraput where the climate for co-operative farming is far more favourable than elsewhere.”

Any attempt to rush the country into joint cultivation, however voluntarily, may only arouse fear and antagonism towards the whole co-operative movement.”

Sir, I myself have attended two peasant conferences among the many

that are taking place in the country where the peasants' apprehensions about this proposition are being vociferously expressed. One was at Belgaum and the other was at Sonapat. And, all I can say is that with my own eyes and ears, I was able to see and hear the fierce resistance that exists in the hearts of our peasantry against any proposition whatsoever to take their farms away from them, and to obliterate the boundaries and to merge their farms in bigger co-operative farms, however well their right to property may be protected by being given a paper to show that this was the title-deed of what they once owned. I would like to suggest that the Prime Minister, who believes in scientific methods and claims that joint farming is scientific, may be a little more scientific on this point. Why not adopt the well-known international practice of having a poll on this subject? Why not invite Mr. Gallup to come to this country and take a cross sample of our peasantry or invite the Indian Institute of Public Opinion to carry out a survey in several States? So long as there is an independent and competent agency to test the opinion of our peasantry, let us ask our landed peasantry how many of them are prepared voluntarily to pool their farms and merge them in larger co-operative farms. I think that if this was done, our Prime Minister would have a very rude awakening indeed . . . (Interruptions).

An. Hon. Member: Without compulsion

Shri M. R. Masani: I am pointing out that if voluntary methods are to be tried out, then a voluntary poll should be taken, organised without any compulsion as my hon. friend quite rightly points out. People may be asked as to what is their view. The answer will give a very rude shock to the Prime Minister.

We have also another aspect. An indication of the climate in which this

so-called voluntary change will be carried out is also available in the two months that have passed. The Prime Minister in opening the discussion has said that so long as the Constitution is here, a democratic Constitution, these fears and apprehensions are unfounded. I am sorry; he said it on the 28th of March. On the 19th of February while replying to my original speech on this subject, the Prime Minister gave the House an assurance that no legislation would be introduced in so far as joint farming was concerned. That sentence appears twice in his speech and I must say many hon. Members, including myself, were a little reassured. But the following day I went to Bombay and I found from the *Times of India* of 21st February, 1959, two days later, that my own Chief Minister, Mr. Chavan, made a statement to the executive committee of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee that the State Government would bring forward legislation on co-operative farming during the monsoon session of the State legislature. This kind of contradictory statements makes one wonder what to believe.

A climate of intimidation has been introduced on this subject. The Prime Minister himself has said at Alwar:

"A firm decision had been taken to introduce service co-operatives and co-operative farming and it had to be implemented in a firm way."

This kind of language is very far from saying that if the peasants themselves want to pool their lands, we will give them facilities to do so. 'A firm decision firmly carried out', if I may say so, is not quite the language of voluntary co-operation. The Prime Minister went on and was good enough to say that those who came in the way would be swept aside with the broomstick. I agree that the broomstick is not a very dangerous weapon and some of us are quite prepared to face it. But a broomstick is as violent as a sword, even if it does not do quite so

much damage; it is certainly less dignified to wield than a sword or some other more manly weapon. This kind of a language is not the language of voluntarism and non-violence. No doubt, quite justifiably, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, our elder statesman, has said only two day ago in Madras addressing one of these Agriculturists Conventions that the "threats"—I am using his language—that come from the Prime Minister to make the politicians and the people to submit to his plans, with remarks like 'if you do not agree with us, you get out of the party', smack of Hitlerism. He went on to say that if the politicians whose main profession was courage and boldness were affected by such threatening language, what would be the fate of agriculturists who depended so much on the Government? I think it is a very legitimate question that the elder statesman has asked.

The Prime Minister in his speech has said that he will not brook the opposition of a small minority in a village blocking the way of the majority who want to co-operativise the village. But if that is not coercion, I do not know what is—a minority dispossessed by the will of a majority. It is like saying to the depositors of a bank whose deposits are to be pooled that if a majority in the bank want to invest the funds in a particular way, and so the funds of the minority also must be invested in that particular way! That is very queer logic, and no bank would survive if the depositors are to be coerced in that manner.

My hon. friend over there has questioned my quoting of Gomulka. I notice that he was good enough not to question the quotations which I have more than once read before the House. I will not take the time of the House in repeating them. But let me say that even today the policy of the Gomulka Government is not to give any tax advantages to co-operative farms because by doing that a kind of discrimination would take place between peasant proprietors and co-operative farms.

Am. Hon. Member: That is not correct.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is perfectly correct. I ask him to go to his masters and mentors and find out what the facts are. It is perfectly true in Poland today there are no tax advantages for co-operatives *vis-a-vis* family farms. Only about a week or ten days ago, Professor Oscar Langer, the authorised academic representative of the Gomulka Government, was in Delhi and he addressed a meeting at Delhi University and he made the statement that in Poland agriculture belongs to the private sector and in this period there was no question of any change. Of course, Mr. Gomulka is a good communist and hopes that some day the people of Poland will go back on their present mood, but I can say that in Mr. Gomulka's life time, for the next five or ten years, Poland has turned its back on collective and co-operative farming.

The third thing I want to discuss is the Prime Minister's statement that the lesson from all over the world is that co-operative farming is more productive than peasant farming. Here again one can only wonder on what facts the Prime Minister comes to this amazing conclusion. The Prime Minister in a speech earlier had mentioned Canada as a shining example of what is achieved in the way of co-operative farming. In an earlier speech, I had taken the liberty of pointing out that in the State of Saskatchewan which is the only State where co-operative farming exists, the number of co-operative farms is 27 out of 103,000 farms. Neither the Prime Minister nor any of his advisers has contradicted that statement. But I am now in a position to read some conclusions from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life in the State of Saskatchewan in Canada. I shall just read three sentences because time does not permit of any more. The Report points out that the advantages of co-operative farming "cannot make up for lack

of capital, poor drainage, ineffective management or internal dissension."

"Internal problems may stem from the individualistic values of the co-operative members themselves. Where a co-operative farm group has failed to meet the internal problems arising out of inter-personnel friction and divergent personal objectives among members, the effectiveness of group management has usually been seriously impaired."

It goes on to say:

"It does not follow that co-operative organization applied to a series of uneconomic units will transform them into profitable farm enterprises....The level of capital investment per member is a vital factor in determining member income."

At another point the report says:

"It is clear that a number of co-operative farms in the past have experienced considerable difficulty—and in some cases have dissolved—because they were economically unsound. However, an efficient combination of land, labour and capital will not in itself guarantee success and happiness to the members. Recognition and understanding of the social aspects of co-operative farming, including the complexity of group management, are also essential before any co-operative farm can be considered established on a permanent basis."

Taking the world as a whole the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has recently put out a very valuable survey called *Co-operatives and Land Use*, published under its official auspices. It is written by someone and the survey is made with a very sympathetic approach, trying to point out what little may have been achieved. I shall read a few sentences to show that the world picture is not very different from the Canadian picture. In the very first page of the introduction it says:

"It is a story covering a mixture of failure and success and of protracted and costly experimental changes. Thus the experience already gained should be very carefully pondered before any country adopts an agricultural policy calling for, and depending upon, quick or spectacular results from a switch-over to co-operative farms on a collective or individual basis."

The report makes many points. Let me give one or two samples of the kind of problems which have to be faced.

Mr. Speaker: What do they say of Russia?

Shri M. R. Masani. Since you ask me, Sir, perhaps if I can find out I shall come to Russia first of all. It is there, but I do not know if I can lay my hands on it right away.

Mr. Speaker: Or China?

Shri M. R. Masani. I think there was a sentence on Russia but I cannot locate it just now. I saw it only this morning and, time permitting, I shall refer to it. There is a passage where the report says that Russia is not the model for India in this regard because in Russia there was shortage of labour on the land and more of land and therefore, mechanisation was required. In India, on the other hand—because India is dealt with in this book—the problem is just the reverse: too many people on the land. Co-operative farming or collective farming would displace people and create a bigger surplus of unemployed people on the land.

That, Sir, is the purport.

An Hon. Member: Too many cattle also.

Shri M. R. Masani. True, too many cattle also. Here it is said—I have got it:—

"Mechanization, though it is often the most attractive, perhaps

the only attractive feature of co-operative farming in the eyes of the cultivator himself, and though it could undoubtedly increase food production, will do so only at the cost of making redundant very large numbers of those who now gain a living of some sort from the land. In Russia, this was no doubt desired, but industrial development in India has not reached the stage at which wholesale transfers from agriculture could be accepted."

Now, on the general problem as to whether co-operative farming is more productive than peasant farming, the answer is very decisive—I shall quote only two sentences.

"There is much evidence that the rural standard of living in countries extensively collectivized is below that of countries in similar latitudes where farming is individual."

At another point it says:

During the last half century, the rise in yields due to scientific and technological advance has been general, and has been more rapid in many countries in which individual farming is practised than in those which have gone in for massive collectivization."

Sir, for lack of time I shall leave it at that, but I do recommend to any hon. Member of this House who has an open mind and who is prepared to think again to read this report and to consider whether this facile generalization that the history of the world tells us that co-operative farming is more productive is at all warranted by the very mixed and very cautious result that will flow from a reading of this book.

Now, Sir, I can only refer, from our own country, to a report, which evidently has not been made available to us. I do not know much about it. The *Statesman* of 21st March referred to an unpublished report of Project

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Evaluation Officers of the Planning Commission which, for some reason, has not been made available to the Members of this House or to the public. It claims that after studying "23 most successful societies in India" "in 1955 they found that members of most of the societies formed by pooling land holdings do not work in the field themselves but employ paid labour." In other words, they were joint-stock owners like shareholders, but they were not actual tillers who have pooled their land. "Some of the societies formed by Government lands have not been successful but they continue to exist, because members have no right in the land allotted to their society." These are among the conclusions of this report of Project Evaluation Officers of the Planning Commission, and I would request

Mr Speaker: How did he get a copy of it?

Shri M. R. Masani: A summary of it was published in the *Statesman* of 21st March. It said that it was still a secret or restricted document. I suggest, Sir, that in the interest of good discussion on the subject, the Government may be good enough at least to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House and to make it available to us.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): I can say, Sir, that this report is already in the hands of hon. Members because just now one hon. Member has passed it on to me.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is an old one. He is referring to the latest one.

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is the report of 1956.

Shri Tyagi: That is an old one.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am quoting the *Statesman* of 21st March where it was said that it is still in restricted

circulation. Well, I do hope that all Members will be given a copy in case it has not been done. I, certainly, have not seen it.

An Hon. Member: It is in the library.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have not seen it. Finally, the Prime Minister said in his speech on the 28th March that "if you listen to Shri Masani, then you must be reconciled to poverty." I question very keenly that statement. This would suggest that unless land was co-operativised or collectivised, there was no hope of solution for our rural problems. May I say that this sudden awareness is rather disconcerting? For ten years after independence, our Food and Agriculture Ministry and our Community Development Ministry were all convinced that good progress could be made under the system of family farming. Suddenly since Nagpur, a kind of hysteria has developed that unless we co-operativise our land no solution is possible. This is a counsel of defeatism and the facts do not bear it out.

I had the pleasure of listening to a most reasonable speech, by contract, one where I agreed with every word, from the Prime Minister at the National Productivity Council two days back, where I was present as a member of the Governing Body. Shri Nehru himself told us how he had been to Allahabad to his own constituency and how he came back very thrilled. Why? Because he found that in his own constituency several ordinary farmers, small farmers with small holdings as he put it and not big holdings, were being given prizes for producing yields which were three to four times what they were only two years ago. He said, and we all were very glad to hear, that some enterprising farmers with small holdings were able to multiply their production three to four times.

If a few people in his own constituency are able to do it, why does the Prime Minister discount the possibilities of that with peasant proprietorship and family cultivation, given the water, given the seed, and given the know-how that a peasant is entitled to ask from our Government and the community? Why is he giving up the fight so easily and saying that nothing can be done? His own evidence shows that small farmers with three or four acres of land are able to multiply the crop three to four times. Surely, Sir, even if a fraction of our farmers were able to multiply three to four times their production, India's food production problem will be solved.

Shri Tyagi: He has never said so.

Shri M. R. Masani: I said that I listened to him. The Prime Minister made that speech at the National Productivity Council.

Shri Tyagi: He says that individuals cannot do that. What he says is that it is more economical.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Prime Minister's statement was: If you follow Shri Masani's advice of carrying on peasant proprietorship in this country as the normal form of ownership, then we must be reconciled permanently to poverty. What I am pointing out is that that statement is an entirely defeatist one and not true.

Sir, Government of India studies have been made outside Allahabad, in Muzaffarpur and Meerut. They show that, given certain facilities and incentives, the ordinary small farmers with family holdings are quite capable of doubling and trebling their yields. Similarly, if you go by what a very well known Congress leader, Mr. Charan Singh, has said, he points out that, after the abolition of zamindari in the United Provinces, production went up. The reason he points out is that the farmer felt that the

land had become his and his children's in perpetuity and it lightened and cheered his labours and expanded his horizon. The result was that production went up. Mr. Charan Singh rightly warns us that "if zamindari abolition is psychologically right, then co-operative farming is psychologically wrong", because it will take away that very incentive that is given to the peasant through owning his own farm.

Sir, I will not take more time of the House for reasons that you mentioned to my predecessor, because I would like an hon. Member behind me to get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot assure that.

Shri M. R. Masani: I can make it easy, if possible I shall, therefore, conclude by quoting a very wise remark of Shri Rajagopalachari. He, Sir, has put his finger on the spot when he points out that where the Prime Minister has gone wrong on this issue, where he has put himself against public opinion in this country is through too much impatience. The Prime Minister's expressed intention to see certain changes carried out in his own life-time is what Shri Rajagopalachari has challenged. He says:

"We should drop the ambition to see things in our own time. It is enough if we see things taking shape and we may leave a great deal to those who come after us. Soonest achieved is soonest lost."

Shri Raghunath Shahi (Budaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on these Demands relating to Community Development, I would like to emphasise at the very beginning that 1959 is not 1954. I am mentioning the year 1954 purposely because it was in 1954 that I moved a resolution here in this House that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the working of the community development all over the country. Since then, much

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water has flowed down the bridge and a great many changes have taken place I shall mention a few salient changes that have taken place

it has now been recognised on all hands that undue haste should not be made in opening blocks all over the country I am glad that a decision has been taken that the entire country would be covered by these blocks by the end of 1963 and not 1961 as was decided previously.

Already 2,405 blocks are working in this country I am glad to find that the distinction between NES and CD has been done away with Now, the scheme of things is that the entire Community Development work would be divided into two phases of five years each In other words, the Community Development programme would be a continuous programme Another valuable change that has taken place during this time is that training has been insisted upon for every kind of worker in this department, from the village level worker right up to the District Magistrate and also other responsible officers of the Ministry and everybody concerned who has to do anything with the working of the Community Development programme

13 hrs.

In this connection, I am glad to find that recently a training camp was arranged for Members of Parliament also I am also one of the few who attended that camp at Pattencheu I am prepared to say that after that camp we found ourselves a little wiser because we came into contact with the village people, with high officials, with the working of the Panchayat Samiti and so many other things But while all this kind of training has been insisted upon right from the level of the village level worker up to the District Magistrate and the highest officers, I am doubtful if this training has engendered

sufficient faith in the programme because I feel that unless and until the requisite faith has been engendered this programme cannot yield satisfactory results

I am also glad to find that even foreigners coming from other countries have been benefitted by the training at so many places in our country The principle of democratic decentralisation has also been agreed upon But it is for the States to implement it A few minutes later I will revert to this subject again

I am glad to find that the scope of the Ministry has been considerably enlarged As you would find now, the panchayats and the co-operatives have been included in its fold All this extension of work has created a lot of enthusiasm in the people and the people have begun to build hopes, but, at the same time, a critical faculty has also been created in the people who sometimes criticise about the working of this department, especially about the larger amounts of money that are being spent over it and which are not properly being utilised

So far as the principle of democratic decentralisation is concerned, hon Members would know that a number of chapters have been written on this subject in the Balwantray Mehta Committee's report That principle has now been approved by the National Development Council and the States have been given full liberty to implement it But I am sorry to find that every State in our country is not showing an equal amount of enthusiasm in the implementation so far as the democratic decentralisation principle goes I am glad that in Andhra Pradesh we saw a lot of enthusiasm in going ahead with those recommendations, but there are so many other States in our country who are simply showing lukewarm interest

Regarding the three primary institutions, namely, the co-operatives, the village panchayats and the primary

schools, they are the very foundation and the basis of this programme, and I would like to say a few words about them. With regard to village panchayats, it is now recognised in all hands that until and unless those village panchayats are enthused and activated we cannot show very satisfactory results in the Community Development work.

If you look at the fifth evaluation report we find that the village panchayats are in a deplorable state. They are torn with dissensions. They are not taking any interest in the development movement. Their policy of taxation is not being successfully implemented. Wherever they are imposing taxes they are doing it on extraneous considerations and they are not taking into consideration the paying capacity of those people. The way in which those taxes are being realised is again a very defective one. I feel that if we are anxious that the Community Development programme should be a success, very serious and sincere efforts should be made to activate the village panchayats. We would find that although village panchayats exist almost in every State they differ from one State to the other in regard to jurisdiction in regard to resources, in regard to powers and in so many other aspects. It was at the time of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill, when it was before the House, that a proposal was made by me that that Bill may be referred to a Select Committee so that we might be able to produce a model Bill for the guidance of the entire country. It is very necessary that legislation on panchayats should be a model one so that every State can take some cue from it and can be benefited. I hope the present Ministry will look to it, because the demand has been made both from the members of the informal consultative committee in this Ministry as well as the standing committee of our party.

So far as co-operatives go, very great interest has been created in the country after the Nagpur resolution and we wish that the co-operatives

should be a success throughout. But we shall have to recognise that co-operatives at the present moment have got a bad odour and that bad odour exists because of the intimate association of the officials in regard to this movement and the official bungling. However, we should be determined to make co-operatives a success and see that the official bungling in the past does not come in the way. There is a demand in the country that the present laws relating to co-operatives which are hampering the success of the co-operatives should be changed to a very great extent. I understand that the Food and Agriculture Ministry constituted a committee and that committee has made certain recommendations. But those recommendations have also been criticised by a very responsible body. The time has come when this Ministry of Community Development should set up a responsible committee of their own to go into the laws, the rules and regulations regarding the working of the co-operatives and they should be so reformed, changed and amended as to make the functioning of the co-operatives a great success.

In regard to the entire movement of Community Development we find that our greatest drawback is that there is no proper evaluation and assessment at each and every stage which is necessary. The work has proceeded right from 1952 up to 1959. Seven or eight years have elapsed. But I am sorry to say that a proper assessment and evaluation of each and every block existing in the country has not been made. In the year 1954, when I moved a resolution, I pleaded that these blocks existing all over the country—and their number is being enlarged every year—should be classified according to their achievement. The hon. Prime Minister who is always anxious to make this movement a very great success in the country and who is carrying on a campaign from one end of the country to the other himself recognises that there are good blocks, that there are bad blocks and that there are ordinary blocks. Why not

[Shri Raghunbhir Sahai]

classify them into good, bad and ordinary? We want to see that those which are classified as ordinary and bad should be specially looked into and there should be concentration on those blocks. They should be converted into good blocks within one or two years. So, the categorisation of these blocks should be made as early as possible.

I find from this report that a U.N. Mission team has been appointed for this evaluation work, which was recommended by the Balwantrai Committee. I am glad this team has been appointed and perhaps they will be able to produce a very valuable report. But I am surprised that for this work, a U.N. team should have been called and the work entrusted to them; our own people could have done that work as well. I do not want to cast any aspersions on them, but I wish that the work had been entrusted either to the Programme Evaluation Organisation or to another committee like the Balwantrai team, because Balwantrai himself did a very fine job, of which we all feel proud.

Coming to the subject of proper assessment and evaluation, I find that in blocks that were created in 1953, many things have been left undone. I am personally connected with a block in my own district Badaun in Usawan. It was inaugurated in 1953 and it finished its term in 1956, but I find that a good many important things have been left undone. Communications and irrigation projects had not been taken up. Tubewells that were constructed have not been energised for the purpose of irrigation. The Sot Nadi Bund project, which was taken up in 1953 and for which Rs. 25,000 were spent on survey alone, has gone to dogs. If I can quote these instances from my personal observations of a block of which I have intimate knowledge, I think many other hon. Members can also quote such illustrations. So, it is very necessary that all these blocks that were taken up from 1953 execute all the targets fixed for them and complete all the work entrusted to them.

Food production is a very important and vital point. I am glad that the Nagpur resolution has stressed joint co-operative farming. I have heard hon. Members speaking here against co-operative farming. I have no quarrel with them; they are free to entertain their own opinions. But co-operative farming is not a new thing in India. It has been satisfactorily worked. Mr. Masani just mentioned about one evaluation report copies of which had not been distributed. I have got with me another report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation issued in December, 1956. They studied the working of 22 farms all over the country—2 farms in every State. I have gone through the report from cover to cover and I can say that out of these 22 farms, more than half have produced satisfactory results, which are capable of further improvement also. Wherever defects have been found, they can be rectified. But there is one thing which has touched me greatly. Most of these farms about which mention has been made in this study are situated in community development blocks.

One complaint that was found to be uniform was that the authorities of the community development blocks did not evince any particular interest in the working of these farms. I think the hon. Minister will take special note of this. If we want that co-operative farming should be successful all over the country, if we want that the country should be covered with blocks by 1963, we should also see that the technical personnel placed at the disposal of these blocks take very sincere and great interest in the functioning of these co-operative farms.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is likely to be the cost of the inspectorate itself in a scheme of this kind?

Shri Raghunbhir Sahai: I cannot off hand say what will be the cost of the inspectorate. But I can very well understand that the agricultural officer and the co-operative officer that have been given to these blocks and

regularly engaged by the department can be very well expected to function properly. Only supervision is needed; careful guidance is needed and we should see that they work properly and do their business in a very satisfactory manner. I do not think any additional cost will be necessary for this.

In this connection, I would also bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that while we are anxious that the lot of the villager should be improved and his standard of life should be raised, we are sorry to note that all these years, when the community development programme has been working, very little interest was taken in the improvement of the village industries. The Balwantrai report says that this is the weakest spot in the community development programme. We shall have to take particular care about it and see that this weak-spot does not remain as it is.

Regarding the role assigned to the social education officer, this subject was discussed in this House from time to time and many hon. Members could not possibly understand whether the social education officer has been performing a useful role in the community development set-up.

12-18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I myself feel that there is some confusion of thought even in the mind of Government with regard to the role and control of this officer. In States like Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal, this officer has been placed under the education department. In Punjab and U.P., he has been placed under the development and panchayat department, while in M.P. he has been placed under the directorate of social welfare and panchayat raj. In Andhra, Kashmir, Madras and Mysore and in NEFA, he has been placed under the development department. From all these I find that the Government itself is labouring under a

difficulty to find out what role to assign to this particular officer. The whole matter should be looked into very carefully and if after investigation, we come to the conclusion that he is not performing a useful role, then the S.E.O. can be dispensed with.

Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the position of the B.D.O. Now, everybody recognizes that as the work of the Community Development is progressing, the role of the B.D.O. is getting more and more important. Because, it is on the B.D.O. and his farsightedness, his wisdom, his knowledge and his experience that the success or failure of the block depends. I myself feel that at the present moment many of the B.D.Os. do not come up to the necessary calibre. They do not possess all those qualifications that a smart, competent and qualified B.D.O. should possess. They should also be young men. It is recognized that they have received a certain amount of training. But that training alone is not sufficient for the very responsible work that is being entrusted to them. Personally, I would like to make the suggestion for the consideration of the Ministry that the B.D.Os. henceforth should be gazetted officers. They should be recruited in the same manner as all other P.C.S. officers, either in the executive or judiciary, are appointed. I would even suggest that for every P.C.S. officer, whether he is chosen for the executive or judicial line, especially for the executive line, a condition precedent should be made that he should work as B.D.O. for five years, because if we do that, they have first-hand knowledge of the villagers, of the work of the panchayat *samities* of the work of the block etc. and they will later on become very successful executive officers.

Lastly, I would like to bring my remarks to a close with a compliment to the hon. Minister of this Depart-

[Shri M. S. Aney]

ment, Shri S. K. Dey, for whom a well-deserved tribute was paid by the hon Prime Minister the other day. We are sorry that he is not here at present during the discussion of this Ministry. We all know that he was confined to the hospital but, thank God, he has now been discharged and he is well on his way to recovery. We wish that he should be restored to health as early as possible.

श्री मोहन स्वच्छ (पीलीभीत)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट वर जो बहस चल रही है, उसको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का मतलब है हिन्दुस्तान के ५,५८,००० गावों का उत्थान और वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों की तरक्की। हमारे देश की कुल आबादी में से ३१ करोड़ लोग गावों में रहते हैं और कुल आबादी का ८२ परसेंट गावों में रहता है। कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का मूकमा सन् १९५६ में बना था और उस वक़्त वह सिर्फ कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का काम करता था लेकिन अब उसमें पचायतें और कोऑपरेटिव्स भी शामिल कर दिये गये हैं। सब से पहले कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट में एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स और सी० डी० ब्लाक्स वं और पोस्ट इंटेंसिव ब्लाक्स की शक्ल में काम चलता था। लेकिन अब इंटेंसिव और पोस्ट इंटेंसिव, दो फ़सिम बना दिये गये हैं। पहला फ़ेज पांच साल के लिये और बारह लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च आता है और दूसरे फ़ेज पर पांच लाख रुपया। यह जो नई शक्ल बनी है, वह बनवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर बनी है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि उस कमेटी की और जो सिफारिशें थी, उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी एक सिफारिश यह थी कि काम को फ़िसटोलाइज

कर दिया जाय। लेकिन आज हम कुछ से आखिर तक देखते हैं कि सैद्धांतिक कमेटी से ले कर के ज़िला परिषद् तक सारे का सारा काम सैद्धांतिक है। जो सूरत हाथ हम देखते हैं वह सारे का सारा प्राक्शिक्ष पर आधारित देखते हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि सब की सब प्राक्शिक्ष की जमावतें हैं। आप सैद्धांतिक कमेटी को देखें या आप प्राविशाल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल को देखें या आप ज़िला परिषद् को देखें, सभी जगहों पर प्राक्शिक्ष ही प्राक्शिक्ष नज़र आते हैं। जो ज़िला परिषद् है उसमें कलेक्टर उसका प्रेसिडेंट है। यह कलेक्टर एग्जिक्यूटिव के काम को भी चलाता है और साथ ही साथ इन सभी जिम्मेदारियों को भी निभाता है। एक कलेक्टर ज़िमको कि इतना ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है, वह इन सारी जिम्मेदारियों को कैसे निभा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की पानिसी डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन की नहीं है और सैद्धांतिक डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन की नहीं है और विश्वास नहीं रखती है और अगर रखती है तो उसको अमल में लाना नहीं चाहती है। मैंने यू० पी० में डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स को देखा है, उनका पहले जो चेयरमैन होता था वह नान-आफिशियल होता था लेकिन अब उसका जो प्रेसिडेंट होता है, वह भी कलेक्टर ही होता है। इस तरह से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बनवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिशें थी, उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। उस कमेटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि पचायतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अखत्यारात दिये जायें लेकिन उनको भी कतई तौर पर कोई अखत्यारात नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। तीसरी सिफारिश कमेटी की यह थी कि जो पचायतें चुनी हैं उन्हीं के आधार पर ब्लाक ऐडवाइज़री कमेटीज़ बनें। लेकिन इन सभी चीज़ों के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है और न उन सिफारिशों की तरफ कोई तबज़ूह दी जा रही है।

यह बताया गया है कि ग्लास को कुल तादाद २४०५ है और उनमें ३,०२,६४७ गांव कवर होचि हैं। कहा जाता है कि सन् १९९३ तक सब के सब गांव कवर हो जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि जिस बीबी रफ्तार से बना जा रहा है, उससे पूरे के पूरे गांव जिन की तादाद ५,५८,००० के करीब है कैसे कवर हो जायेंगे।

कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के पांच ध्रुव: ग्राम्यकटिब बतलाये गये हैं। पहले तो कहा गया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को फ़रोल दिया जाय, दूसरा फंक्शन यह बताया गया है कि कोओपरेटिव्स की तरफ़की की जाये, तीसरा पंचायतो की तरफ़की की जाये, चौथा गांवों में मोस ग्राम कम्युनिकेशन को डिवेलप किया जाये, पांचवा, एजुकेशन, हेल्थ और रिक्रीेशन के सावन गांवों में उपलब्ध किये जायें, हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था हो, एग्रिकल्चर की तरफ़की हो, इत्यादि। मैं एक-एक चीज़ को लेकर उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

पहले यह कहा गया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में देहातो में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बहुत ही छोटे पैमाने पर ही रहा है। गांव के जो लोग खेती करते हैं उनके तीन चार महीने कम से कम ऐसे होते हैं, जिन महीनों में उनके पास करने को कुछ नहीं होता है, वे बेकार रहते हैं। इन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से कहा गया है कि चूल्स की कमी है। गवर्नमेंट ने रिपोर्ट के पेज १३ पर इस बात को स्वीकार किया है

"Therefore, the resources available for this sector are thoroughly inadequate to meet the requirements".

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक कंडामेंटल चीज़ है कि फ़ाटेल इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल

इंडस्ट्रीज को गांवों में फ़रोल दिया जाये। इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमको इसके लिय रिजोसिस बुझने होंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिये और अधिक खपदा दिया जायें।

इसके बाद कहा गया है कि कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इसके बारे में मैं बहुत से ब्यूज मुन रहा हूँ। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि १,२७,१२५ कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज फंक्शन कर रही हैं और जो उनका मैम्बर हैं उनकी तादाद ८७,८८,२४३ है। मैं आपको मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुछ बुनकर लोगों की कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीया हैं, बान बुनने वालों की हैं, लकड़ी का काम करने वालों की कुछ हैं, चमड़े का काम करने वालों की कुछ हैं, लेकिन उन सब की अच्छे तरीके से मदद नहीं की जा रही है। आफिशल्स का दबाव हर जगह पर होता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कोरप्शन होता है और अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं चल पाता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनकी तरफ़की की जाय, कुछ ऐसी शकल पैदा की जाय कि वे अच्छे तरीके से चल सकें।

खेती की कोओपरेटिव्स की बात भी चलती है। जहा तक इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरी पार्टी का ताल्लुक है वह कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाने के हक़ में है। अलाहाबाद में हमारी पार्टी की जो कान्फ़ेस हुई थी, उस में हमन उनको मान लिया था। यह कान्फ़ेस काप्रेस के नागपुर अधिवेशन से बहुत पहले हुई थी और हमने इस चीज़ को बहुत पहले से माना हुआ है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जहा तक इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का ताल्लुक है गवर्नमेंट जल्दबाजी से काम ले रही है। यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले कुछ माडल कोओपरेटिव्स बनाई जायें और यह उन्हीं

[श्री मोहन स्वल्प]

घोनों की बनाई जाये जो लोग एडो करते हैं। मसानी साहब ने बताया है कि मसानी ने ही सौ आदिमियों में से १०४ इस चीज के प्रगेस्ट हैं। लेकिन जो लोग पसन्द करते हैं, उनकी कोमोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बनें ताकि वे अच्छा तरह से चल सकें, अच्छा उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनके दिनों में उत्साह पैदा होगा और वे भी इस चीज को करना पसन्द करेंगे।

जहाँ तक सर्विस कोमोप्रेटिव्स का ताल्लुक है वे फोरन ही बन जानी चाहियें क्योंकि उससे बेजो को करोड़ मिलेगा, जब रिसोर्सिज किमी के पास अच्छे होंगे, मशीन अच्छी होंगी, अच्छे बेती के औजार होंगे, तो स्वाभाविक है कि बेती की तरफकी अच्छी तरह से हो और पैदावार बढ़े। सर्विस कोमोप्रेटिव्स का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय। लेकिन जहाँ तक प्लानेट कोमोप्रेटिव फार्मस का ताल्लुक है, मैं आप के द्वारा गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि कुछ माडल सोसाइटीज बनाने के बाद तब उन्हें बताया जाय। जल्दी में कोई हेस्टी कदम न उठाया जाय।

इसके बाद मैं पंचायतों के भूतात्त्विक कहना चाहता हूँ। पंचायतों की कुल संख्या बताई जाती है १, लाख, २३ हजार, ६७० जो कि सन् १९५६ की रिपोर्ट में दी हुई है। सन् १९६०-६१ में उन की तादाद २ लाख, ४४ हजार, ५६४ तक हो जायगी कुल हिन्दुस्तान में। पंचायतों की हालत यह है कि कच्चे के लिये तो सब कुछ है, पेपर पर सब कुछ है, लेकिन उन की जितनी बुरी बसा है उसे धक्का में नहीं कहा जा सकता। गांवों में हर तरीके से सेंट्रलाइजेशन है। जैसे मैं ने प्रार्थ किया था कि गवर्नर्स का उन पर दबाव है। जो जी० पी० धो० या ए० जी० पी० धो० होते हैं वह एक किसम से बेबा

दबाव पंचायतों पर डालते हैं। अच्छी बात वाली पंचायतों की तादाद बहुत कम है। जैसे अगर आप उन के कानों के देखें तो एक बहुत लम्बी बीड़ी लिस्ट है। स्कूल बनाये जायें, शफाखाने बनाये जायें, सड़कें बनाई जायें।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) :
सड़कें पैसे से बनाई जा सकती हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प . लेकिन जब मैं उन के फंड्स की तरफ देखता हूँ तो बहुत कम पंचायतें ऐसी हैं मु० पी० का मुझे तजर्बा है जो कि १००० रु० प्रायः रखन वाली होती है। ज्यादातर पंचायतें २०० या ३०० रु० के फंड वाली होती हैं। भ्रमसर भ्रमदान की बात हुआ करती है। भ्रमदान से कहीं सड़कें बना करती हैं? कैसे मजें की बात है कि भ्रमदान से सड़कें बनाने की बात करते हैं। जब तक रुपया पंचायत के हाथ में न हो इस तरह के काम कैसे हो सकते हैं? पंचायतों को ग्रामदानी बढ़नी चाहिये तभी वह अच्छी तरह से काम करेंगी। मैंने दिल्ली पंचायत राज्य बिल पर बोलते हुये कहा था कि हमें गांवों की ग्रामदानी का एक चौदावां हिस्सा पंचायतों को देना चाहिये। असली पंचायतराज की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। जिला स्वतंत्र हो सूबा स्वतंत्र हो, सेंटर स्वतंत्र हो। क्योंकि जब तक पंचायतों के पास पैसा नहीं होगा वह स्वतंत्र ना होंगी, उस वक्त तक काम कैसे हो सकता है। गांव की लगान वगैरह से जो ग्रामदानी हो उस का एक चौदावां पंचायतों को दिया जाय।

दूसरी चीज इस सिमिति में जो मैं चाहता था वह थी तहसील पंचायत, ऐसा कि बंगाल या हिमाचल प्रदेश में है। तहसील पंचायत हो जो कि ग्रामदानी का भी विवर्णन करे। वह एक देखाइवरी बाड़ी

हों, पंचायतों को भी देखे और ज्वाक्स को भी देखे। जब तक इस तरीके से तहसील पंचायत नहीं बनेगी सब तक हैकेबर्ड वे में काम चलता रहेगा।

इसके बाद सवाल आता है कम्यूनिकेशन का। गांवों के कम्यूनिकेशन को डेवलप किया जाय। मैंने धर्ज किया था कि गांव के कम्यूनिकेशन हमारे श्रमदान पर आधारित हैं। लेकिन गांवों का जो सूरते हाल है, उनके कम्यूनिकेशन इतने बुराब हैं कि वर्षा काल में गांवों से शहर की बात तो दूर, एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में भी जाना जाना नामुमकिन है। कम्यूनिकेशन के नाम पर एक बिलबाड़ सा किया जा रहा है, उन के साथ मजाक सा हो रहा है। गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में तजकिरा तो करती है लेकिन असल तौर से जो खया इस के लिये मिलना चाहिये वह गांवों को नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से वर्खास्त करूंगा कि गांवों के भीन्स प्राफ कम्यूनिकेशन को ज्यादा धन्य बनाया जाय। गांवों के ऊपर ही सारे मुल्क का इन्हेसार है। सारे मुल्क की तरक्की गांवों की तरक्की होने से ही हो सकती है।

इस के बाद हेल्थ, सैनिटेशन और रेफ्रिजेशन की बात आती है। कहते हैं कि एजुकेशन हम बढ़ा रहे हैं और सन् १९६३ तक हम मुल्क में एजुकेशन बिम्बुन फ्री कर देंगे। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि उस की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। अभी तक, सिर्फ यू० पी० का मुझे तजर्बा है और जगहों पर मुझे मालूम नहीं क्या हो रहा है, वहां पर सिर्फ ड्रॉवें क्लास तक हम फ्री एजुकेशन कर पाये हैं। लेकिन कम्यूसरी वह भी नहीं है। इसलिये एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में बेरी इस्तदुध्या यह है कि हार्ड स्कूल तक फ्री और कम्यूसरी एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये। इस के साथ ही साथ गांवों की तरफ रुक

यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जायें। जो भी यूनिवर्सिटी बन बनाई जायें वे ज्यादातर रुक एरिया की तरफ बनाई जायें और खेती की तरफ तबज्जह देने की बात हो।

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह (भीरंगाबाद—बिहार) : पंचायत के अन्दर ?

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : मैं पंचायत के अन्दर नहीं कह रहा हूं, देहाती इलाके में हों। इसमें बताया गया है कि एजुकेशन के लिये प्राफिसर्स रखे गये हैं। आज एजुकेशन का जो तरीका है, मैं उसके सिलसिले में धर्ज कर रहा था कि रुक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जायें देहाती इलाकों में। आज मैं देखता हूं कि स्कूल में, चाहे हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल हों या जूनियर हार्ड स्कूल हो, उन में खेती का काम सिखाने के लिये भेजे गये हैं एक्स्टेंशन टीचर्स। वे एक्स्टेंशन टीचर्स ऐसे हैं जो कि यह भी नहीं जानते हैं कि गेहूं का पीदा होता है या पेड़ होता है, या खेती किस तरह से होती है। ऐसे तो एक्स्टेंशन टीचर्स हमारे लिये भेजे गये हैं। खेती की बात को सिखाने के लिये मैं चाहता हूं लोगों में रुक सेन्स हो। खेती इन्डुस्तान का सब से मुख्य पेसा है। इसलिये खेती के काम को जानने वाले प्रादमी उन जगहों पर भेजे जायें। हम सब अधिकतर किसान हैं। किसान इस को धन्यी तरह से जानते हैं कि खेती कैसे होती है। किसान इसके बिशेषज्ञ हैं। वे जानते हैं कि फसल कैसे बोई जाय, कौन जमीन किस किस की फसल के लिये कैसी है। लेकिन हम लोगों को इस बात को सिखाने के लिये वह लोग भेजे जाते हैं जो कि शहर के होते हैं, जो यह तक नहीं जानते कि क्या काम किस तरह से होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि खेती का फरोग देने के लिये एक्स्पर्ट्स भेजे जायें और खेती के लिये हम को सही तौर से सलाह दी जाय, सही तौर से हमारी एजुकेशन हो और खेती की तरक्की हो।

[श्री मोहन स्वल्प]

इस के बाद गेलो की बात आती है। रेक्रिएशन के लिये गावों में रेडियो सेट दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन किसानों के पास बक्कत फंडा है रेक्रिएशन के लिये। वह धुबहू से शाम तक जमीन जोड़ें, हल चलायें मेहनत करें और शाम को जा कर रेडियो सुनें? उन को बहुत थोड़ा बक्कत मिलता है। क्योंकि पंचायतों के पास फंड कम है इसलिये वह रेडियो एक घाघ महीने चलता है और उसके बाद खत्म हो जाता है। उन की मरम्मत के लिये भी उन के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। इस तरह के मजाक से कोई फायदा नहीं है। उससे देश का रुपया और बेस्ट होता है। रेक्रिएशन के लिये सही तौर से लोगों को मौका दिया जाय। अगर यह ध्याप चाहते हैं तो उनके लिये पार्स बनवाइये जहां पर वह जा कर दो-बार मिनट बैठ सकें। इस तरह के मजाक से उन का रिक्लेशन नहीं हो सकता।

इसके बाद हाउसिंग की बात आती है। जिस बक्कत बर्क्स हाउसिंग और सप्लाय मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी, उस बक्कत मैंने भर्ज किया था कि इस बात से कोई फायदा नहीं है कि ५०० गावों को डेवेलप कर दिया जाय। ५०० गावों का ही डेवेलप कर देने से गावों की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसके लिये मैंने तीन सुझाव पेश किये थे। पहला सुझाव यह दिया था कि गावों में हर पांच, छः मील पर भट्टे बनाये जायें और जिस तरह से इन्स्टिट्यूट हाउसिंग के लिये तकाबी दी जाती है, उसी तरह से भट्टों के लिये तकाबी दी जाय। उन के ईंटों से ही मकान बनाये जायें। खानी मजाक से काम नहीं चलेगा। दूसरे के लिये मैंने सुझाव पेश किया था कि हर जिले में एक माडेल बिलेज बनाया जाय ताकि उस माडेल बिलेज से ग्राम-पास के गाव सबक के सकें और उन में काम करने के लिये मोत्साहन पैदा हो।

दूसरी चीज मैंने कही थी कि गांव वालों को कर्ज देने का खास इन्तजाम किया जाय। आज हम देखते हैं कि गांव के लोग साहूकारों के फंदे में फंसे हुये हैं। वह दूना, तिगुना और चौगुना सूब लेते हैं और उसके बाद उन्हें बरबाद कर देते हैं। जो तकाबी दी जाती है उसके लिये माकूल इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। अगर फसल किसी तरह से बरबाद हो गई तो गबन-मेंट का जूता सवार हो जाता है कि "हम कुछ नहीं जानते, हमको रुपया दो।" जब तक किसान के साथ हमदर्दी का बर्ताव न हो, सहुलियतें न दी जायें, तब तक खाली कागजी बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता। इसके लिये कर्ज देने के लिये, तकाबी देने के लिये सही तौर से कदम उठाये जायें और किसानों को सहुलियत दी जाय। उनके लिये मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था हो, स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था हो, सस्ते बीज मिलें। आज बीज सही तौर से नहीं मिलते। मैं देखता हू कि आज कोषाप-रेटिव की धोर से स्टोर कायम हुये हैं लेकिन उन में बहुत खराब बीज मिलता है। मैंने पंजाब के बीज के सिलसिले में जो कि रबी में बाटा गया था मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था। यू० पी० में बहुत खराब बीज दिया गया था, दूसरे सूबों की बात तो मैं नहीं जानता।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह पंजाब का बीज तो बहुत अच्छा होता है।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प अच्छा तो होता है लेकिन वहां से बहुत खराब बीज गया था। पंजाब से जो गेहू का बीज भेजा गया था वही हमको दिया गया था। मैं भर्ज कर रहा था कि कि हमारे लिये सस्ते बीज की व्यवस्था नहीं है उसकी सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, मकानों की सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, स्टोरेज की सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। किसानों के पास आज तो सिर्फ कोंपड़े हैं, उन्हीं में बीज रक्खा जाता है। कभी उनमें घाब लग

जाती है, कभी बारिश से बरबाद हो जाता है। इसलिये स्टोरेज का एक सेक्टर कम से कम हर ब्लॉक में हो तभी किसानों की हालत सुस्त हो सकती है।

इसके बाद एक बात मैं और ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ जो कि सीड और फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में है वेज ६५ पर फिजर्स बिये गये हैं। फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में हमारे यहां लम्बी-लम्बी बातें की जाती हैं लेकिन ध्यान तक रिपोर्ट में नहीं बताया गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स का रेजल्ट क्या निकला, उससे कितना फायदा हुआ, कितनी परसेंट उपज बढ़ी। गवर्नमेंट की किसी भी रिपोर्ट में यह चीज नहीं बताई गई है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं ध्यान करना चाहता था वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड कोऑपरेशन की रिपोर्ट के वेज १५ पर दर्ज है। उसमें बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें बताई गई हैं।

19,100 Mahila Samities are functioning in 2,278 reporting blocks upto September, 1968. This works out to an average of about 8.4 Samities per block. Their membership in 2,040 blocks was about 2.99 lakhs giving an average of 15.16 members per Samiti.

धन वास्तव में इन महिला समितियों द्वारा कुछ काम तो होता ही नहीं है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इन महिला समितियों में ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स में प्रडक्टिन्स और तो, १६, २० लाख से ज्यादा जिनकी उम्र नहीं होती और जिनको कि किसी भी काम का तजुर्बा नहीं होता उनको बहा रक्खा जाता है। मैंने कई जगहों पर उनसे काम के बारे में पूछ-छाछ की और मैंने पूछा कि वे लोग क्या काम करती हैं तो मुझे कोई काम की फीजर्स नहीं दी जा सकती और वे मुझे संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दे सकी

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वे यहाँ को नहीं बतलाती होंगी।

श्री मोहन स्वच्छन्द उनकी तनख्वाह इतनी कम है कि वे अपने भ्रष्टराजात पूरे नहीं कर सकती और कोई गारडियन नहीं रख सकती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक तमाशा न बना कर ऐसी एजेंड औरत बहा पर इस काम के लिये रखी जायें जो कि समझदार हो और जिनको कि काम का तजुर्बा हो और मेरा मुआव है कि इस फील्ड में जो सोशल वर्कर्स हों उनको इस काम में लगाया जाय और ध्यान जो यह एक तमाशा और मजाक सा बनाया जा रहा है इसको बन्द किया जाय। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से ही औरतों का प्रोग्राम चल सकता है बरना नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य धन अपना भाषण समाप्त करने की कोशिश करे।

श्री मोहन स्वच्छन्द ५.७ मिनट में और गुना।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय और धन जल्दी खत्म करे।

श्री मोहन स्वच्छन्द विलेज लेवल वर्कर की ट्रेनिंग के लिये केवल तीन दिन मुकर्रर किये हैं मानो तीन दिन के अन्दर सब कुछ उसको पोल कर पिला दिया जाता है जब तीन दिन का प्रोग्राम यह रहता है। फर्स्ट डे एथीकल्स, डिसेजिज, रिमर्ब, गिफ्टेशन ४ घोबर्स। सेकेंड डे पाउल्ट्री, फिशरी, कोऑपरेशन, पंचायत्स, रिजिग्रेशन, ४ घंटे का हुआ। तीसरे दिन वीटनरी, इरिगेशन यह तमाम होता है। तीन दिन में विलेज लेवल कीडर का पोल कर पिला देते हैं और एक्स्ट्रैक्ट बना देते हैं और यह तीन दिन की ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद उसमें यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह गांव वालों को डाइरेक्शंस दे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ट्रेनिंग कम से कम ६ महीने की तो हो ताकि वह इन सब्जेक्ट्स के बारे में थोड़ा बहुत जान तो सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि एथी-

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कम्बर, फ़िरारी और पाउल्टरी आदि विषय ऐसे हैं जिनको कि अगर धादमी जिन्दगी भर भी स्टडी करे तो बोझा है और वह सब भी इन चीजों का सही मानने में मास्टर नहीं कहा जा सकता। अब यह मज़ाक नहीं तो और क्या है कि हम बिलेज लेबिल लीडर को तीन दिन में ही इन सब चीजों का एक्सपर्ट बना देते हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जिन्दगी भर पढ़ता ही रहेगा तो फिर उनपर काम कम करेगा ?

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस चीज को सीरियसली लिया जाय और इसका मज़ाक न बनाया जाय।

अब जहाँ तक सबसिडीज देने की बात है उसके लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग डिजर्व करते हैं जो गरीब धादमी हैं उनको सबसिडी और तकाशी नहीं मिलती है लेकिन जो धादमी मालदार और रिसोर्सफुल होते हैं उनको सबसिडी भी मिलती है और तकाशी भी मिलती है। मामूली और गरीब धादमी जो कि वाकई डिजर्व करते हैं उनका कोई पुर्सा हाल नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी उचित व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि डिजर्विंग हैंड्स इससे महकूम न रह जायें।

अब इसके बाद एक और चीज मज़ की है। हर ब्लॉक में दस बिलेज लेबिल वर्कर्स होते हैं ६ या ७ ए० डी० पीछे होते हैं और हर ए० डी० पीछे अपनी-अपनी भ्रमण हिदायतें देते हैं और बिलेज लीडर को कहते हैं कि यह करो और वह करो। उनमें कोई आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है कि बिलेज लेबिल वर्कर कौन-कौन से काम करे। मैं चाहूँगा कि बिलेज लेबिल वर्कर को सही तौर से काम करने का मौका दिया जाय और ए० डी० पीछे जो उन्हें हिदायतें दें वे सही और माफ़ूल हों।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को खत्म कर ही देना चाहिये।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : जी हाँ केवल दिल्ली के बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करके मैं बैठ जाऊँगा। दिल्ली में भारत सेवा समाज और ग्राम्य समाज सेवा सहकार समितिवा सामाजिक सेवा के क्षेत्र में इस समय काम कर रही है और वे भ्रमण-भ्रमण बतलाती हैं कि हमने यह काम कर लिया और हमने फलों का काम कर लिया। मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है इन सामाजिक संस्थाओं में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन और कोऑपरेशन हो और उनका भ्रमण-भ्रमण कार्य क्षेत्र निश्चित कर दिया जाय ताकि डुप्ली-केशन न हो और काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सके।

अन्त में मैं केवल यही कह कर समाप्त करूँगा कि ग्राम गावों की तरफ़ करनी है, तो कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के काम को ठीक से चलाना है तो यह मज़ाक और खिलवाड़ से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि सही तौर से भ्रमण करने से ही फ़ायदा हो सकेगा।

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this subject. I gather that during the previous few hours, all the speakers that have spoken, have spoken on co-operation, and with the inclusion of co-operative farming, the focus of discussion has mainly centred round this. This is not a new thing as the Prime Minister pointed out the other day. It is a step forward towards the development of the village and the village people. It is a step in a process that has started soon after the achievement of Independence. It is a continuous chain and co-operative farming is one of the steps to be taken.

I am not going to speak in detail about the merits of the thing. But, I would like to say only a few things about the introduction of co-operative farming and things like that. The introduction of co-operative farming would ultimately necessitate some use of machinery. Because, after the integration of these small holdings and after the formation of big holdings, definitely some small or big machinery and implements will be required. We have had a very sad experience of foreign machines and implements during the last few years ever since Independence. In the reclamation work, of course, we had a very sad experience of foreign machinery and I hope the Government along with the introduction of co-operative farming, will arrange for the production of agricultural machinery, and implements and parts and especially arrange for the repairing facilities of these machineries and other things fully or before introducing co-operative farming on a large scale.

Secondly, Sir, this approach will solve the problem of the unemployed in the countryside because by this approach large numbers of people could be utilised in mechanised units all over the country. Unless we provide such avenues of employment we will find that large number of people will be migrating to cities and urban areas. So, we should provide them alternate employment in our villages or very near the villages to avoid the problem of urbanisation.

I would like to deal with another point, namely, the need to give training facilities to our people engaged in co-operative farming. It is admitted on all hands that a lot of technical skill will be required to handle all these things. Therefore, the need to provide them necessary training facilities should always be kept in view.

In spite of all the speeches we have heard in this House against co-operative farming, I for one feel strongly that the villager today is far more ready to accept any progressive step which would be taken in this direc-

tion. Proper education at the village-level should be given and I am sure our villager will willingly accept co-operative farming without any difficulty whatsoever.

Thirdly, I wish to deal with the actual progress that has been made in respect of the programmes of the Community Development Ministry. It is my personal knowledge that whatever work this Ministry has done, it has done it very well. It is doing wonderful work. Whatever it has done, it has done it remarkably well. One great benefit of this Ministry, as the House is aware, is that this is the only co-ordinating agency at the village level of all the developmental activities. This is not a scheme which finds a place only on paper. This is a scheme in which the officers go to the individual villages and we find that they are doing really very good work. Obviously, the success of this experiment to a great extent depends upon the block officer or the block workers. Different blocks may have to do different kinds of work. Different blocks may have different programmes. All the same, it is quite true that an officer who is enthusiastic in his work, who infuses certain life into the work that he does, will be able to infuse the same spirit among the men who work under him and also among the villagers. The difficulty in our villages is that for six months in the year, the villages are inaccessible almost and nobody can go to some of our villages because of bad weather and things like that. After the harvest is over, the tax collectors and the revenue collectors go there. There are also other fair weather friends of the villagers. But, on the other hand, the Block Development Officers get into contact with the villagers all the year round. It is they who teach the villagers about the modern techniques of production and give them advice how to produce more and to have better yields.

I would like to refer to what I said last year, namely, that these blocks are concentrated near the cities or tahsil headquarters. The

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block that was judged to be the best in my State was only a few miles away from the district headquarters of Faizabad. Yet, it was adjudged as the best block in U.P. It is on the pucca road between Faizabad and Sultanpur. That block is doing very good work. But that is not the only block in that district. I know of five or six blocks also, two or three of them are shadow-blocks. Now, the villages which are in the remote areas in the countryside do not get the full benefit of this scheme. I think this situation will continue till 1963, till such time as all the villages are covered by this programme. We should develop communications so that all the villages will be able to benefit by this scheme. Unless this is done, the surplus population will shift from the tahsil to the district or to other town areas.

The work that has been done by these Community Development Blocks is very comprehensive. As my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai pointed out, with the inclusion of co-operatives, the three basic institutions of democratic decentralisation have come under this Ministry. The destiny of the villagers depends on the work that is done by this Ministry. The future of so many villagers lies in the hands of this ministry. All the important institutions of democratic decentralisation have come under its wings.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): It is the other way about. The destiny of this Ministry lies in the people's hands.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The only thing is that all the three important institutions intended to develop the villages are coming under the purview of this Ministry. That is what I was saying. What my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister referred to was the co-operation of the people. The co-operation of the people with these organisations will ultimately be responsible for the success of this work. But I am strongly of the view that the people

will definitely co-operate if the programmes that are being laid down by the Ministry are carried out efficiently and with proper organisation. I am saying this because the co-ordination of all the development work of all the Government departments is done by this Ministry.

14 hrs.

Take, for instance, minor irrigation. The Ministry is not directly concerned with minor irrigation, but it is responsible for helping the people and educating the people to utilise those facilities.

For instance, there was a tube-well dug in one of the villages. The villagers had requested the authorities to have the tube-well at a certain spot, but the authorities had said that since it was a technical matter and the villagers would not understand what things were involved, they preferred to have it near a pucca road and near an advantageous point. After the tube-well was dug, the channel was constructed, and the villagers were expecting water when the crop was ready and when the water was needed. But when water supply was started from the tube-well, it was found that the channel at the field end was higher and that at the tube-well end it was lower; so, the water could not reach the field, and there was such a complication.

The Ministry is definitely responsible for educating these people to utilise the resources that are given by the different departments of Government. At the same time, I am saying something in favour of the Ministry, the consciousness and the awakening of the village people, which is generated through this Ministry is the only deterrent to check the mal-administration or mal-practices in the other departments.

As far as the Ministry's work is concerned, it is very difficult to say that it is not doing much work. I am very glad to see that the development blocks are paying a lot of attention to

statistics. As far as my experience in statistics goes, it is a very vital thing to collect all the basic statistics of the village. I consider the panchayat to be the competent institution to handle the village statistics. But the blocks have taken up the job of training certain people in collecting statistics and things like that and all the States have opened a statistical bureau. I hope that in the future these units will do all the necessary job, and will collect at least the basic statistics, because in the absence of these statistics no development work can be assessed, and no programme for the future can be chalked out, so, it is very important that these statistics may be collected by direct observation in the field and in the villages. My experience of the statistics of the villages is that they are absolutely made up at the tehsil level at the moment. This is the only organisation that can give a directly observed and correct statistical data, in order to enable us to have a proper planning for the future and also have a better assessment of the village. But it will take some time, and it needs a lot of training. I hope this training programme will be taken up not in the sketchy way in which it is being done at the moment but in a fuller way.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I propose to confine my remarks to panchayats and co-operatives, because they are the symbols of the new political order and the new economic order. I believe that it is through these institutions that energy, initiative, enthusiasm and interest of the people can not only be created and stimulated but can also be channelised into useful purposes for development activities.

The House knows that panchayats have acquired lately an added importance, because, as the Prime Minister has stated, after the imposition of ceilings, whatever surplus land will be available will be left to the management of the panchayats. So, I think it is of interest to us if we really go

into the work of the panchayats, in order to make them really effective and successful.

My hon. friend Shri Raghur Sahai has already referred to the report of the B. G. Mehta Committee and to the various recommendations made by them. I am not going to refer to those recommendations. The committee has said that the panchayats unfortunately have not been working successfully. My own experience is almost the same, and I want to place certain viewpoints for the consideration of Government, in order to remove those handicaps or difficulties which are at the moment hampering the successful working of the panchayats.

For instance, I shall take the question of elections. Although in a democratic institution, we cannot altogether do away with the system of elections yet since we are at the moment concerned with creating a co-operative spirit in the villages and to see that the village is not divided into factions it should be the anxiety of the Government officials, social workers and public workers, to see that some sort of convention or method is devised by which in the initial stages we could avoid elections and try to choose the best person on whom there is general agreement. For, what I have noticed is that whenever these elections take place there is naturally a division into two camps or sometimes into three camps, and largely based on caste considerations, the result is that after the elections they do not take it in the true democratic spirit, and those who belong to the vanquished camp do not forget their defeat and they continue to non-co-operate with those who have been charged with the responsibility of carrying on the panchayat work. So, the panchayat spirit has not really been inculcated among the villagers, and they have not understood the significance of these panchayats.

As regards the labour tax, to which my hon. friend has made a reference,

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firstly, the Mukhiyas are very reluctant to impose labour tax. Even if the labour tax is assessed or imposed, the villagers are not coming forward to do voluntary work, because the system is a system of annual budgeting, and many of those persons feel that they are not going to be benefited by a particular work, and, therefore, they do not take any interest. So, my suggestion to Government is that a system should be evolved whereby, just as we are having Five Year Plans here likewise, they should also have a five-year plan or a three-year plan for the development of the entire villages, in regard to irrigation works, or road building, or paving of the streets and so on, so that every villager may feel that he is also going to be benefited. Priorities may be determined, and he must have the confidence that today this work is being done in this particular village, tomorrow it will be done in his village and that he will be also a beneficiary. That will create enthusiasm and interest.

Then I find that the mentality or the outlook of the officers has not changed, and this is hampering progress. They continue to look at it in the same old bureaucratic manner. For instance, they are not giving the mukhiyas proper respect and consideration. One of the S.D.Os. I know, while addressing a Panchayat Sammelan, made a declaration publicly that he was not going to give them any respect, and that most of them were goondas. That was the statement he made, and despite protests, he refused to withdraw his remarks.

Many of the mukhiyas say that whenever they go they are treated like chowkidars or tax collectors, and are not given even chairs to sit.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I ask the hon. Member what has happened to that officer after that remark, whether

the matter has been brought to the notice of the State Government?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Yes, I am coming to that. This matter was, of course, brought to the notice of the Panchayat Minister of my State. Secondly, I may inform the hon. Deputy Minister, that in another case....

An Hon. Member: But what happened to that officer?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I myself spoke to the Minister, but nothing has been done so far.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): When did this happen?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: About four or five months ago.

These panchayats are asked to look after the construction of wells or other local works. The contract has to be given to a mukhiya in the name of the panchayat, but most of the mukhiyas are not coming forward to take up the contract because they know they have got to pay *salami* to the officer concerned, and they literally refuse to take up the contracts. In some places contractors are appointed by the officers concerned. In one case, the construction of the well entrusted to a contractor was constructed and the payment was made out. All this was done on paper. When a particular mukhiya brought it to the notice of the S.D.O. concerned, he flared up, made an inspection of the spot, and in the order sheet he recorded that no obstruction should be placed in the way of completing the well. But that order is passed three months after the full payment has been made, when on paper it was shown that the well had been constructed. And the mukhiya was called and told not to raise any voice against this kind of thing; otherwise, he would be fined. This matter was also taken up, and a report was made against the circle inspector who had given a chit. I also spoke to the

Commissioner concerned, but nothing has been done so far. Most of the mukhiyas come and express such grievances.

Then, we are going to saddle these panchayats with all sorts of responsibilities. We are asking them to manage village lands and all that. On the other hand, there is no attempt made by us to give them proper status, proper prestige, proper respectability, and to inculcate in them the real spirit in which they have to function.

I refer to this point particularly because just now Shri Vasudevan Nair said that one of his main anxieties was to remove middlemen so that unnecessary profit may not be grabbed by them, and that panchayats or co-operatives should take up the contracts. That is well and good. But sometimes ad hoc co-operative societies are formed only to take up contract work, and it is not enquired into whether they are genuine or not, or have been formed for ad hoc purposes. That way they cast a bad reflection upon the entire movement. So, it is of interest to us to see that this is set right.

Then, I would say that we must have a cadre of trained personnel, even for the purpose of successful working of the panchayats. Most of the mukhiyas are not educated, they do not know how to prepare the budget. For the preparation of the budget for which all the villagers have to collect, there is no quorum. People do not know what is the importance of this budget.

At one place I found that the budget had to be approved by the villagers and had been sent to the B.D.O. who has ultimately to approve it. In that particular police station, i.e. in Sahebganj, I went there, I found that the budget had been sent to the B.D.O. and was resting in his shelves for nine or twelve months, and had not been returned to the panchayat. How on earth is the panchayat to function then? That is the main question.

So, my suggestion to the Government is that if they are going to make the panchayat a success, they must re-orientate the outlook of the officers. I entirely and whole-heartedly support the view of my hon. friend Shri Raghubir Sahai, that even the higher officers, for instance the I.A.S. probationers, should be in the first instance appointed B.D.Os. I understand the Community Development Ministry once wrote to all the State Governments to try this experiment, but this has not been done. Formerly, when the I.C.S. officers were appointed probationers, they were appointed as cane inspectors, Deputy Collectors, Joint Magistrates and all that, and ultimately they used to become S.D.Os. and District Magistrates. Today, after a training of one year they are appointed S.D.Os. and they become District Magistrates within a span of four years, with the result that they lack proper experience and the proper spirit, not having had the advantage of coming into contact with the people. These are the points that my friends ought to take note of.

Now I come to co-operatives. There can be no two opinions about the need for having service co-operatives, because service-co-operatives and joint farming are the two main planks of our policy at the moment. Much controversy has arisen over this, and the reason why quite a large number of persons are not feeling very much enthused, according to Shri Masani, by this may be the failures in our co-operative movement, and it will be of interest to us to examine the working of the co-operative societies and the co-operative movement and find out why it has failed.

According to me, there are three or four points which should be taken into consideration in this connection. Firstly, the co-operative movement has been largely officialised. The Prime Minister is also cognizant of the fact, and he has said that henceforward it should not flourish under official patronage; at the most, officials have to provide help and guidance.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

but they should not be so much associated with it as to stultify its growth.

On the other hand, apart from the officials, public men who are associated with Government, holding posts of Ministers and all that, are also presidents of co-operative federations or chairmen of co-operative banks, and they do not have enough time to go into it, with the result that they consider it as a subsidiary activity.

Shri P. E. Patel (Mehsana): Has it become a grazing ground for some?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I do not know. They are not considering it a grazing ground; they are considering it a pastime, you can call it.

Shri P. E. Patel: It is also a grazing ground.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: That is not their main function, they are giving it just cursory attention, with the result that the movement has not caught the imagination of the people, and the failures which have resulted in this way have really created a scare among the people. So, in order to attract the people again to this fold, it is necessary that we create a cadre of trained personnel who have got the necessary philosophical outlook and who are trained in the co-operative ideology, so that they may go and make it a whole-time job. It should not be a subsidiary or a pastime activity.

Most of our top men never paid any attention to this subject. It is only recently after the Nagpur resolution that our top leaders are talking of this subject and exhorting the people to realise the importance of the co-operative movement. It is necessary that all of us go round and create the necessary climate.

Then, the failure of the co-operative societies has also been due to infrequent audit. Most of our co-operative

societies did not have any audit. The result is misappropriation and embezzlement of funds. You will be surprised to know that even of the State Co-operative Bank in my State, the balance sheet has been presented after four or five years to the shareholders. This is a very big drawback in the co-operative movement. So, it is necessary that we emphasize this point and see to it that proper audit is carried out, that unscrupulous people who creep into the movement and try to manipulate co-operative societies are not allowed to take advantage of this.

During the war years, there was a crop of co-operative societies. Because of the controls, most of the controlled commodities had to be distributed through co-operative societies. They were formed only for that purpose. When the controls ceased, the co-operative societies also came to an end. A few imaginative persons wanted to take advantage of the situation and took hold of the co-operative societies. They were the leaders of the co-operative societies. Then they quietly slipped away and the co-operative societies failed. The result is that we are blaming the co-operative movement. The people also are being blamed and it is said that this movement is not going to succeed. Now you find all sorts of controversies being raised over this issue.

Then I come to party politics. Those who are concerned with co-operative societies should have nothing to do with party politics. We should at least be honest to ourselves when we are dealing with such an important movement which has to do with the real shaping of the peoples destiny. We should not bring party politics into it. I am really sorry to say that even in educational institutions we are finding party politics today. So it is up to us to make a resolution in our minds not to import party politics or party considerations into the field of the co-operative movement. Then alone we can succeed.

I can cite one glaring instance in our State. A cane growers' co-operative society took over the administration and management of a sugar factory. That co-operative society made a profit of Rs 4 lakhs. But the following year at the time of the elections, three persons were killed on the spot and the co-operative society failed to function. The mill has again been taken over by a millowner. This is the result of importing party politics into co-operative enterprises. This shows to what extreme we are going. So we have to be very careful about it. I think the Government cannot do anything about it; it is for all of us concerned to make a resolution in our minds not to indulge in party politics nor be guided by party considerations in this matter.

I will say a word about joint co-operative farming. This morning I heard Shri M. R. Masani referring to a Gallup poll. He said that out of 200 persons who were interviewed by the *Times of India* 104 said 'no' to the co-operative farming idea. Then he said, 'Look here, the property sense is so strong that our individual peasants will not agree to pool their resources and lands.' My own feeling is that it is all a theoretical approach. When Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the land gift movement, nobody ever thought or believed that anybody was going to donate land. Today Vinoba has collected 40 lakh acres of land.

Shri P. R. Patel: How much of it is fertile?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I was coming to that. I concede that point. I am prepared to concede that say, 80 per cent of it is not fertile. Even then, the balance is there. What is the value of it? I have worked in the bhoodan movement. In Bihar Sharif, lands are valued at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per acre. There also people were coming forward to donate lands. They are potato growing areas.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Rs 20,000 per acre?

45 L.S.D.—8.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend knows it. Acharya Vinoba Bhave got lands there also. Only in the hilly tracts and in the Chota Nagpur plateau in the State of Bihar could the lands donated be called not fit for cultivation at the moment. But what about the North Bihar lands? What about the lands given in Patna or Shahabad Districts? They are all fertile lands, culturable lands.

Then, what about the gramdan villages? 1100 villages have been donated. So what has happened to the property sense? My point is that if we create a proper climate and atmosphere, if we explain to the villagers what is in their interest, how they are going to be benefited by this kind of scheme, I have no doubt that the property sense, about which so much is made, will not stand in the way of joint co-operative farming. The Congress is proceeding very cautiously. It is a phased programme. For three years we are going to have service co-operatives. Thereafter, if the people realise the benefits of service co-operatives, then alone they will pool their resources and lands and undertake joint co-operative farming.

I have only one more point to make before I conclude. I have no time to explain the real difficulties which will beset co-operative farming. It has been asked how are we going to distribute the profit? What will be the basis of distribution? For that purpose, the Government must devise a formula. They must say that those who pool their lands will, of course, get rent, but those who work on the land will get their wages. The norm of performance has to be fixed by Government. Division of the income or profit has to be related to participation in the work. Some sort of scheme has to be devised. It is for Government to do so. It is not a very difficult task. I am sure we will achieve it. With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry and I feel we are going to have success in this respect.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): As has been put by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, to promote the socio-economic development of the people living in the villages by changing their outlook, by making themselves reliant, by arousing their energies and making them employ is the main task of community development programmes. This is not the task of any particular Ministry. To bring about revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people is the main function of a democratic government too.

To achieve this objective, community development programmes were started in 1952. Today 2409 CD Blocks are in operation, covering 3,02,947 villages with a population of more than 165 millions. The Ministry of Community Development might be taking it to be a big achievement; it might be taking great pride in this. But to me, this is not the matter of pride; what is important is whether through this struggle any tangible results have been brought about, whether there is any change in the life of the people, whether the people in these villages feel any relief, whether they have seen any light, any ray of hope. I am sure one who is conversant with the state of affairs in these villages will definitely say that no change—absolutely no change—is brought about. Take a village within a Block and one outside it and just compare. You will find no change at all. This is a challenge to the Ministry. Let them say what change they have brought about. The people are facing even now the same poverty, the same disease, same ignorance and same filth. There is absolutely no change. Therefore, the time has come to consider why this Ministry could not make any progress at all and there has been such a waste of money here.

The community development programme encompasses agriculture, animal husbandry, communications,

health, education, social education, co-operation and what not. Everything is there. But that is all a paper programme. What is it that is really being done? Visit any village within a block; you will find a school building here, some approach road there, and some wells which have been constructed with the help of the people, some community centres opened and some health centres have also been started.

Shri Ajit Singh (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is that not a change?

Shri D. A. Katti: Some co-operative societies are formed which are not functioning. Shri S. K. Dey is not here. He toured my constituency and I was with him. He could only see there one new school building, one basic school, one approach road half constructed and one maternity home where there were no patients at all. This is what he could see (Interruption). He could see this there.

An Hon. Member: Something wrong with your constituency.

Shri D. A. Katti: I feel that this is the only tangible work that has been done. We shall consider afterwards the problem whether we can improve the life of the people in this way. But, I would like to ask here one important question. Why should these villagers alone be asked to contribute their share to the construction of the school buildings and the hospitals and wells etc.? The persons living in the cities are not asked to contribute their share for these things. It is surely injustice done to these people. Surely, it is the responsibility of the Government to do these things. The local boards were doing these in the best possible way. Why should a community development centre be required for this? The Community Development Ministry should do something else. It should improve the lot of the people and the lot of

those who are suffering through centuries, the lot of the landless agricultural labourers and those who are merely landless agricultural labourers. They form 50 per cent of the rural population. They are not having any land; whenever they get any work, they get 8 annas or 10 annas or 12 annas at the utmost per day. Their children are crying for a loaf of bread. They are living their lives in such a horrible situation.

Secondly, do they get any benefit from whatever is being done in the name of their development? For example, credit co-operative societies are there. Because they are not having any land they are not considered as solvent and loans are not given to them. Because they are illiterate they do not go to libraries and reading rooms; they do not get any benefit. Whatever is done to improve agriculture goes to those who are having lands. The benefits are denied to the landless people, who are 50 per cent. of the people in the villages. Whenever any development work is undertaken in the villages these poor people are forced to contribute labour. This is not what I am telling. This is what the Mehta Committee's report says. These landless agricultural labourers, especially these Scheduled Caste people are forced to render service. This is the only benefit they get. Therefore, I appeal that something should be done to improve the lot of these people.

According to me three things can be done to improve their lot. Co-operative farming preceded by land reform. The reclamation of waste lands; and thirdly, small-scale and village industries.

As regards cooperative farming, I have expressed the views of my party while speaking on the Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. We believe in co-operative farming. We support it. But it must be preceded by land reform first. Without that co-operative farming will fail. That is what we feel. The object of land re-

form should be to discourage cultivation through hired labour; that is, to make tillers the owners. In that way it will be possible to make available 67 per cent of the area held by 17 per cent of the people.

Still the land is overcrowded. Another thing that can be done to minimise overcrowding on land is reclamation of waste land. There is waste land everywhere. According to my information, in West Khandesh district of Bombay State, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes people, who are 6 lakhs out of 11 lakhs, are trying to get the waste lands there. Thirty five lakhs of acres of waste land are lying fallow there. Out of this, 10 to 12 lakhs of land is culturable. There these people have formed co-operative societies. No Gram Sevak or Gram Sevika went there and told them to form co-operative societies. They have formed themselves voluntarily, of their own accord with the hope of getting land to feed their children. But they are denied these lands on the excuse that the lands are forest lands in some places and in some places they are required for grazing purposes. On lands which they say are forest lands, there are no trees at all. Somehow or other they want to deny these lands and facilities to these people.

Our Prime Minister unnecessarily jumps in the House and says vehemently that he will go from field to field. Let him go to West Khandesh and see what is being done. Let him see why 10 to 12 lakhs of acres of culturable land is lying vacant there and why that is not being given to the people who are voluntarily coming forward to cultivate those lands and to add to food production. What is the use of talking all humbug things here?

I am conversant with facts in the Bombay and Mysore States. They have prescribed certain limits—50 acres for 100 cattle—for grazing purposes. In a certain place called Jaina-

[Shri D. A. Katti]

pur in Belgaum district, where I have personally seen the things, there are only 425 cattle and the waste land is about 300 acres. According to this proportion, they can reserve only 200 acres of land for grazing purpose. And 100 acres ought to be given to the people there; but that is not being done. The Collector of the district says that that land is vested in the panchayat and cannot be given to the members of the Scheduled Castes who are landless agricultural labourers. If you want to encourage co-operative farming start here. That will minimise overcrowding on the land, will add to the food production and will help these poor people to live happily.

As regards small scale industries and village industries the Mehta Committee's Report says that it is the weakest spot. Only 2.5 per cent families have been benefited by the small scale and village industries even with generous assumption that part-time work is full time work and one man means the whole family. To improve the lot of these people, the starting of small scale industries and village industries will be of great use. But the Ministry has expressed its difficulty. They say that funds are not made available and that under the Second Plan the provision that was made for these industries has been cut down. Banks are not coming forward to finance these industries because some risk is involved there.

Secondly, the Ministry feels that there is the difficulty of marketing too. There is no market for the products. My suggestion is that the starting of small scale industries and village industries should be encouraged; if funds are not available, they should be made available. If funds are not made available for this purpose, the Ministry for Community Development can do nothing. In this behalf my suggestion is that Government should purchase the products and encourage these people. That can also be done. If it is not

possible for the Ministry of Community Development to do all these things, then, it is better that the great illusion of Community Development should be laid to rest; it is of no use; it is a colossal waste, therefore.

Now, about social education the social education is the most important aspect of the community development programme. Social education today is confined to the starting of reading rooms and libraries, to adult education and education through recreation and film shows. But, what is social education at all? Social education should aim at creating a homogenous society. It should remove the social cleavages, it should create a sense of fraternity in the people and should create civic sense. It should create a community where the principle of one man—one value is respected and followed. It is not done here. Is there any community at all in this country? Take the picture of any village and you will find that different groups of castes are living together rather peacefully. There is no community. How can you develop that which is not there? First of all you should create a community and then you can develop. My suggestion is that the name 'community development' should be changed to 'village development'. It is not fit to be called a Community Development Ministry. There is no community at all. Social education should help the growth of the community.

In the name of education the people are asked to read some newspapers in the reading rooms, the papers where there is some news about Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and cinema stars and they listen to Late Mangeshkar on radio. Is this social education? Social education should help to create a community which has a common interest, a common cause. There must be some cementing force in the community. But today there are all kinds of disruptive forces; there is no community. Social educa-

tion should aim at creating such an ideal society which we are not having. That is the most important task but unfortunately, that is not taken into consideration.

Sometime back, while speaking on the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Gaikwad compared the lot of the Scheduled Castes to with the Negroes in South Africa. But that was treated as outrageous by the Home Minister. Unfortunately he has not perhaps properly understood the spirit behind Gaikwad's statement. He was not referring to the political inequality; he was referring to the social inequality. He was referring to the principle of one man, one value. There is no doubt the principle—one vote, one value is observed. That is there; but that is political equality. We do not deny that. But is the one man, one value observed here? Are all men equal here? Is not worth decided by birth here? He was referring to that. But that was misunderstood and it was treated as an outrageous speech embittering the feelings of other people. It is not correct. The Home Minister could have understood it in a better way.

Coming to the democratic decentralisation, there is a proposal made by Balwantray Mehta Committee that the district boards and the local boards should be abolished and the blocks should be entrusted with the responsibility of these boards. Why? It is not the local boards, but the blocks, that have failed. The local boards are doing their jobs as best as they can. Secondly, this would involve more expenditure on administration. In one district, there are about 10-12 community development blocks and naturally that will increase the cost of administration. I am not expecting any satisfactory service or results from these blocks. As a matter of fact, I am against decentralisation. People should be ripe for that. People in this country are not ripe. If we entrust things to the panchayats, what will happen? I come from a village; I know what the panchayats are

doing. There again the helpless and the landless people, the agriculturists will be subjected to the domination of some few persons. They will be forced to do all labour and work without any benefit. I am against decentralisation; as a matter of fact I say that there should be more centralisation. Today responsibility is divided. Now the Central Government simply finances the Plans and programmes; it is the responsibility of the State Government to execute these programmes.

Shri Baghubir Sahai: But this policy has been accepted by every State.

Shri D. A. Katti: The responsibility of execution is that of the State Government and when they fail, the Ministry here says that it is not its responsibility but that of the State Governments. The responsibility is divided. It should not be so. That is my feeling.

One more minute, Sir, and I shall finish. I shall refer to an instance regarding these co-operatives. I am not going into details. There is one co-operative society in Delhi which was started mostly by the Scheduled Castes people. It is known as Thakkar Bapa society. The Chairman of that society is misappropriating funds. Many complaints were made by the shareholders to the authorities concerned but no enquiry has been so far started. The matter has not at all been enquired into in spite of repeated allegations. I am told that some Congress person who is very influential there is behind that man and that is why enquiries are not starting. I request the Minister to look into this matter also and see that justice is done and money is not misappropriated.

बीबली उमा नेहक (सीतापुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिनिस्टरी आफ कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड कोऑपरेशन को जो उन्होंने काम किया है उसके लिये मुबारकबाद देती हूँ। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को मैंने देखा है और मैं समझती हूँ कि जितना काम इस

[जीमती उपा मेहक]

बोले से घर्षों में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने किया है उसना अधिक काम कोई दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री करके नहीं दिखा सकी है । मैं ये साहब को इसके लिये खास तौर से मुबारकबाद देना चाहती थी पर मुझे दुःख है कि ये इस अवसर पर भाव मौजूद नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं धावा करती हूँ कि ये बहुत जल्दी अच्छे हो कर यहां पर आ जायेंगे । ये साहब इस मिनिस्ट्री की जान है

जी सचराज सिंह : उनके डिप्टी साहब भी तो बहुत अच्छे हैं ।

जीमती उपा मेहक : जी हा, मैं डिप्टी साहब को भी इसके लिये मुबारकबाद देती हूँ और वह मुबारकबाद मैं इसलिये देती हूँ कि जब मैं देहातो में घूमती हूँ तो मुझे देहातियों के चेहरों पर औरतों और मर्दों के चेहरों पर एक रीनक सी दिखाई पड़ती है । यह रीनक हमारे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की रीनक है । मुझे उनके चेहरों पर वह रीनक देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है । मैं यहां पर यह भी बतला दू कि हालांकि मैं यहां पार्लियामेंट में आ गई हूँ लेकिन रचनात्मक कार्यों में मेरी बड़ी दिलचस्पी है और मेरी काफ़ी जिम्मेवारी देहातों में काम करते बीती है । जितनी मुझे ग्रामीणों को देख कर और उनके बीच रह कर खुशी होती है उतनी खुशी मुझे शहरियों को देख कर नहीं होती है । खासी रीनक ही गांव वालों के चेहरों पर नहीं आई है बल्कि जब मैं पिछली बड़ा पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खत्म होने पर अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के देहातों में गई तो मैंने उस रीनक के साथ उनको अपनी जगह पर अवदान करते हुए पाया । अवदान केवल दिखावटी अवदान ही नहीं था बल्कि मैंने देखा कि ग्रामीणों ने अवदान करके मीलों जमीन सड़क बना ली है और लोगों तरह फ़्लेज की व्यवस्था रखी है । अब मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार से और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहना है कि हमारे पास सड़कों को पक्का बनाने के सामान नहीं

हैं, कंकड़ खादि नहीं है जिससे कि सड़क पक्की बनायें । इसलिये बेरा निवेशन है कि सरकार, वहां वहां अवदान से इस तरह की कच्ची सड़कें बनी हैं, वहां कंकड़ खादि खान कर उन सड़कों को पक्की करे ताकि वर्षा में उनकी मेहनत बह न जाय और यह काम वर्षा के पहले पहले हो जाना चाहिये ।

अब मैं अपनी कास्टीटुएँसी में अहा कि मैं काम करती हूँ वहां पर एक गांजर गांव जो कि बहुत बैकवर्ड एरिया है वहां पर मैंने देखा कि बहुत से सैल्फलेस वर्कर्स ने कितनी मेहनत से काम किया और वहां पर हमने फ़िती के एक पैसा भी नहीं मांगा और खुद अपने बूते पर काम किया । हमने अवदान किया और हम घर घर गये और हमने पैसा जमा किया क्योंकि हमको लड़कों के लिये एक सैकिडरी स्कूल खोलना था गांजर में । वहां जमीन्दार भी थे जिनकी जमींदारी तो अब जा चुकी थी लेकिन उनके कुछ बाग थे जिनको वह उठाते थे और उनके पास कुछ जमीन थी जहां बाजार लगते थे । उन बाजारों से भी उनको ग्रामदानी थी । आपको यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि हमने गांवों में से ४०,००० रुपये जमा किया, हम बाहर से एक पैसा भी नहीं लाये और उस रुपये से हमने वहां पर इमारत बनाई है और अगर कोई चाहे तो चल कर देख सकता है कि उसमें अच्छे पढ़ रहे हैं ।

इसके अलावा हमने वहां पर २८ पुन बनाये हैं और हमने खुद इंजीनियरों को दिखाये जिन्होंने उनको पास किया । वहां पर कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के ब्लाक बराबर हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि हमने जो ब्लाक बनाया है उसका एक फ़िल्म बनाया जाये और साबब यह जल्दी बन भी जायेगा । तीं यह हालत है देहात की जिसकी वजह से देहात में काम करने वालों की बर्फीन होता है कि वहां पर अवसरवादी होती ।

इस सिनसिके में मुझे एक बात यह कही है कि आप देहाती के लिये बी भी स्कीम बनायें उसमें हमारा पहला फर्ज यह होना चाहिये कि हम उसे बनाने में देहातियों को भी अपने साथ लें और हम उस स्कीम को नीचे से बनायें। आज हालत यह है कि हम यहाँ बैठ कर दफ्तरों में बैठ कर देहाती के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं और उनको ऊपर से नीचे भेजते हैं, इसलिये हमारे देहाती भाई उनको अपनाते नहीं हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपकी स्कीम अपनाई जायें, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देहात में फिर से जिवंदगी धावे, तो आपका धर्म है कि आप स्कीमों को नीचे से ऊपर के जायें। देहाती को यह महसूस होना चाहिये कि उस स्कीम को बनाने में वह भी हिस्सेदार है। जब तक वह यह महसूस नहीं करेगा तब तक वह दिलचस्पी से उसमें काम भी नहीं कर सकते। इस चीज पर आपको गौर करना चाहिये।

मुझे कृपया है कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के साथ साथ बड़ा पर और काम भी किया जा रहा है। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने यहाँ पर सेविकाओं और सेवकों का जिक्र किया। किसी ने शिकायत की कि सेविकाओं की उम्र छोटी है। मैं नहीं समझती कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर औरतो के लिये बीस या पच्चीस वर्ष की उम्र छोटी कही जा सकती है। यहाँ पर बीस पच्चीस वर्ष की औरतो में काफी जिम्मेदारी होती है। यह कहना कि उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, वे अपनी ड्यूटी नहीं जानती, यह बेकार की बात है। उनको तो वह ख्याल हम बड़ी उम्र की औरतो से पूछना चाहिये कि वे बेकार हैं या नहीं। कुछ कह नहीं बता सकते कि कोई बहुत बेकार है या नहीं।

मैंने यहाँ पर देखा है कि हमारे मिनिस्ट्री के लोग और वे सेविकाएँ सब मिल कर फार्म तैयार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपने अपने फार्म बनाये हैं। फिलाने खुबसूरत हैं उनके वे फार्म।

वे यदं धीर धीरों बराबर गांव वालों को समझाते हैं कि हमने इनमें कौन कौन सी खाद डाली है और क्या क्या किया है। तो वे इन फार्मों को डिवेलप कर रहे हैं और वह धीर लोगों को भी वह सब बातें बतलाते हैं। लेकिन यह सब देखने के बाद मुझे यह खयाल आता है कि समाल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का है। किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। मेरे खयाल में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये जरूरी है कि डिवेलपमेंट की स्कीम में काम करने वालों के साथ एग्रीकल्चर वालों का भी कोऑपरेशन होना चाहिये। हमारे कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट वालों के साथ सेंटर और स्टेट सब को मिल कर कोऑपरेट करना चाहिये तो शायद हमारे प्रोडक्शन में कुछ फर्क आ जाय।

जब मैं नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस की तरफ देखती हू तो मुझे यह महसूस होता है कि यह नीव है, जड़ है, जिस पर हमें कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार करना है। मैं अफसरों से मिली। प्रिंसिपल डिवेलपमेंट आफिसर से भी मिली, और लोगों से भी मिली। मैं देखा कि जितनी उनकी समझ है वह काम करते हैं। लेकिन इस समय हमारा फर्ज क्या है। आज बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है कि किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और कैसे हम काम करें, कैसे कोऑपरेशन होवे। तो मैं समझती हू कि केवल कहने से या लेक्चर देने से, या बैठ कर स्कीम लिखने से यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। अगर इस काम को आप करना चाहते हैं तो जरूरी है कि जाकर गांवों में लोगों को फावड़े से खोदा जाय। जब तक हम बड़ा आ कर यह काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक ज्यादा कामयाबी भी होने वाली नहीं है।

हम आज बड़ा सुबह से कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में सुन रहे हैं। हमने मसानी साहब की स्पीच सुनी। मैं हैरत में थी कि वह इतने धावे के साथ कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग पर बोल रहे थे। उनकी सारी नालिश

[जीवनी उभा हुआ]

किताबों की है या उन लोगों से उन्होंने सबक लिया है जिन्होंने शायद कभी वेहास की कबल भी नहीं देखी होगी। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे मसानी साहब अहर के पास वाले वेहासों में नहीं पर कोई तीस मील अन्दर के वेहासों में जायें और वहाँ की हालत देखें जो शायद वह ऐसी बात नहीं करेंगे जैसी कि वे आज कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही कि उन्होंने यह कहा और वह नहीं कहा। मगर मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहती। लेकिन इन्हें मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि तबतक देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है जब तक कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं होगा। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग तो आज आ गया है, चाहे वह किसी की अच्छा लगे या न लगे। वह तो ऐसा जादू है कि जो आपके सिर पर चढ़ कर बोलेगा, आप मानें या न मानें। हम लोग तो इसका धरते से इन्तिजार कर रहे हैं। हम सुनते हैं कि लोहा बन रहा है, फोलाब बन रहा है, इंडस्ट्रियलाईजेशन हो रहा है। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि लैंड रिफॉर्म कब आयेगा। अब जब वह दिन आया तो हम उसने मूढ़ मोड़ कर सब हो जाये तो यह बहुत गलत होगा। मैं आपको बता द कि अगर आप कोआपरेशन को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप उन लोगों को लीजिये इस नये शिवाने को बनाने के लिए जो इस को समझते हैं, जिनको इस पर विश्वास है, जो हिम्मत से आगे आने वाले हैं। अगर आप ऐसे लोगों को इस काम में लेंगे तो आपका शिवाला बन भी जायगा, लेकिन जो डरपोक हैं, जो तरह तरह के बहस करते हैं, जो आगे कदम रखने से चबराते हैं, व तो इस काम को कर ही नहीं सकते। उनको आपको नहीं लेना चाहिए।

इस वक्त कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग पर बहुत हो रही है, मैं कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग को नाब सेंड समझती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ

कि वह बहुत अच्छा चीज है जो हमको बहुत आगे से जायेगी और हमारा प्रोडक्शन भी इससे बूझ बढ़ेगा। जिस वक्त कोई परै-कलन होता है, जिस वक्त संसाध की नई सूरत पैदा करने की बात आती है तो वे सब चिन्तकों सामने आती है। लेकिन मनाष वही काबिल और देश वही फलमन्द होता है जो समय के साथ परिवर्तन करता है। जो नेशन या जो कौम समय के अनुसार परिवर्तन नहीं करती है वह कौम या वह नेशन खत्म हो जाती है। इस वास्ते अधिक न कह कर मैं फिर मिनिस्टर साहब को बन्धवाव देना चाहती हूँ और जो डिमांड पेश की गई है उनका समर्थन करती हूँ और मैं चाहती हूँ कि यह कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का जो काम है, यह जो प्रोजेक्ट है, यह दिन कृती रात चौपुनी तरफकी करे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि मैं सारे देश को एक कम्युनिटी में बांध दूँ और अगर मेरे पास कोई मंत्र होता तो मैं मुद्दत हुए इन सब चीजों को करके आपने मामने रख देती।

15 जन.

श्री० बहादुर प्रकाश (दिल्ली सदर)

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस वक्त जो कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की डिमांडस हाउस के सामने पेश हैं, इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह महकमा बहुत महत्व रखता है और हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की तरफकी का दारोमदार इसी महकमे पर है। पिछले माई छः साल में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने या इस डिपार्टमेंट ने शानदार काम कर दिखाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन गांवों में इस काम को शुरू किया गया है, वहाँ पर सरकारी का लाइट हाउस स्थापित कर दिया है और गांवों में एक जागृति पैदा हो गई है और एक नई चीज बनाने की एक नई ताकत पैदा हो गई है। यह ताकत पहले वहाँ रहने वालों ने नहीं आई थी।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है, बहुत ज्यादा तरफ़ की अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है, अभी देहातों की शक्ति नहीं बढ़नी है। इसका जबाब भी दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं इसमें पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी हवा इस देश में इस चीज़ ने पैदा कर दी है, एक ऐसी मशीनरी देहातों में फैला दी है जिस पर कि आइदा के देहात का समाजवाद स्थापित किया जा सकता है, मजदूरी के साथ इस ध्येय की ओर बढ़ा जा सकता है और एक नया गांव बनाया जा सकता है। यह प्रस्ताव होता कि इस काम को दूसरे प्लान में ही सारे से सारे पांच लाख गांव में फैला दिया जाता। लेकिन इससे साथ ही साथ हमें इस पर भी ध्यान देना होगा कि परसनेल की कमी है, ट्रेंड है इस की कमी है और इस कमी को देखते हुए शायद इतनी जल्दी इसे तमाम गांवों में फैलाना आसान काम नहीं था। अब मुझे उम्मीद है कि सन् १९६३ तक इस स्कीम को जो पांच लाख गांवों में फैलाने की योजना बनाई गई है, वह कामयाब होगी और इस ध्येय को हम प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

मुझे सुनी है कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में, कोओपरेशन डिपार्टमेंट और पंचायत का डिपार्टमेंट भी शामिल कर दिया गया है। इससे एक तरह की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिटी आएगी और परपक्ष की यूनिटी, मकसद की यूनिटी आएगी। मेरी बहुत दिनों से ही नहीं बल्कि कई सालों से यह राय चली आती है कि यह चीज़ होनी चाहिये और अब भी मेरी यह राय है कि खाली इसी से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है, अभी कुछ और महकमे इसमें शामिल करने होंगे। हो सकता है कि मेरी राय पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को उत्तराक्ष हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि खाली एक प्राय डिपार्टमेंट इस डिपार्टमेंट के धंधर कर देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, कुछ और जरूरी महकमे साथ-साथ से आइना

हरिगेशन का, सीड के सांस्कृतिक रखने वाला और फर्टिलाइजर के सांस्कृतिक रखने वाला महकमा इत्यादि हमें इस महकमे के सुपुर्न करने होंगे। यह ठीक है कि इस कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के जरिये हम गांवों का सामूहिक विकास करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन आज सब से बड़ी किस चीज़ की जरूरत है? आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहां पर प्रभाव की पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ हमारी तबज्जह जाये, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ हमारी तबज्जह जाए। दूसरी जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम देखें कि किस तरह से यहां जो सरप्लस लेबर है, कैसे उसे मोबिलाइज किया जा सकता है। तीसरी जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो एक जबर्नस्त तबका है, जिसके पास खेती के साधन नहीं हैं, जिसमें हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के आदमी आते हैं या लैंडलेस लेबर आती है या छोटे छोटे किसान आते हैं और जिन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और उनको कुछ काम देने की जरूरत है, उनका किस तरह से उत्थान किया जा सकता है, उनको किस तरह से काम दिया जा सकता है।

इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है, कि बायजूद साढ़े छः साल तक काम करने के अभी तक जो फायदा पहुंचा है वह बहुत कम परसेंटेज को पहुंचा है, गांवों में ज्यादातर लोगों को फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है। इस बास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि देखा जाए कि किस तरह से वह फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को पहुंच सकता है, खास तौर पर गरीब लोगों को।

मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज को तथा दूसरी काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को तेजी से साथ बढ़ावा दिया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात की जाती है जिस पर कि मैं प्राय चल कर कहूंगा। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग में सब गांवों में स्कीमें प्रचली

[बी० बहू प्रकाश]

तर्ह से बात करें, इसको देखा जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कोऑपरेटिव कामिज के साथ साथ एगो इंडस्ट्रीज भी ली जाएँ, दोनों एक दूसरे की कम्प्लीमेंटरी हों, एक दूसरे को सप्लिमेंट करें और अगर देखा किया गया तो जिस कोऑपरेटिव मैनेजमेंट का हवाला प्लानिज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, उसमें हम कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से पहले एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जो सरपलस लेबर है, उसको मोबिलाइज करने की जरूरत है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह हो तो ज्यादा आपको एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंटरेशन करना होगा, ज्यादा कोऑर्डिनेशन करना होगा। इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि गांवों की जो एक्टिविटी है, प्लानिज के एक्सीक्यूशन की, वह गांव इस सब का सेंटर बने। यह भी जरूरी बात है कि विलेज और ब्लॉक लेवेल पर जो प्रोजेक्ट स्पेसलिस्ट है, वे पूरी तादाद में हों, और उनके अन्दर पूरा कोऑर्डिनेशन हो। आज बोझा बहुत कोऑर्डिनेशन स्थापित है ब्लॉक डिवेलपमेंट आफिसर और विलेज लेवेल वर्कर और एग्रिकल्चर के एक्सटेंशन के बीच लेकिन जो दूसरे महकमे हैं, एनिमल हसबैंडरी का, पंचायत का, सोशल एजुकेशन का, हेल्थ का, उनके बीच में और ब्लॉक डिवेलपमेंट आफिसर के बीच में या आपके विलेज लेवेल वर्कर के बीच में पूरा कोऑर्डिनेशन डिवेलप नहीं हुआ है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि खेती की तरफकी का काम उस तेजी से नहीं चल पा रहा है, जिस तेजी के साथ हम चाहते हैं कि वह चले। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक लोगों को मोबिलाइज नहीं करेंगे, जब तक उनकी एग्रिकल्चरल इनकम बढ़ाने की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे बल्किकारी से उनकी इनकम बढ़े। इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, जब तक उसकी पूरी ताकत सब सब काम में नहीं लगेगी, तब तक यह काम

का जो प्रोब्लम है कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का, वह बीमा पड़ जायगा। आपकी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सबके बनाने का काम, कुछ बनाने का काम, बीमा बनाने का काम ज्यों ज्यों कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की मुहूर्त बढ़ती जाती है, त्यों त्यों वह बीमा पड़ता जाता है, त्यों त्यों लेबर का, मनी का बोझ कम होता जा रहा है। निहायत जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक तो कांटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर और दूसरे एग्रिकल्चरल डिवेलपमेंट पर ज्यादा तबकाब हो जाए और उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि पूरा कोऑर्डिनेशन हो। यह कोऑर्डिनेशन जाली विलेज लेवेल पर ही नहीं बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट और प्राबिंशियल लेवेल पर भी पूरा होना चाहिये। अभी तक पूरी अंडरस्टैंडिंग पैदा नहीं हुई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, और लोगों को फायदा हुआ भी जरूर है। लेकिन यह भी आवश्यक है कि पंचायतें और कोऑप्रेशन प्राबिसिंस के अन्दर एक डायरेक्शन के अन्दर आ जाएं। इसी तरह से बीज, पानी और खाद ये तीनों डिपार्टमेंट भी, हालांकि इसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इम्प्लिकेशंस हैं, लेकिन फिर भी एक ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उसके अन्दर होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो तरफकी नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ब्लॉक डिवेलपमेंट आफिसर है या विलेज लेवेल वर्कर है, उसकी जो क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिये, जो हैसियत होनी चाहिये, वह हैसियत नहीं है, वह क्वालिफिकेशन उसमें नहीं है, करन बायस नहीं है, एग्रिकल्चरल बायस नहीं है। लोगों ही इस बायस से ज्यादातर बेबहुरा हैं। इस बायसे जब तक उनमें यह बायस न हो, तब तक वे अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरी इमेजा से यह राय रही है और अब भी है और मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि इस बायसे मैं मुझे इमेजा मात्र खानी पड़ी है लेकिन मैं अपने इस विचार में

सूझ कि वित्तने भी ब्लाक विवेकपयेंट प्राफिसर हैं या वित्तने भी विलेज लेबल बर्कर हैं ये बकर एग्रिकलचरल प्रेजुएट होने चाहिये या इनके पास एग्रिकलचर के सर्टिफिकेट्स होने चाहिये। मैं बहुत सी जगहों पर गया हूँ, बाहर के मुल्कों में भी जा कर मैने देखा है। मैने कहीं भी नहीं पाया कि जो हैब हो वह एग्रिकलचर प्रेजुएट न हो। वह सारे अपने सम्बन्धित मीटर के स्पेशलिस्ट्स होते हैं। मैने अमरीका में तो नहीं देखा है लेकिन इटली में देखा, स्वेडन में देखा, डेनमार्क में देखा, दूसरी भी कई जगहों पर देखा और पाया कि जो एग्रिकलचर प्रेजुएट्स हैं, अपने सम्बन्धित मीटर के स्पेशलिस्ट्स हैं (वही इसके हैब प्राप्ति से है) इसीलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो प्राप के विलेज लेबल बर्कर हैं उन के पास काम बहुत ज्यादा है और पंचायत और कोभापरेसन उन के पास और था रहा है। इसलिये वहां पर एक विलेज लेबल बर्कर से काम नहीं चलेगा, वहां पर दो विलेज लेबल बर्कर के काम नहीं होने चाहिये और उन में से एक कम से कम अपने सम्बन्धित मीटर का स्पेशलिस्ट हो। सामल कंजर्वेशन के लिये और एग्रिकलचर के लिये एक असहदा इस सम्बन्धित मीटर का स्पेशलिस्ट एक्सटेंशन प्राफिसर की तरह पर ब्लाक लेबल पर मुकर्र किया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं कोभापरेसन की तरफ आता हूँ। आज सोच बड़े कुछ है कि इस वक्त कोभापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट जि० डे के मुपुद किया गया है। जि० डे पर मुझे बहुत भरोसा है। उन में एक अवैतन प्राइविलिज और डायनमिज्म है। और हमें उम्मीद है कि जो गहकना अब तक बहुत मुसीब से बचता रहा है उस में अब तो भी आयेगी। नागपुर रेजोल्यूशन ने सारे देश में एक सहर पैदा कर दी है। सन् १९१० में नमक कानून

ने भी हिन्दुस्तान में एक हलचल पैदा की थी, सन् १९४२ ने भी, जो कि एक तरह का इन्कलाब था, लोगों में हलचल पैदा की जिस से हुकूमत की जड़ें हिल गई थीं। अब इस नागपुर रेजोल्यूशन ने पांचों में एक सहलका सा मचा दिया है। प्राप प्राप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी गांव में चले जाइये, किसान प्राप से सवाल करते हैं। मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है। मैने गांवों का दौरा किया है। मसाली साहब इस वक्त नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि दो तीन जस्तों में उन्होंने देखा, मुझे यह बत कर खुशी हुई है कि एक हजार किसानों के पांच घंटों तक मुझ से जबर्दस्त बहस की इस प्रस्ताव पर, उस की हर चीज पर। उनके ऐतराफ क्या थे? उन के ऐतराफ यह थे कि साहब, कारपोरेशन के अफसर प्रायिगे और हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे। अभी हम कर्ज लेते हैं तो हमारे साम काफ़ी गड़बड़ बढ़ करती है। जो पटवारी है अगर उसे कोई कागज लिखना है तो पूरे ५० र० लेता है। यह लोग प्रायेंगे और हमारी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लेंगे, हमें कुछ नहीं देंगे। सहर से कुछ लोग प्रायेंगे, सीडर प्रायेंगे, लुद फायदा उठावेंगे, हमें कुछ नहीं दिलावेंगे। उन के दिमाग में यह डर है और इसीलिये वह इसके खिलाफ बोलते हैं। लेकिन जब मैने उन के साथ बातचीत की, बहस की तो उन्होंने कबूल किया कि हां ठीक है, यह होना चाहिये। जो ३०० गांव के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव पंचायत में आये थे उन्होंने इस रेजोल्यूशन को जो नागपुर का रेजोल्यूशन है कोभापरेटिव फामिग के बारे में उस को कबूल किया। लेकिन ऐसे नहीं कबूल किया कि अपने रेजोल्यूशन देना कर दिया और वह पास हो गया। मैने आज तक अपनी पिछली २५ सालों की जिन्दगी में किसानों को इस तरीके से बहस करते कभी नहीं देखा जिस तरह से उन को करते देखा और मैं समझता हूँ कि कोभापरेटिव फामिग लोग कबूल करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन क्यों इस

[श्री० बलू प्रकाश]

कास की केसे हैं कि उन बहुत सी कटौत में वहां पर कि इतना प्रोब्लम है कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं है, फ्ला जगह नहीं है, और है तो फ्ला फ्ला कटौत में है। मैंने इस चीज को कुछ स्टडी करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मुक्ति बहुत कम है इसलिये तकलील में नहीं जाना चाहता। १०० सालों में एक कम्पटीशन कैपिटलिस्ट कटौत में हुआ और कोआपरेटिव और ऐंथ्रोक्लब का एक रूप वहां आया। आज वहां १५ या २० कीसबी ऐंथ्रोक्लबिस्ट हैं। दूसरे मुल्को में भी ऐसा ही हुआ। वहां इन्स्टीज आई। अब हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पर कि सेबरेज होल्डिंग बहुत छोटी है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस के बलावा चारा ही क्या है कि हम कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग करें। ज्यादा कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बलावा इस देश के लिये दूसरा तरीका नहीं है जिस के जरिये आप कामयाब हो सकते हैं। आप क्यों कहते हैं कि यह नई चीज है? आप नई चीज को क्यों नहीं लेना चाहते हैं? आप ने इतिहास से आजादी हासिल की और समाजवाद का एक नया तरीका निकाल रहे हैं। जब एक ही तरीका है तो आप उसे क्यों कबूल नहीं करते? अगर कोई कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं तो वह रिच पेजेंट है, जो मिडल पेजेंट से ऊपर है। उन को छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि वह इसके रास्ते में बाधे हैं, तो स्माल पेजेंट और मिडल पेजेंट उस के खिलाफ नहीं खड़े हैं वह मिडल क्लास पेजेंट आज कोआपरेटिव के लिये क्यों नहीं आना चाहेंगे? नहीं आयेंगे तो क्या करेंगे। वह कौन सा मुल्क है जहां स्माल पेजेंट को आगे आने दिया गया हो? इसलिये एक आष्टिमम यूनिट कन्स्ट्रिक्शन का हम मुल्क ने अपने यहाँ रखने का कानून पास करके एक हद मुकर्रर की है कि इस से कम होल्डिंग नहीं होगी। वह आष्टिमम मुकर्रर होना चाहिये और उस के नीचे की सारी की सारी जमीन

कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग में दी जाय। अगर कोई नहीं वेता तो वह अपनी जमीन का कम्पेन्सेशन ले ले। इस तरह से आप एक बड़ी तादाद में जमीन को शामिल कर लेंगे कोआपरेटिव में। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने एक नया काम अपने हाथ में लिया है। इस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर है जिनको इस पर पूरा विश्वास हो, चास तीर पर हमारी सरकारी मैशीनरी के ऊपर। हमारे मसानी साहब और दूसरे साधियो ने इस के खिलाफ जो प्रापे-गेंडा किया है, शायद उस में राजनीतिक उद्देश्य ज्यादा हो बजाय मुल्क के फायदे के। इसलिये यह एक जबरदस्त चैलेंज है और उस चैलेंज को सारी मिनिस्ट्री को और दूसरे लोगो को जो इस पर विश्वास करते हैं पूरे तरीके से कबल करना चाहिये। कोआपरेटिव ला एक होना चाहिये। सन् १९५६ में कोआपरेटिव ला के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई। सन् १९५७ में उस की रिपोर्ट आई। मैंने उसे देखने का मौका मिला। आप कीजिये, उस को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम तमाम भूकमेंट को आक्विजिटाइज करना चाहते हैं। इस-लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कोआपरेटिव ला के लिये एक दूसरी कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय जो जितने कोआपरेटिव ला है उन को मिला कर एक कोआपरेटिव ला और रेगुलेशन का तैयार करे, ट्रेनिंग का एक प्रोग्राम बनाय और वह एक जबरदस्त प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये क्योंकि जो प्रोग्राम चल रहा है उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। नैशनल डेवलपमेंट कांसिल ने नवम्बर में अपना रेवोल्यूशन पास किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि छ महीने होने को थायें लेकिन अभी तक इस सिलसिले में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। कोई तजवीज इस सिलसिले में सामने नहीं आई। अभी मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था इन्स्टीज के मुतालिक। उसके लिये इन्स्टीज कोआपरेटिव की एक स्कीम बनी है, वह

जैसे प्रसार में पड़ा। अगर इस तरह की स्कीम बनी है, जैसी कि मैं ने प्रसार में पड़ा है तो, माफ कीजिये, इस तरीके से कोई कोप्रोपरेटिव बन नहीं सकती। इस में एक नई थिंग की जरूरत है, नये डायनमिज्म की जरूरत है। आज बहुत से लोगों ने, मेरे समेत, जिन्होंने २५ साल से कोप्रोपरेटिव फील्ड में काम किया है, उन के दिमाग डीले पड़ गये हैं। अगर हम को एक नया संजुर्जा करना हैं, अगर हमें एक नया कामनवेल्व बनाना है तो उस के लिये एक नये डायनमिज्म और नये थिंग की जरूरत है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो कोप्रोपरेशन मिनिसट्री है वह इस पर जरूर ध्यान देगी। हर जिले में और हर सूबे में, हर गीजन और सेक्टर में एक कमेटी आफ डाइरेक्शन बननी चाहिये जो मैं समझता हूँ कि हर तीन महीने पर लेजिस्लेचर्स और पार्लियामेंट के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर कि पिछले तीन महीने में क्या हुआ है, इस कोप्रोपरेशन के सिलसिले में मिनिसट्री के लेवेल पर और डिपार्टमेंट के लेवेल पर। इसके बगैर काम नहीं चलेगा। आज तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हमारे प्राइम मिनिसटर अकेले हैं जो जोर से इस तरफ बढ़त चले जा रहे हैं और हम व लिये लड़त जा रहे हैं। जिस तेजी से इस के लिये काम उठान चाहिये वह अब तक इस के अन्दर नहीं उठाये गये हैं। मिनिसट्री ने अभी कई बातों की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी है अब इस जा के बारे में कोई चीज सामने आनी चाहिये। एक-एक कमेटी आफ डाइरेक्शन सेंटर में और स्टेट में इस तरह की बननी चाहिये जो इस के बारे में जोकि एक स्ट्रोग कोप्रोपरेटिव सेंक्टर बनाये। आज जो प्राइवेट सेंक्टर और पब्लिक सेंक्टर हैं उन से ज्यादा ताकतवर और मजबूत कोप्रोपरेटिव सेंक्टर तैयार होना चाहिये ताकि वह कम्पीट कर सकें प्राइवेट सेंक्टर से और पब्लिक सेंक्टर से और मजबूती से आगे जा सकें।

Shri Mahagonkar (Kolhapur)
This year we had the privilege to go

to Andhra State with the Study Group of M.P.s. and there we discussed many things like Community Development Projects, our Plan, our resources and so on. It was really a very nice step taken by the Andhra Government and I am not sorry that a very few members of this House have taken advantage of the Study Group at Pathancheru in Hyderabad. A question was also put about this Study camp and the Minister told us at that time that he wished that such camps would be held henceforth in every State in order to acquaint Members of this House with the progress made by Community Development Projects and so on.

While discussing these subjects, various definitions were given to "Community Projects". While studying the programme of work at Pathancheru, in one of the pamphlets they have stated

"One of the definitions of Community Development is a 'process of social action in which the communities organise, plan and execute and, where necessary, supplement from outside sources'. In a democratic set-up, responsibilities and powers are assumed by the elected representatives of the community, be it at the National, the State, the District, the Block or the Village level. The representatives have to be chosen from among those considered best to fulfil the responsibilities devolving upon them. And when they are chosen, whether as members of Panchayats, Block Development Committees, District Development Committees, the State Legislature or the Parliament, they have all one common object, namely, to assist and help, to the best of their ability, in the rapid development of the community of which they are the elected representatives. Functions and activities may vary, but the responsibility and the aim remain the same."

[Shri Mahagaonkar]

When I read these things I feel that I am the only elected representative of the people. My experience is that we do not get the same treatment at the State level. Unfortunately, all the suggestions are carried out on party basis. That is how things are looked upon.

In my State, in my constituency particularly, we have got district development boards. I do not understand why only members of the ruling party and only elected members are appointed as non-official members there. Now if you look at the set-up in the Bombay State for these development schemes, they have got a development board at the district level. I have referred to this last time also. Then they have got local boards, Bharat Sevak Samaj and other institutions. But there is no co-ordination between these institutions and each is having a different programme. Each organisation wants to work for its own ends. That is why we find there is little development in this respect.

So far as my constituency is concerned, I have seen from the papers that it has been selected by the Government of Bombay for the new slogan of the ruling party; I mean, co-operative farming. Kolhapur and West Khandesh are the two districts selected by the Bombay Government for the co-operative farming experiment. It is a good thing that the Bombay Government have selected my constituency. I congratulate the Bombay Government for their selection of my constituency where people have shown a remarkable sense of co-operation. We have got four sugar factories there out of which three are co-operative sugar factories. They were started this season and they have already shown remarkable progress.

At the same time, recently we have heard in this House the hon. Prime Minister and the rest of the leaders talking about service co-operatives. But about that I have got very bad experience in my constituency. And

on many occasions when I had opportunity to speak with the Minister of Community Development I have spoken to him about this. Not only have I spoken to him but I have given to him complaints in writing, but the only answer I have received is "The matter is under investigation" or "We will look into the matter at an early date".

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): "Investigation not over."

Shri Mahagaonkar: Yes, "Investigation not over". Some excuses are given.

Then, in the co-operative sugar mills Government representatives are appointed as directors. When I visited one of the sugar mills I was surprised to find that they treat the shareholders, the common shareholders, the village people, in a way which is most absurd. One of the officers while having a round in the factory addressed one of the shareholders like this: "Look here, gentleman, though this is a co-operative sugar mill, remember this is a Government sugar mill and Government can return your share capital any moment they like". According to him, you cannot, you are not entitled to, even move within the premises of the sugar factory. This sort of attitude on the part of the officials does create some sort of ill-feeling among the people who otherwise wish to co-operate.

We are told in another pamphlet that was given at Pathenchery:

"We have learnt why peoples' participation in the Development Programme is so very necessary. The Community Development Programme is a big programme of development that is being taken up in the blocks. It is trying to meet our needs, to improve our farming and our cattle wealth, to improve our village industries, to provide for better and more education to our children, to improve the sanitation of the

village, to provide better medical facilities to us, to look after the welfare of women and children, to improve the village communications and to provide to us better cultural life. It is we ourselves who have to bring about all these improvements. The Government can only help us and give us technical advice and provide us the materials which we do not have in the village."

Though we talk of principles and ideals, generally the experience is quite the opposite. I have on many occasions expressed my views on co-operation to the Minister of Community Development when I had opportunity to meet him and I was told by the Minister that he is very sorry that in spite of the decisions carried out by the consultative committees they remain just in the books or on paper only and they are never executed. One of the State officials told me one day that as it is only a consultative committee its decisions are not binding. On the contrary, the literature that has been passed on to the Members tells us that the decisions of these consultative committees are binding. In actual practice they are ignored in many respects

Recently when we visited the Pathancheru block in Andhra I was very glad to find that Andhra has made a little more progress than my own State. In Andhra they have got the block *samitis*. They have got the elected representatives who look after the blocks and execute their own plans. Normally, they prepare and execute their own plans. Here the revenue authorities or the block development officer just thrusts the plan on the villagers; the villagers never prepare their own plan. Then, there is always the bureaucratic method of functioning, because it is dealt with by a Government department. So, there is always delay, and people lose their initiative when there is delay on the part of the Government.

Here I would like as a member of my constituency, to invite the Minister to come to my constituency. There is one village there in the midst of a forest called Murkutt. There is not even a road to that village now. Very recently, some two years ago, in this area of Bhudhar-Gud Taluka of Kolhapur we have started a Community Project block. In this village without the help of the Government people have done work. They have constructed roads. They have done work worth about Rs. 1,20,000 without a single farthing from the Government. Not only that, they have built their own roads. They have built up their own school. They have built their own godown. They have distributed the land into three parts. There are about 60 families and these 60 families have distributed the entire agricultural land into two or three groups. At the end of the year these groups have their prize distribution and so on and so forth. I told the District Collector about the village, about the villagers and about their programme. I told the Collector that such people should not be neglected and that encouragement should be given to them. I think about four months back, our District Collector came to me and congratulated me for suggesting to him a visit to this place. He said, "It is really worthy that people have done very remarkable work. I have sanctioned for them Rs. 500 that was within my power." To such people who have distributed even their land and done the real work and who have shown as to how the community development should work, Government should pay more attention. I particularly invite the attention of this Ministry and ask the hon. Minister to visit this place if any time he comes to Bombay State on his regular visits.

As regards the co-operative societies, a very bad experience is there. In my constituency about 2,000 to 3,000 co-operatives are working today. There is another co-operative society

[Shri Mahaganekar]

known as the Setkari Sahkari Sangh, which is one of the best societies, doing purchase and sale business on behalf of the farmers, the shareholders. It has done a remarkable work. But we generally find that the advantage of these small co-operatives that are in the villages is taken only by a few, who are big landholders or who are big cultivators. The Bombay Government's Tenancy Act is so defective that many of the tenants now are coming out as big landlords. In these days when we talk of co-operation, land reforms and co-operative farming, as my hon. friend, Shri Katti has said, unless there is land reform, unless the question of landless labour is solved and unless the land is given is to the tiller, I do not think this co-operative scheme will be a success. Before going into co-operatives, I urge and request this Ministry to create a feeling among the villagers so that they will believe in co-operative societies and in co-operation because of whatever has been put before them in the name of democracy and co-operation today. They have lost their faith in many of the societies. Big landholders have taken loans and now those societies are not functioning at all. People do not know where to go. When they come to the representatives of the people and when we try to make enquiries of the Government, we get the answer from the Government that the matter is still under investigation. They just try to support these people who have misused the funds of these societies. In one of these societies in my constituency, known as the Rashivada Village Co-operative Society, Radhaugri Taluk, Kolhapur where for the last two years the Society's books are with the Secretary while the President has gone out somewhere else, we are making enquiries of the Government, the Government says that they are trying to investigate into the matter. Even the matter has gone to court. I do not know what has happened. For two years the villagers are saying,

"We are unable to get loans. We are unable to get money." Under these circumstances, the Society is not functioning at all.

It is not only there. Even in the Capital, I have received a complaint just as my hon. friend, Shri Katti, has received one. There is one Rickshaw Pullers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Delhi. There people from Maharashtra also are shareholders. Their complaint is:—

"The Managing Committee of the Society has enrolled many non-licensed rickshaw pullers as its members and has allotted rickshaws to them;

Some of the allottees do not ply the rickshaws themselves but sublet it to others at exorbitant rates;

Many members of the Society owe large sums of money to the Society but no action is taken against them, as they are exploited for personal and political ends by the Secretary of the Society;

No balance-sheet has ever been distributed to us; no accounts have ever been given to us."

Such sort of defects have been shown. The matter is under consideration of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I appeal to the Ministry that they should look into this matter. Right in the Capital these things are happening, particularly when these people who have come from far off Maharashtra have started this business here. They thought that at least in the Capital they may get the support of Government. They have been deprived of their rights and their earnings. If this is the sort of societies and co-operative movement that is started, naturally people are bound to lose their faith in these societies. I therefore suggest that before going into co-operative farming first a survey should be made, there should be the implementation of ceilings and those ceilings should be on the basis

of income, income should be considered as income in the rural as well as in the urban sector and there should be some sort of equality between these two incomes. Unless you give a peasant sufficient income, he will not be able to maintain not only his family but it will be difficult for him even to educate his son, to educate his family and even to take part in the different activities which you call social and other activities.

I would like that other facilities should be made available to the kisans also who actually cultivate the land. In my constituency, before Independence, I know that they were using free water. Formerly, it was a State. They have got a dam there known as the Radhanagari Dam. After the dam was completed, Independence was achieved and the State was merged with the Union territory. Now it has come under the Bombay Government. All of a sudden the Government raised the irrigation charges to Rs. 200 per acre. Then there was an agitation of the farmers and the Government has now put the charge at Rs. 20 per acre. I say that in giving these irrigation facilities the lowest charge should be made and the facilities should be given to the kisans. Unless a charge in our agricultural movement is made, I do not think that our industries will flourish. That is the basic thing and I must say, particularly myself and the Party I belong to, that though I support this co-operative farming, first create the climate of co-operation, give loans to the landless and to the tillers, see that there is a ceiling, see that the water facilities and the loan facilities are given sufficiently to the kisan or to the person who is tilling the land and see that the Tenancy Act that has created ineffectiveness among the people does not create other big landholders. I would like that there should be a proportionate ceiling and there should be some bar that a tenant must cultivate a certain acreage of land. So, when we take

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all these things into consideration then only it is possible that people will come forward and help in the programme. It is very good to talk about socialistic pattern of society. It is very good to talk about co-operation. But in practice things are quite different. If you want that people should believe, if at all.....

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Empty slogans.

Shri Mahagaonkar: Yes, that is true. They are empty slogans. But these will be the slogans of the ruling Party. During the last elections there was a slogan in my constituency that the Government has started giving loans to the tillers, that is, the Tenancy Act has been brought in force by the Government. Then, the Five Year Plan has been brought by the ruling Party. These will be the slogans and there will be next election stunts.

I will ask the people in authority to consider these things carefully and to create a real atmosphere for the development of the community at large and for the nation. I hope that due consideration will be given to all these matters

श्री० रत्नवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मूल से पहले बक्ता ने जो ब्याल जाहिर
किये कि यह सारे खाली स्नोगन ही हैं, मैं
उन से सहमत नहीं हूँ। देश में जितना काम
हुआ है उसका कोई भन्दाजा नहीं है। अगर
किसी भी आदमी से पूछा जाये कि क्या कुछ
हुआ है तो मुश्किल हो जाता है उसको बताना
कि उसके हस्के में, उसके गांव में या उसकी
कांस्टीट्यूंसी में क्या कुछ बड़ा काम घीर छोटा
काम हो रहा है। यह भन्दाजा है। मैं बज-
राज सिंह जी से पूछूंगा कि भगेली बार वह

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

जरा बतलाने की कृपा करे कि उनके हल्के में क्या कुछ किया गया है और क्या कुछ होने जा रहा है। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके बारे में सब कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है और मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ७० प्रतिशत ऐसी आबादी है जिसका वास्ता खेती से है और उसकी जो आमदनी है वह सन् १९५१-५२ के अन्दर टोटल देश की आमदनी की ५०-४ परसेंटज थी। सन् १९५४-५५ में वह परसेंटज देश की आमदनी का ४६-२ ही रह गया। इस बास्ते जब ७० परसेंट आबादी का देश की आमदनी में परसेंटज केवल ४६-२ है, तो यह हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उस परसेंटज को बढ़ावें। इसलिये भी यह आवश्यक है कि हम देश को भाँगे ले जाना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि सब तबको की आमदनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि यह खाली नारा मात्र नहीं है बल्कि वे जो सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव्स हम स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, या ज्वायंट फार्मिंग को अपनाने जा रहे हैं या दूसरे काम करने जा रहे हैं, ये देहात की आमदनी को बढ़ाने का एक तरीका मात्र है।

हमारा जो ध्येय है वह बहुत बड़ा है। जब दूसरा प्लान बना था और जब उसको मजूर किया गया था तो उसके अनुसार, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज के मैम्बर जो इस देश में सन् १९६१ तक बनने थे वे केवल १ करोड़ ५० लाख बनने थे। लेकिन आज हमने यह माना है कि तीन साल के अन्दर सारे देश में सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बननी हैं, उनके मैम्बर साढ़े छ करोड़ बनाने हैं और जो तादाद दूसरे प्लान के अन्तर्गत होने तक वह कम से कम चार करोड़ होनी चाहिये। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि दूसरे प्लान के अन्दर जो तादाद हमने रखी है उस तादाद से यह दुगुनी से ज्यादा है। इसका यह भी मतलब होता है कि हमारे

ऊपर दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी आ गई है। आया इस जिम्मेवारी को पूरी तरह के महसूस किया जा रहा है या नहीं इसके बारे में मैं कोई अपनी ज्यादा राय नहीं रखता हूँ और न मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो इतना ही भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस जिम्मेवारी को जल्दी से हम महसूस करें, उतना ही देश के लिए अच्छा होगा और साथ ही कांग्रेस पर जिन भाइयों ने दोष लगाये हैं, उसके लिए भी अच्छा होगा। जब दूसरा प्लान बना था उस वक़्त यह माना गया था कि लार्ज साइज़ कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज भी बनेंगी उनके अन्दर सरकार सक्षीदार बनेगी, उनकी पूँजी के अन्दर हिस्सेदार बनेगी। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि काम चलाने वाले जो परसनेल हैं, उनके वॉकिंग चाँचिज को भी सबसिडाइज़ करेगी। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा गया था कि जो कर्ज की लिमिट है, जो मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट है, उनके लिए पूँजी का वह भाग गुना रखी गई थी। हर एक लार्ज साइज़ कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के लिए यह भ्रदाज्ञा रखा गया था कि २०,००० के करीब उसका शेयर कैपिटल होगा और उसके अन्दर सरकार का हिस्सा दस और बारह या आठ और बारह हजार के बीच में होना चाहिये। यह सरकार ने भ्रदाज्ञा लगाया था। मुझे पता नहीं आया यह जो ध्येय हमने अपने सामने रखा था इसको प्राप्त करने का हमारा इरादा रहा है या नहीं रहा है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि यहाँ पर यह कह देना कि आने वाले तीन सालों के अन्दर हम सारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव्स बना देंगे आसान है। जिन साधियों को इसका तजुर्बा हुआ है वे जानते हैं कि किसी भी सोसाइटी का मैम्बर लोगो को बनाने में कितनी दिक्कत पेश आती है और कितनी मुश्किल से उनको राजी किया जा सकता है। यह मुश्किल और भी बढ़ जाती है जब उस चीज़ के पीछे कानून का या बड़े का दबाव न हो। हमने और हमारी पार्टी ने इस नीति को अपनाया है कि हम सत्य और अहिंसा पर चलेंगे

इस वास्ते लोगों को इस तरह साने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को और कांग्रेस पार्टी को कुछ उनको प्रलोभन भी देना होगा, उनको समझाना भी होगा और खाली इतना कह देन से कि सोसाइटी बना लो, काम चलने वाला नहीं है, इससे कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते जो ध्येय हमने अपने सामने रखा है, यह देखना कि वह प्राप्त होता है या नहीं, हमारा फर्ज है और उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें कुछ करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिये।

मेरा अपना भ्रन्दाजा यह है कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्रालय को कम से कम सौ करोड़ या डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया सोसाइटियों का हिस्सेदार बनने के लिए निकालना चाहिये। इसके भलावा उसे कम से कम तीस करोड़ रुपया या पचास करोड़ रुपया बर्किस चाजिज को सबसिडाइज करने के लिए निकालना चाहिये। इस तरह से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब उसे भ्रलग से रखना चाहिये। जो माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि दूसरे प्लान में अगर खर्चा बढ़ेगा तो और इनफ्लेशन होगी, उनका ऐसा भ्रन्दाजा करना गलत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की जनशक्ति और राजशक्ति का सारा दबाव एक ही तरफ है और वह भ्रल्प बचत योजना को कामयाब बनाने की तरफ है। सौ करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करने के लिए हमको कम से कम एक साल के भ्रन्दर पाच करोड़ रुपया सूद का देना होगा और इसके भलावा एक करोड़ रुपया कमीशन के तौर पर देना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम सबिस कोओप्रेटिव के नारे को कामयाब करने की तरफ अपनी शक्ति लगायें और उनको कामयाब करने के लिए दिल खोल कर मदद दें तो कहीं ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। देश में मेरा भ्रन्दाजा है डार्ड लाख या सड़्के तीन लाख सबिस कोओप्रेटिव्स बनेंगे और उनके लिए कम से कम सौ रुपया लोगों

से पूँजी के रूप में प्राप्त होगा और इस पर हमें कोई सूद नहीं देना होगा। दूसरे शब्दों में यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो पाँच करोड़ रुपया हमें सूद का देना पड़ता है, उसको हम बचा सकेंगे और इस के साथ ही साथ एक करोड़ रुपया जो कमीशन का देना पड़ेगा उसको बचा सकेंगे। मेरी क्षुशकिस्मती है कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय भी यहा इस समय मौजूद हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह इस पर अवश्य गौर करेंगे। हमें विचार करना होगा कि जो इतना बड़ा ध्येय हमने अपने सामने रखा है उसको प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कुछ हमको अपने पत्ले से देना होगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रुपया रिजर्व बैंक को शाट्ट टर्म और मीडियम टर्म और लांग टर्म कर्जों के लिए खर्च करना होगा। आप चाहते हैं कि देज के भ्रन्दर भ्रनाज की पैदावार तथा खंती की पैदावार बड़े और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि मीडियम टर्म लोस के लिए हम जो कर्ज देते हैं, उनकी राशि को बढ़ाये। इससे लोग अधिक कुए बना सकेंगे, माइनर इन्विशन की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे और दूसरे काफ़ी करके देश की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकेंगे।

इस साल का कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट की रिपोर्ट को अगर आप देखें तो आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि पिछले साल के पहले छः महीनों के भ्रन्दर जो माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए रुपया खर्च किया गया वह उस साल मुश्किल से एक चौथाई था जो कि खर्च करने का टारगेट रखा गया था। इतना भी खर्च नहीं हो सका। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो रुपया रखा गया था उसको हम अगर अप्रैल के महीने तक माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए सैंकशन कर देते और दे देते और माइनर इरिगेशन से पानी मिचने लग जाता तो दो फ़मलों को इससे फ़ायदा पहुंच सकता था। लेकिन अगर हम छः महीने तक या आठ नौ महीने तक हाथ

[बी० रणबीर सिंह]

पर हाथ रख कर बैठे रहें और जो खपया रखा गया उसको हम बांट नहीं सकें तो इसका मतलब यह है कि दो फसलों की आमाशनी है, उसका बाटा देश को और किसान को होता है और इस रुपये से बड़ी आसानी से कुछ और तालाब बन सकते थे। इस देश के भन्दर जो रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसमें सही तौर पर एक बात लिखी है कि देहात का काम चलाने के लिये देहात के तरीके से सोचने की बहुत जरूरत है। कई माफी हैं जिनका ब्याल है कि मौजूदा डोलबन्दी को मिटा देने से देश के भन्दर लाखों करोड़ों मन अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि इस देश के भन्दर कई किसान कुओं से खेती करते हैं और नहरों के पानी से खेती करते हैं। आप को मालूम है कि कुओं से पानी देने के लिये, नहरों से पानी देने के लिये खेत में डोलबन्दी देने की निहायत जरूरत है। जो किसान बहुत पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं जब वह सुनते हैं कि हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेता समझते हैं कि डोलबन्दी हट जायेगी और उससे देश की पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी तो उनको बहुत ताज्जुब होता है। साथ ही जब वे यह देखते हैं कि देश के भन्दर ८० लाख एकड़ भूमि वाटर लार्गिंग से खराब हो गई और उसके लिये पंजाब से अगर ४ करोड़ रुपये वाटर लार्गिंग को ठीक करने के लिये खर्च कर दिया जाय तो उससे ३५ करोड़ रुपये की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है तो भी वह रुपये हमें देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और सरकार समझती है कि डोलबन्दी हटाने से पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। मैं मानता हूँ, कि देश के भन्दर जहाँ तक साझेदारी खेती करने की व्यवस्था है, उससे देश आगे जायेगा और यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये मैं कि मैं इस देश के भन्दर अन्दाजान साढ़े तीन करोड़ एकड़ के करीब होल्डिंग्स हैं और उनकी खेती करने के लिये करीब ७ करोड़ बैल, घोड़े, खच्चर और गधे रखते हैं। जब मसामी साहब बोल रहे थे तो मैंने बीच में कहा था कि यह सही है कि इस देश

में जितनी हमारी खेती की भूमि है उसका हिसाब लगाते हुए लोगों की तादाद जो खेती पर मुन्हसर है वह बहुत बड़ी है। इसका साथ साथ जो डंगर हव खेती की भूमि के ऊपर डालते हैं उनकी तादाद भी बहुत बड़ी है। अगर वह ७ करोड़ की तादाद हमारे इस देश के भन्दर चल रही है तो उसे कम करना होगा मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ औसतन एक एक होल्डिंग की जो भूमि है वह साढ़े सात एकड़ पड़ती है। तो अगर तीन, चार या पांच होल्डिंग्स को इकट्ठा कर दिया जाय और जो डंगर है उनकी तादाद चौलाई कर दी जाय और जो हजारों करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी बच सकती है खेती के लिये वह उन चौलाई से काम ले लिया जाय तो हम उनकी तादाद बहुत कम कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जो गाय के नाम पर बुलाई देते हैं अगर उनके यहाँ गाय बचछा देती हैं तो वह बछड़े को किस तरह से पालते हैं और बछिया हो जाय तो किस तरह से पाला जाता है। किस तरीके से बछिया को दूध की मेकदार कम कर दी जाती है। इसी तरह से अगर भैंस कटिया को जन्म देती है तो कटिया के दूध की मेकदार कितनी ज्यादा दी जाती है और कट्टा को जन्म दे तो कटरे को दूध की तादाद कितनी कम कर दी जाती है और उसे मारा जाता है, यह भी मैं जानता हूँ। आज हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर जरूरत है कि गायें बड़ें, भैंसे बड़ें, उनको बढ़ाना निहायत जरूरी है तो यह भी लाजिमी है कि जो ड्राई फैंटल हैं उनकी तादाद हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर कम हो और इसको देखते हुए यह भी जरूरी है कि साझेदारी की खेती की जाय।

Shri R. S. Arumugam (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel happy to participate in this debate because every effort has been made by this department to acquaint the people

with the basic principles as well as aims and objectives of the Community Development movement and also the role to be played by the panchayats and village school teachers in the implementation of the programme.

I come to know that various literatures like Kurukshetra Yogana etc. are published in English by this Department. But I regret many of them are not available in the regional languages. As these booklets are found very useful in educating the masses, I request the Ministry to publish these in regional languages also.

I find, Sir, that Cinema trailers are provided in some blocks only. The educative value by this exhibition in villages is tremendous. Therefore, this is all the more important that each block should have a cinema trailer set of its own and this Ministry should see to it.

As I informed the House earlier, one of the three agencies, namely, village school teachers require short term training courses in the various facts of rural developments. Although a scheme of peripatetic training was introduced as mentioned in the report of 1958-59, this had not achieved its quick and desired result. A change of outlook in the village teachers is imminent for the fulfilment of the welfare programme. Sir, without waiting long, at least the teachers under training school, all over the country, may be imparted with this kind of training and thereby saving considerable amount of money, time and energy.

Again, Sir, the Block Development Committees are found to be turning out very good results. As we know, for the success of any scheme, the cooperation of women is an urgent need. In spite of the pious wish of this Ministry to give adequate representation for women in Block Development Committees, this is not implemented in many of the States. Therefore, I request that effective measures should be taken up so that

women members are nominated not only to the Block Development Committees but also to the panchayats, an another important agency for the fulfilment of this scheme.

In particular, Block Development Schemes contemplate increased agricultural production, better standards of living, and social uplift for all. Agriculture is given top priority and better way of doing cultivation is imparted to farmers who come to know that more production could be achieved by using improved seeds, fertilisers, green manuring, compost manuring and necessary irrigation facilities. But, Sir, very often it is learnt from the Planning Committee meetings of the State, District and Block levels that they are in shortage of improved seeds and fertilisers. I wish that the seed farms allotted to each block come into operation immediately.

16 hrs.

Before we reach self-sufficiency in fertilisers, let us concentrate on the use of green manuring and compost manuring. With this objective in view, recently, a special drive is being made by the Agriculture Minister in the Madras State to grow green manure. The condition in other States also may not be very different. So, this Ministry should see that a special campaign is organised through the community development blocks to develop green manure and also compost pits so as to produce more food-grains and also commercial crops. In this connection, I would like to stress the necessity of fixing a target for every village level worker.

During my tour of the various blocks in the districts of Ramnath and Tirunelveli, I found that there was a consistent complaint that the people who consumed electricity for irrigation were burdened with the levy of a minimum guarantee per horse power and an excessive rate per unit as compared with that in the industrial sector. This being a crucial

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period when a campaign for more food production is being undertaken throughout our country, Government should come forward to subsidise the expenses of the agriculturist in consuming electric current for food production in these development blocks.

There is also shortage of sprayers, dusters and inter-cultivators, and it is very difficult to get them in time. Government should manufacture these implements on a small-scale basis and supply them to the agriculturists at the subsidised rates through the community development blocks.

Coming to Mudukalathur taluk, a part of my constituency, I would like to say that two new blocks have been started there last year, taking into consideration the backward condition of that place. These blocks are predominantly inhabited by Harijans and other backward communities with little or no means. The poverty and backwardness of these villagers of Mudukalathur taluk do not permit them actually to participate in the full implementation of the programme. It is continuously a famine-stricken area, and as such these blocks must be treated with special consideration and concessions in the matter of people's contribution. All the minor irrigation works such as digging of wells, tube-wells, repairing of tanks, channels etc. must be speeded up in that area with the active co-operation of the block agencies.

It is very interesting to note that there are extension officers in the community development blocks for the promotion of village and small-scale industries and khadi production. These industries are expected to provide full-time work to the unemployed and under-employed, and supplement their income during the lean period. But I am sorry to inform the House that the Harijans have been neglected in this regard. I request the hon. Minister to kindly see that this downtrodden community

also takes to Ambar Charkha training, khadi spinning, small match industries and other cottage and small-scale industries.

I welcome the fact that this Ministry has taken over the subject of co-operation also. Co-operative movements are encouraged in the community development blocks. This is one of the three important agencies functioning in the villages towards the implementation of the block objectives. The present staff and the rules in regard to functioning are not co-operative enough. Such rules should be simplified so as to conduce a smooth functioning of this movement.

As an experimental measure, this Ministry should see that in each block at least one or two joint co-operative farming units come into existence. They will produce more food at less cost. These are important and indispensable measures for increasing agricultural production.

Some people are objecting to co-operative farming. In my opinion, they are refusing to think of the nation as a whole. In this country, thousands and thousands of agricultural labourers and cultivating tenants are living in the villages with little or no means or are half-fed. It was Gandhiji's aspiration that the tiller of the land should be its owner. At least, now, should we not think of these poor victims and see that they get their share for ensuring a minimum standard of living? We can achieve this only by co-operative farming, though we may have to face some difficulties in the initial stages. I am glad to find that our beloved leader, the Prime Minister of our nation, has taken a keen interest in co-operative farming, which will make our country not only prosperous but also a democratic co-operative socialistic society very soon.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I have listened with very great interest to

the various speakers who have participated in this debate on the burning questions of co-operative farming and also the various other subjects connected with community development. I also listened to my hon. friend from my own State, Shri D. A. Katti, giving a very gloomy picture of the community development movement that is going on. I also come from that State, and I do not know what purpose it will serve to give such a gloomy picture of this whole thing. Though I agree with him in certain respects, yet I would say that in my State, things are not so bad as he wanted to depict them to be. Perhaps, the area from which he comes is probably not yet integrated properly with Mysore. You know, Sir, that the people are a little agitated in that border, and, therefore, the work may be hampered for want of people's co-operation there; because of this it should not be taken that the whole thing is bad.

I also listened to our great economist Shri M. R. Masani pleading that co-operation should be given up.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): He is against co-operative farming. He is for co-operation.

Shri Basappa: I am coming to that. I know he was for co-operation. I do not know what makes him think that co-operative farming is bad when he admits that co-operation is good. This subject of co-operation has been partly discussed in this House already, and I am afraid my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani is not perhaps aware of the great changes that are taking place in this country. Probably he looks at the surface and sees that there is a sort of agitation, but what we are doing in this country goes to the very roots. Of course, he said that there are other means of helping the poor peasants, but we have seen that 60 per cent of the small rural population depends upon

one or 1½ acres of land. So, if they join together, I think there is no harm. Merely giving a little help by way of manure, seeds or this and that will not help them. This 60 or 70 per cent of the rural population who are small landholders have to be brought together in some way or other, and what we are doing is only that. Therefore he should not think that we are hampering the peasantry.

Again, he must be aware of the great revolution that is going on in this country in order to help the poor people. This community development programme is designed to see that the rural population of this country is helped, and this movement is gaining ground, and even the world at large is looking at the experiment that we are making in this matter.

The rural population has to be revitalised, and their inertia, of which our Prime Minister speaks now and then, has to be removed. How can we do that? A democratic set-up has to be established. The Plan requires the enthusiasm of all the people of this country, not only of a few people of whom Shri Masani is thinking are going to help this country. He is criticising us in strong terms on the one hand; on the other, there are our Communist friends who say that we are not going fast enough in this matter. Both should realise that there are very many difficulties.

After all co-operation is a via media between the capitalists on the one hand and the theory of the Communists on the other, and if this is not going to help us, I do not know what else is going to help us.

Even as far back as 25 or 30 years ago, the Royal Commission on Agriculture, headed by Lord Linlithgow stated that if co-operation failed, it meant the failure of the hope of the

[Shri Basappa]

rural population. So, now, in spite of all kinds of criticism, we must help the movement in all ways possible. Instead of that, if we only criticise, I do not know what purpose will be served.

We have to go a little slow, I do admit, because the people have to be educated. Training is very necessary, the co-operative law has to be reformed. For all these reasons we have to go a little slow.

The other day Shri Vasudevan Nair took objection that the well-to-do people were not being brought in, but since this movement requires a lot of funds, quite a lot of training of the people, it is but natural that we have to go slow, and therefore in the next three years it has been proposed to have only service co-operatives. Of course, even these three years may not be sufficient, we may have to go a little slow. Anyhow, the whole idea must be a dynamic one, to see that we enthuse the people in all directions.

Then there is the problem of urbanisation. How are we going to develop this country unless urban people go back to the rural areas. Of course, I do understand that pressure on land should not be increased, but there must be a proper balance. Now people are coming to the towns, and unless we have community development we cannot see that this movement is reversed.

Then there is the other side of the picture, namely that effective participation of the people is not forthcoming. It is not the officials alone who are responsible for this. I know that it is official ridden, but when the people keep quiet, when the representatives of the people do not go and take a larger part in it, the responsibility must be laid at the doors of not only officials, but elsewhere also.

Government is doing something to see that this community development gains importance. The administration of the panchayats and the co-operative department have been brought under this Ministry. The Prime Minister is taking a lot of interest in this matter; as we have seen, the other day in the very opening of the discussion on these Demands he spoke showing how much he desires that this movement gains ground. He also paid a compliment to the Minister concerned and stated that most of this illness was due to overwork. Here, I also join my friends in wishing him speedy recovery, so that he may come back to this House.

What is necessary is not only revitalisation, but a broad outlook, not only in the formulation of the plans, but also in the implementation of the plans. I find that democratic decentralisation is not complete. We have yet to bestow more attention on this, because so long as there is an official chairman, there will be no enthusiasm among the people. In my State, still the officials are at the head of these blocks. So, this democratic decentralisation as contemplated by the Balvantray Mehta Committee should be given effect to as early as possible.

The movement is gaining ground as can be seen from the fact that nearly 56 per cent of the rural population is covered by it, and the people's contribution is also there to a certain extent though not on a large scale.

In regard to the growth of the movement, I find there is lethargy on the part of the local Government. Though it is in the portfolio of the Chief Minister, it is delegated to some one else. And the control of the Centre over what is happening in the State is also little.

We have all along been speaking as if it is a Government movement with people's participation. The

whole thing has to be changed. It should be made the people's movement with Government participation as has been pointed out.

I have attended a few meetings of the Block Development Councils, and I find that they bring in a few subjects, they finish very soon and go away. This is not the way to do things. With heart and soul they should sit together with the important people of the village, and thoroughly discuss the problems connected with their blocks. This is not being done. So, greater attention should be paid to this aspect.

I want to say a word or two about the location of block development headquarters. I have been insisting, and also writing that when a block headquarter is already situated in an important rural area, it should not be changed as stated in the Mehta Committee Report. After all, our idea is to help the rural population. But now the tendency is that even the Ministers sometimes want to have it transferred to their own headquarters. This is very wrong. I have a grievance relating to one of the blocks in my constituency, and I have brought it to the notice of the local Government also. A sum of Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 1 lakh has already been spent on this particular headquarters, and now a certain Minister does not like it. He inaugurates it himself. He likes it in the beginning. But afterwards, he does not like it and he wants to transfer it. This has been done in Tiruvekarai in Tumkur District in my constituency.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: It has been transferred to a rural area?

Shri Basappa: It has been transferred from a rural area where it was to the taluk headquarters. Shri B. K. Dev, the Minister, had given me an assurance in this respect, but still it has been transferred and the offices of the local headquarters have been given over to the police department or some other department.

This is what has happened. This shows that the local governments are very lethargic and are not doing things properly. So things will not improve unless they are properly controlled from this end.

There is another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. After all, we want to see that the Scheduled Caste and backward people are helped. But we see in most of these block development areas that people who are already sufficiently well to do get the advantage. Greater attention is not being paid to the poorer section of the people for whom it is really meant. A thorough investigation should be undertaken into this matter also.

I can enumerate a number of handicaps and point out the wastage involved. But that will not help to solve our problem. After all, we are all here to see that this Ministry thrives and does some very good work. In the field of agriculture and in the field of education, the whole idea is to change the emphasis. The welfare aspect is not so much emphasised as the developmental and agricultural aspect. There is an acute food problem. Therefore, our main attention should be on agriculture. So far as minor irrigation is concerned, though a sum of Rs. 7 crores is spent by this Ministry, it is very very insufficient. Greater attention should be paid to restoration of tanks, particularly in my State.

Coming to small scale industries what we are aiming at is a sort of society where there are not only small industries but also agriculture. That should suit the people. But we find that the raw materials necessary for the small industries are rare and for that reason, the industries are not thriving well.

As regards the training aspect, of course, farmer leaders are being trained for one or two days. They come, have a little camp and go home. That is not sufficient. They should spend four or five days there and try

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to see how best they—the rural folk—could have the training in the various subjects.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it for political purposes?

Shri Basappa: So there is very great scope for community development and co-operation. We are happy that co-operation is also added here. It is a burning question of the day. I hope this will be taken seriously and implemented in the community development areas.

श्री बसappa राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नागपुर कांग्रेस ने तीन सालों में सत्र सहकार समितियों को बनाने और उसके बाद सहकारी खेती करने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, मुझे भय है कि उस आन्दोलन के प्रति एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा मोल लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि सोशलिज्म या समाजवाद शब्द की जिस तरह से हत्या की है कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने, मुझे भय है कि सहकारी खेती और सहकारी आन्दोलन को भी उसी तरह से हत्या न हो जाए। आज उसने देश में एक अजीब सी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है। एक तरफ तो नारा लगाया जाता है कि सहकारी खेती हमारा उद्देश्य बन गया है और तीन वर्षों में हम सब्सिडी कोऑपरेटिव्स स्थापित कर देंगे और दूसरी तरफ कुछ लोग, कुछ वर्ग, कुछ निहित स्वार्थ हैं जिन्हें खुली छूट दे दी गई है कि वे लगातार प्रचार इस बात का करते जायें कि हिन्दुस्तान में सहकारी खेती सफल नहीं हो सकती है।

हमारे मित्र मसानी साहब ने आंकड़े बे कर यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की है कि यह सहकारी खेती सफल नहीं हो सकती है और कहा है कि सहकारी खेती से दूसरे मुल्कों में उत्पादन घटा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला किसी और देश से

हो नहीं सकता है। वह इसलिए नहीं हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिस कदर जमीन है, जिस कदर आबादी है, उस कदर जमीन और आबादी किसी दूसरे मुल्क में नहीं है। मसानी साहब ने रूस के साथ हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला किया है। लेकिन अगर हम देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जमीन है और कितनी आबादी है और रूस में कितनी जमीन है और कितनी आबादी है तो यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा वहाँ पर सहकारी खेती सफल हो या न हो और वह सहकारी खेती करे या न करे लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों इसकी जरूरत है, इस बात की तरफ शायद इस तरह की बात कहने वाले मित्र ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। रूस में सन् १९५१ की पापुलेशन के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। उन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि रूस में ४४८ सेंट के हिसाब से प्रति व्यक्ति खेती लायक जमीन बैठती है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ ६७ सेंट जमीन पड़ती है प्रति व्यक्ति। रूस में ऐसी कुल जमीन ५६० करोड़ एकड़ है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल ८१ करोड़ एकड़। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी कनीश ४० करोड़ है जब कि रूस की आबादी इससे आधी है यानी बीस करोड़ ही। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ के मुकाबले में रूस में जमीन प्रति व्यक्ति नौ गुना बैठती है। यदि हमारे यहाँ नौ खेतों इकट्ठे हो जायें तो रूस के एक खेतों के बराबर पड़ेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन की जो स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए सहकारी खेती के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन काफ़ी नहीं है। सहकारी खेती को किस तरह से आया जाता है, कितनी जल्दी लाया जाता है, इसे देखना अभी बाकी है। इसको किये बगैर समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है इसकी हत्या कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा हो सकती है। इस बाबत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, उनके

पास समाजवाद की कोई डेफिनिशन नहीं है, कोई परिभाषा नहीं है कि किस तरह से वह आएगा ।

प्रश्नोत्तर काल में भक्सर भाननीय मंत्री कह देते हैं कि ऊपर वालों की भ्रामदनी कम कर के समाजवाद नहीं आएगा, वह तो नीचे वालों की भ्रामदनी को बढ़ाने से ही आएगा । नीचे वालों की भ्रामदनी बढन में कितने हजार साल लगेंगे, इसका कोई नक्शा उनके सामने नहीं है और न ही इसके बारे में कुछ बताया गया है । इस तरह से सहकारी खेती के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सहकारी खेती के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहा नहीं जाता है और यह भी नहीं बताया जाता है कि कितनी जमीन अधिक से अधिक कोई रख सकेगा, तब तक आप जितने चाहें नारे लगाते चले जायें, सहकारी खेती आ नहीं सकती है, आपको सफलता मिल नहीं सकती है । जो हमारे यहां भ्रान्नाधिक जोते हैं, उनको अधिक बनाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है । जिन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है, उनके लिए यह कहा जाए कि हम जमीन दे नहीं सकते हैं अभी... .

पंडित द्वा० ना० लिबारी (केमरिया) :
नागपुर प्रस्ताव में सीलिंग लगाने की बात भी कही गई है और वह भी जल्दी लगेगी ।

श्री राज राज सिंह : समाजवाद के सिलसिले में और सीलिंग के विषय में हम बहुत देर से सुनते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है और हो सकता है कि इसी तरह से सुनते चले जायें । इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस सरकार सहकारी खेती के भ्रान्दोलन की हत्या करना चाहती है, इसको सफल बनाना नहीं चाहती है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह सफल हो तो आपको साफ तौर पर कहना चाहिये कि जमीन पर सीलिंग यहां और अभी लगेगी, भ्रामदनी पर सीलिंग

यहां और अभी लगेगी, इसके आगे हम नहीं जा सकते हैं और अगर इसको हमने पोस्टपोन किया तो मुल्क उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा । किस तरह से यह सीलिंग लग सकती है और क्या सीलिंग हो, चूँकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं पूरी बात बही कह सकता हूँ । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं कि सहकारी खेती अगर चालू हो गई तो ब्लडशेड हो सकता है, खूनी क्रान्ति हो सकती है, उन भाइयों को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोई खूनी क्रान्ति होने वाली नहीं है । खूनी क्रान्ति सम्भवतः गांधी के देश में किसी सूरत में कभी नहीं होगी । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारा देश ग्रहिसा में विश्वास करता है । हमारे बीच में राजनीतिक तथा दूसरे मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी का खून बहाने की कोई बात नहीं उठ सकती है, कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं हो सकता है । इस तरह के लोगों के कहने से कि जमीन के मसले पर खूनी क्रान्ति हो सकती है और ऐसे लोगों द्वारा यह कहे जाने से जिनका सम्बन्ध कभी जमीन से नहीं रहा है और जो आज सहकारी खेती का विरोध करते हैं, कभी खूनी क्रान्ति नहीं हो सकती । वे इस लिये नहीं विरोध करते हैं कि किसानों से कोई उन का प्रेम है, इस लिये नहीं विरोध करते हैं कि उन का खेती से सम्बन्ध रहा है, इस लिये नहीं विरोध करते हैं कि वह पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या धन का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जिस से विदेशों पर अपने मुल्क को निर्भर न करना पड़े । वह इस लिये विरोध करना चाहते हैं कि इस समय जो पूँजीवाद की जड़ें मजबूत हो रही हैं, जो पूँजी का एकाधिकार बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस में अगर कहीं सहकारी खेती शुरू हो गई तो कल जा कर पूँजी के क्षेत्र में भी यह सहकारिता आ सकती है और तब उन के लिये कोई खारा नहीं रहेगा । इस लिये उन्होंने अच्छा समझा कि इस वक्त गांव की उस जनता को जो समझती नहीं है, जो जागृत नहीं है, उसे मड़काया जाय और कड़ा जाय कि हम ने सोनीपत में जा कर देखा लिया, वहां

[श्री बबू राज सिंह]

उस की आँखों में देखा और कानों ने भी देखा कि वहाँ की जनता सहकारी खेती के खिलाफ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारी खेती जिस रूप में, जिस मशीनरी के जरिये धाय चलाना चाहते हैं, वह भले ही असफल हो जाए, लेकिन देश की जड़ में सहकारी खेती है। लोगों के पास धनाधिक उमीमें हैं, जब तक दो-दो बार-बार एकड़ खेतों के लिये एक-एक जोड़ी बैल की रकबा जायेगी तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये उन के सामने कोई बारा नहीं है सिवा इस के कि वह खेती सहकारिता से करे और मिल कर करे। अगर धाय देश के किसानों को मिलाना चाहते हैं, जिनकी धनाधिक बातें हैं उन को मिला कर सहकारी खेती करना चाहते हैं तो कमी देश के किसान इस के विरोध में नहीं जा सकते। धाय हम देखते हैं कि लोग देहातों में पक्के कुएं बनाते हैं, उन पक्के कुओं को बनाने के लिये न सिर्फ उस गांव के बल्कि पास पास के गांवों के भादमी इकट्ठा हो कर श्रम करते हैं और एक दूसरे की मदद करते हैं। एक किसान के खेत में दूसरे खेत के किसान जा कर जोतते बोते हैं और उस के बाद दूसरे के यहाँ जा कर वह किसान जोतते बोते हैं। तो सहकारिता की भावना हमारे यहाँ पहले से मौजूद है। इस का विरोध करने का तो सबाल ही नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कुछ लोग विरोध करते हैं तो केवल इन्हीं लिये कि वे चाहते हैं कि वह लोग जो दबे हुए हैं, पिसे हुए हैं, उन को उन्नति का मौका न मिलने पाये।

इस का दूसरा पहलू भी है। यदि धाय सहकारी खेती को बाबुओं के द्वारा सफल करवाना चाहते हैं, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से कि सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में हुआ, जिन में जा कर एक भ्रष्टा भ्रान्दोलन होना चाहिये था, जिस से जनता को ऊपर उठाना चाहिये था और वह काम सामुदायिक विकास खंडों द्वारा नहीं हुआ, १ या २ फीसदी

गांवों वालों को उस का फायदा मले ही हो गया हो, लेकिन धाय जनता में उस के प्रति कोई अच्छी भावना नहीं है। और वह केवल इसी लिये नहीं है कि धाय के बी० डी० बी० सिर्फ जीप में सैर करते फिरते हैं, जो भी धाय के बाबू हैं गांवों में जा कर अंग्रेजी फिल्म का जीवन रहना चाहते हैं, अंग्रेजी या ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं जो कि गांव के लोग समझते नहीं, जिस से उन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, तो उस से गांव की जनता के अन्दर कोई इन्स्पिरेशन वह नहीं ला सकते, कोई उत्साह नहीं भर सकते। इसी तरह से अगर धाय की कोऑपरेटिव खेती होती है, ऐसे खेतों के द्वारा जिन का गांव के जीवन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिन का खेती से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिन के सम्बन्ध में धाय के सामने बेकारों को काम दिलाने की समस्या है, तो यह तो हो सकता है जैसे सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में हुआ कि इस के द्वारा बी० डी० बी० और दूसरे बाबुओं को कुछ काम दिला दिया गया, बैसे ही सहकारी खेती का नारा दे कर धाय कुछ लोगों को काम दिला दें, लेकिन सहकारी खेती उस से सफल नहीं होगी। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम देखें कि सहकारी खेती को सफल बनाने के लिये मिनिस्ट्री गांवों के अन्दर बाबुओं की पल्टनें न भेजने लगे। मुझे सहकारिता से कोई विरोध नहीं है। हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि उन लोगों को काम न मिले, उन को काम मिलना चाहिये इस वास्ते कि वह काम करने लायक हैं। लेकिन जो लोग इस काम को करने के लायक नहीं हैं, वह इस काम को असफल बनाना चाहते हैं। जिन लोगों की जिन्दगी को गांवों की जिन्दगी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है वह महसूस करते हैं कि हम उन लोगों से ऊंचे हैं। जब तक वे उन से मिलना नहीं चाहेंगे, उन में घुसना नहीं चाहेंगे, उन से साक्षात्कार नहीं करना चाहेंगे तब तक कोई भ्रान्दोलन धाय का सफल नहीं हो सकता। सामुदायिक विकास खंडों

के सम्बन्ध में जी यही रहा है कि अगर वह कहीं असफल रहा है तो इस लिये असफल रहा है कि जो मशीनरी आप ने रखी है वह ठीक नहीं है, उस की भावना यह नहीं है कि वह जनता की सेवा करे, गांवों के आदिमियों की असली रूप में सेवा वह कर सके, ऐसी भावना उस की नहीं है। इस वास्ते खतरा आया। इसी तरह से यदि आप सहकारिता की खेती के अन्दर करते हैं, उस के लिये आप ऐसे आदिमियों की, बाबुओं की पल्टन भरती करते हैं, जिन का काम होगा लोगों पर अपना निष्पक्ष बोपना तो जरूर इस का विरोध होगा। आज अगर किसान इस के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट करते हैं तो यही समझ कर कि सहकारिता के जरिये जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के रजिस्ट्रार होंगे, जमीन उन की हो जायेगी और उन को उन के मातहतों के साथ काम करना होगा, या जो कोऑपरेटिव इन्स्पेक्टर होंगे उन के मातहत काम करना होगा। यदि इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनता जायेगा, इस तरह का वायुमंडल बनता जायेगा कि किसान यह सोचने लगे कि सहकारी खेती से उस का मुनाफा होगा, उस के ऊपर कोई ब्रेक नहीं होगा, उस के काम में कोई बाधा नहीं आयेगी, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि कोई किसान सहकारिता का विरोध नहीं करेगा। लेकिन आज जो वातावरण बना हुआ है, जो वायुमंडल बना हुआ है वह साफ इस तरीके का है कि किसान यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर बाहर से आने वाले आदिमियों का दबाव है। यह केवल इसी लिये है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो कहा था उस की हत्या कर के वह देश से अपने दस बारह वर्षों के शासन काल में भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं कर सकी, रिश्वत को दूर नहीं कर सकी, फिर्कापरस्ती को दूर नहीं कर सकी। ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह इस उद्देश्य को सफल बनायेगी। आज जो आप मशीनरी यहां रखने जा रहे हैं उस में कुनबापरस्ती होगी, पक्षपात होगा, भ्रष्टाचार होगा। यह सोच कर किसान सायब इस में आये नहीं। इस लिये

अगर आप को सहकारी खेती को सफल बनाना है तो आप को नया वातावरण पैदा करना होगा, नई भूमि बनानी होगी, और नये लोग पैदा करने होंगे जिन के अन्दर उत्साह हो, जोश हो।

श्री ब० स० मूर्ति : नये लोग पैदा करने होंगे ?

श्री जय राव सिंह : हां, नये लोग। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि आप के हाथों से यह हो नहीं सकता। कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथों से नये लोग पैदा नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि आप ने इस सब काम को असफल बना दिया है। जो भी काम आप अपने हाथ में लेते हैं उस में आप का उद्देश्य होता है कि देश को एक नारा दो, दुनिया की और अपने देश की जनता को बहकाओ कि हम यह करना चाहते हैं। समाजवाद का नारा आप ने लगाया। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है जो समाजवाद के नारे बिना जी सकती हो। आप कहते हैं कि आप सोशलिस्ट सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप गांवों व शहरों की बीच की खाई चौड़ी करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ नर्क बने और दूसरी तरफ स्वर्ग नष्ट होता जाये, अगर आप इस तरह से कोऑपरेटिव खेती करना चाहते हैं अगर आप इस तरह से छोटे-छोटे आदिमियों को इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं तो गांवों के लोग जरूर सोचेंगे कि हमारी जमीन खली जा रही है। गांवों में जो बोझ से बड़े आदमी होंगे, ऐसे वाले आदमी होंगे, जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसा होगा, वह खेती पर कब्जा कर लेंगे। वह बाबुओं को अपने पास रखेंगे और गलत हिसाब रखेंगे और इस प्रकार से सारे का सारा मामला गड़बड़ हो जायेगा।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप को सहकारी खेती करनी है तो जरा अपनी तरफ भी देखिये, अपने दिल को भी टटोलिये और सोचिये कि केवल इस नाम पर कि आप क

[श्री राज राज सिंह]

प्रबल बहुमत यहां पर है और आप की सारे देश में सरकारें बनी हुई हैं आप समझने लगे कि सारा देश आप के साथ है, तो इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो भी काम आप करना चाहेंगे वह चलने वाले बही होंगे। आज लोगों की कहने की हिम्मत होती है, मैं जानता हू कि वह गलत तरीके से बात करते हैं, कि गैलप पोल ले लो— किस बात का गैलप पोल आप चाहते हैं ? आज डाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने श्री वर्गीज साहब ने कह दिया तो उस से काम थोड़े ही चल सकता है। डाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया और वर्गीज साहब गांवों से अपना सम्बन्ध नहीं रख सकते और न इस तरह से गांव वाले अपना बोट डे सकते हैं। उन का गांवों से सम्बन्ध हो ही नहीं सकता। मैं जानता हू कि गांवों में क्या होता है। अगर आप भावनात्मक रूप से सहकारिता चलाना चाहते हैं तो वहां उस का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। आज गांवों में विरोध इस का केवल इस लिये होता है कि आज कांग्रेस में बही लोग जाते हैं जिन को भ्रष्ट माना जाता है, जिन को पक्षपातपूर्ण माना जाता है, जिन को माना जाता है कि वे देश को बरबाद करने वाले हैं, जो देश के भूमीर और गरीबों के बीच की खाई को और बढाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी किसी ऐसी चीज की तजवीज करती है तो उस का विरोध जनता करती है। और वही कारण है कि आज जनता आप की सहकारी खेती का विरोध कर रही है। यही कारण है कि आज जनता में इस के लिये आप जोश पैदा नहीं कर पाते हैं। जिन को देश नहीं प्यारा है, जिन को समाजवाद नहीं प्यारा है, जिन का देश की जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिन के निहित स्वार्थ है, वह किसानों की मीटिंग कर के कहना चाहते हैं कि किसान सहकारी खेती का विरोध करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम इस की जब में जायें, इस के मूल में जायें और देखें कि हमें किस बात की जरूरत है। अगर हम इस में भागे जाना चाहते हैं तो हम को चाहिये कि हम

कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के सारे के सारे डांचे को बचलें, वहां से बाबूगरी को खत्म करें, भ्रष्टाचारों को खत्म करें। आज जो हमारे भ्रष्टाचार हैं वह बिना पैट कोट पहने गांवों में नहीं जा सकते। जब वे लोग देहातों में जाते हैं तो किसान सोचते हैं कि साहब आया हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में साहबों की सख्या बढ़ती जाती है। हर एक भ्रष्टाचार वाले वह कोऑपरेटिव का भ्रष्टाचार हो या इन्स्पेक्टर-हो, चाहता है कि उस का चपरासी उसे साहब कहे। जब तक वह साहब नहीं कहेगा, तब तक उन लोगों का काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप साहबी जेहनियत से गांवों में सहकारी खेती को चलाना चाहते हैं, सामुदायिक विकास चलाना चाहते हैं, तो वह कभी सफल नहीं होगा। इसी लिये सामुदायिक विकास पर इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बावजूद मैं कहना चाहता हू कि वह सफल नहीं हो रहा है। उस से १ या २ फीसदी भ्रादमियों को फायदा हो सकता है, लेकिन १ या २ फीसदी भ्रादमी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नहीं है, १ या २ फीसदी भ्रादमियों से पूरा देश नहीं बनता है। पूरे देश को बनाने के लिए आप को सारी जनता में उत्साह पैदा करना होगा। वह आप के लोग कर नहीं पाते हैं और यही कारण है कि जो हमारी रिपोर्ट आती है वह भी कहती है कि लोगों में जोश नहीं है, उत्साह कम है। आज भी हमारे बीच ० डी० ओ० जा कर बात करते हैं कि हम आकड़ें मैनपुलेट करते हैं, थूठे आकड़ें बनाते हैं कि इतना काम होना चाहिये था, और इतना भ्रमदान हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि जो भ्रमदान हुआ वह १ लाख ४० का हुआ। यह १ लाख ४० का काम कैसे हुआ ? उस की कीमत बढ़ा कर बतलाई जाती है, काम के आकड़ें तो कस होते हैं लेकिन उन की कीमत ज्यादा बताई जाती है। इस तरह से आप का कोई भ्रान्दोलन चल नहीं सकता है। हमारे मित्र श्री बह्य प्रकाश ने कहा कि सन् १९३० के नमक भ्रान्दोलन में देश में जिस तरह से जोश था, सन् १९४२ में

जब कि हम ने "भारत छोड़ो" का नारा लगाया था, उस से जिसना जोश आया था, सम्भवतः उसी तरह का जोश इस नारे में भी आ सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस तरह के नारों से जोश आ सकता है, लेकिन यह मत भूल जाइये कि सन् १९३० में और सन् १९४२ में आपकी जो शक्त थी वह शक्त आज सन् १९५६ में नहीं है। आज आपकी शक्त खराब हो चुकी है। आपको हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जैसे कि वह आपको सन् १९३१ और सन् १९४२ में देखती थी आज नहीं देखती है। आज तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यह मानती है कि आप जनता के पोषक न बन कर उसके खून चूसने वाले बन गये हैं और उसको सताने वाले बन गये हैं और आपके शासन में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। प्रशासन को जनता की भलाई के हेतु कार्य करना चाहिये और याद रखिये कि जब तक आप अपने कर्मचारियों में इस भावना को उदय न करेंगे और इस प्रशासनिक ढांचे में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन न करेंगे तब तक सफलता आपसे कोसों दूर रहेगी। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है कि आज आपकी नीयत हम ढांचे को बदलने की नहीं है क्योंकि अगर वह नीयत होती तो सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय और सहकार मंत्रालय में हमें वही डर्रा जैसे कि अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज में दृष्टिगोचर होता है सेक्रेट्रीज, अडर सेक्रेट्रीज, डिप्टी सेक्रेट्रीज, परसनल असिस्टेंट्स और टेलीफोन आदि का जोरशोर यहाँ नहीं दिखाई देता। लेकिन मुझे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ उम्मीद बधती है कि सम्भवतः वह उस ढांचे से अपने को बाहर रखेंगे क्योंकि जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने शायद कोठी में जाना अभी तक नहीं चाहा है लेकिन अगर उन्होंने भी कोठी में ट्रांसफर कर लिया तो तब तो उनसे भी कुछ उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कारण वह भी उसी ढांचे में शामिल हो जाते हैं।

देश में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और कोऑपरेशन का काम अभी सफल हो सकता है

जब कि हम देश में एक नया वातावरण पैदा करें, प्रशासनिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करें और कर्मचारियों के मन में सच्ची सेवा की भावना जागृत करें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सहकारी खेती जल्दी से जल्दी सफल हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सामुदायिक विकास का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा विस्तृत हो। वर्तमान हालत में तो सामुदायिक विकास का काम फेल हो चुका है और मैं यह भविष्यवाणी करने को तैयार हूँ कि मीजूदा शकल के कायम रहते सहकारी खेती का काम कभी भी सफल नहीं होगा। सहकारी खेती के बिना देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता और जब तक हमारी जोतें आर्थिक जोतें नहीं बनेंगी तब तक उत्पादन की दिशा में देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा। आर्थिक जोतें बनाने के लिये हमें नौगो को इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा लेकिन जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री किसानों को इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं उस तरह वे इकट्ठा न होंगे। उन्होंने जो ५०० एकड़ की बात कही है मुझे यह कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाय कि वास्तविकता से परे है। उन्होंने सारे देश का भ्रमण किया है, विदेशों का भ्रमण किया है और आनन्दभवन में रंगरेलिया भी की है लेकिन जहाँ तक कि भारतीय खेतीबाड़ी का सम्बन्ध है उसमें उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है और इसीलिये जब वे ५०० एकड़ की बात करने हैं तो मुझे तो उस से कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होना। ५०० एकड़ की बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। १०, २० और ३० किसानों की कोऑपरेटिव सामाइटिया बनाई जा सकती है। जो किसान खुशी के ऐसी छोटी-छोटी सहकारी समितियाँ बनाना चाहे वे बनाये और उन के जरिये काम हो। हमें यह सावधानी बर्तनी होगी कि कहीं उन सहकारी समितियों में पार्टीबन्दी पैदा न हो जाय और एक को गिराया जाय और एक को उठाया जाय। इसलिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि कोऑपरेटिव खेती को बढ़ाने

[श्री: बजराम सिंह]

के लिये क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तनों को लाना पड़ेगा और तभी देश का भला हो सकेगा और देश में स्वाध्याय का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा। मैं साथ ही सरकार को भी कहूंगा कि वह कोऑपरेटिव क्षेत्रों को धागे बढ़ाये लेकिन वह तब तक धागे नहीं बढ़ेगी जब तक कि आप सीलिंग लगा कर जिन लोगों के पास फालतू जमीन है उन से वह जमीन ले कर उन लोगों को जमीन नहीं देंगे जिन के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है।

श्री बहादुर (सवाई माधोपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंगूठासमूह, जिला मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रगति पत्र पर बढ़ रहे हैं और हम सब विचार्यों में तरक्की कर रहे हैं। इस का जीता जागता उदाहरण इस के बढ़ते हुए विकास कार्य और उस मुहकमे से है जिस को कि हम ने बहुत बड़े समय पहले एक विकास मंत्रालय के रूप में संगठित किया। कुछ दिन के बाद उस को पंचायतों का मुहकमा दिया गया और आज यह सहकारी मुहकमा भी इस में शामिल किया गया है। यह बहुत जरूरी था कि इन तीनों का एक कोऑर्डिनेशन होता क्योंकि इन के बिना हम गांवों में देखते हैं कि तरह-तरह की एजेंसियां गांवों में एक ही काम के लिये लगी होती है चाहे वह शिक्षा का काम हो और चाहे स्वास्थ्य का। अब शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हम देखते हैं कि कोई सरकारी स्कूल है, कोई जिला बोर्ड का स्कूल है तो कोई दूसरा प्राइवेट स्कूल है। यही हालत स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी है। अगर इन में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन और कोऑपरेशन हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तीनों मुहकमे जो एक साथ जुड़ गये हैं यह देश की प्रगति में अधिक योग दे सकेंगे। इस मंत्रालय का कार्य-क्षेत्र दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास सीरीले बड़े नगरों में न हो कर इस देश के हजारों और लाखों गांवों में फैला हुआ है और भारत चूंकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है गांवों का देश है इसलिये सच्चा हिन्दुस्तान

तो यहां के गांवों में ही बसता है। अब उन गांवों में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या क्या विकास कार्य हो चुके हैं और क्या-क्या होने बाक़ी हैं और क्या-क्या इस समय हो रहे हैं, इन पर मैं ज्यादा प्रकाश नहीं डालूंगा। मैं बहुत बड़े समय में पंचायतों के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करूंगा और पंचायतों, सहकारिता और विकास के बारे में क्या कुछ कमियां हैं और उन के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है उस के बारे में प्रकाश डालूंगा।

मैं इस से पहले कि और कुछ कहूं श्री बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार जाहिर करना चाहूंगा। बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी ने देश के अन्दर सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने की बात कही है। गांवों की पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार मिलें। योजना गांव से बन कर आये, जिला स्तर से हो कर राज्य स्तर पर जाये और राज्य स्तर से केन्द्रीय स्तर पर जाये। मूलभूत सिद्धान्त की बात को बहुत पहले से शुरू होना चाहिये था।

1.6.53 hrs.

[SRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

जितनी जल्दी यह शुरू हो अच्छा है। लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी ने जितनी भी बातें कही हैं उन सब से हमारी सहमति हो सकती है। अगर वे बातें अच्छी हैं तो यकीनी तौर पर उन से हमारी पूरी सहमति है। लेकिन उस के बारे में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन को कि मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन वह मैं बाद में अर्थ करूंगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जितनी जल्दी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को और प्रांतीय सरकारों को करना चाहिये थी उतनी जल्दी साबब नहीं हो पाई है। कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं और स्लैब्स बनाने और प्रोग्राम बनाने

में कुछ समय लग सकता है लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि जिन प्रान्तीय सरकारों को दिस-जल्दी भी वे इस काम में आगे बढ़ रही हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रांभ में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का एक कैम्प लगा था। वहां के सरकारी आदमियों से बातचीत करने से पता चलता था कि वह सरकार इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने को काफ़ी चिंतित है। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे प्रान्त की सरकार अर्थात् राजस्थान सरकार ने भी एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है और इस बात को तय किया है कि जल्दी से जल्दी हमें बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना है। उन्होंने यह बात तय की है और उन का एक प्रोग्राम भी शुरू हुआ है। कुछ दिन पहले हम को राजस्थान सरकार से एक पत्र मिला था जिसमें कि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कि विकास कार्य के अन्दर सहयोग करते हैं जो कि वहां की जान है उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस तरह की शुरुआत सभी राज्यों में जल्दी से जल्दी होगी क्योंकि जितनी जल्दी हम सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी तबके को ट्रेनिंग दे सकेंगे उतनी ही जल्दी हम सहकार प्रोग्राम को पूरा कर सकेंगे उतना ही ज्यादा फायदा हमारे बेहतरियों को होगा और उतनी ही ज्यादा तरक्की हम किसान भाइयों, मजदूर भाइयों और पिछड़े तबके के लोगों की, जिन को कि हरिजन या आदिवासी कहते हैं, कर सकेंगे।

आज यह सत्र का विषय है कि सरकार का ध्यान गांवों की ओर अभी भी उतना नहीं जा रहा है जितना कि उस का ध्यान शहरों की ओर जाता है। हम शहरों में बड़े-बड़े काम करते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी सड़कें बनाते हैं, कॉलेज, यूनिवर्सिटियां और स्कूल खोलते हैं और बहुत बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल खोलते हैं। मैं उनकी जरूरत से इंकार नहीं करता, देश को उनकी जरूरत है और वे जरूर खुलने चाहेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमारे उन

गांवों की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और अब समय आ गया है जबकि उस को वह उपेक्षा भाव दूर कर देना चाहिये। देश की आबादी का ७५ प्रतिशत गांवों में बसता है और अविलम्ब सरकार को उन की दशा सुधारने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमें उन की शिक्षा, आर्थिक और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी चीजों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनकी हालत को बेहतर बनाना चाहिये। आज सरकार का ध्यान शहरों से हट कर गांवों के उन ऊबड़-खाबड़ रास्तों वाले गांवों की ओर जाना चाहिये और उन पिछड़े इलाकों की अवस्था सुधारने की ओर जाना चाहिये। आज हमारे देश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह बात भलीभांति समझ लेनी चाहिये कि यहां संसद में जो कुछ कार्यक्रम रक्खा जाता है और देश की उन्नति का जो यहां पर लक्ष्य निश्चित किया जाता है उस तक हमारे लिये पहुंचना तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जबकि हम गांवों में बसने वाली ७५ प्रतिशत जनता को ऊपर उठावें, उनको आर्थिक शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधायें प्रदान करें। यह सन्तोष का विषय है कि कुछ सरकारों ने इस तरह कदम बढ़ाया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि दूसरी सरकारों को भी जल्दी से जल्दी इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैं विकास कमेटी के बारे में थोड़ा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। उस का चुनाव न हो कर के पंचायतों के द्वारा विकास कमेटी बनेगी, यह अच्छी बात है। इस से गांवों में आपस में जो चुनाव सम्बन्धी झगड़ा हो जाया करता है वह नहीं होगा और मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मुझे यह देखने को मिलता है कि पंचायतों और विकास कमेटियों में हरिजनों की सीटों के रिजर्वेशन की बात आपने कही है। बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा करने की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। उन्होंने कोआप्शन की बात कही है। रिजर्वेशन करने से मेरा मत इसलि

[श्री पहाड़िया]

नहीं खाता कि गावों में लोग, और खास कर हरिजन, इतने शिक्षित नहीं हैं कि वे अपना सही नुमायन्दा चुन कर भेज सकें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम पिछड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन हम को शिक्षा से वंचित रखा गया है। इसलिये गावों में शिक्षा का जल्दी से जल्दी प्रचार होना चाहिये और हरिजनों को विकास कमेटीयों और पंचायतों में कोभाष्ट करना चाहिये। अगर आपने हरिजनों की सीटों के लिये रिजर्वेशन रखा तो नतीजा यह होगा कि किसी एक खास बिरादरी के आदमी नुमायन्दे हो कर आ जायेंगे। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि इस तरह से दूसरी कम्युनिटियां अनरिप्रेजेंटेटिव रह जायेंगी लेकिन उनके नुमायन्दे इस तरह नहीं आ सकेंगे। सब को जो मौका मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं किसी खास बिरादरी का नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन यह होता है कि किसी खास मुहल्ले या गांव में एक खास बिरादरी बसी हुई है उस का आदमी आ जायेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन न रख कर कोभाष्टान रखा जाये। जिस को विकास कमेटी सब से अच्छा और उचित समझे उसे कोभाष्ट कर ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस में कुछ गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि विलेज लेवल बर्कर को विकास कमेटी का सेक्रेटरी बनाने की बात कही गई। मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। इवेल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि आज देश में जो पंचायतें बनी हुई हैं उन में ६० प्रतिशत पंचायतों में पंच और सरपंच वे व्यक्ति हैं जिन के पास या तो भूमि है या जो गावों के सेठ हैं। तो हालत यह है कि पुराना लैंडलाब और पुराना कैपिटलिस्ट वर्ग आज पंचायतों पर कब्जा किया बैठा है। अगर विलेज लेवल बर्कर को विकास कमेटी का सेक्रेटरी बना दिया गया तो उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि वह विलेज लेवल

बर्कर नहीं रह जायेगा बल्कि वह सरपंच का सेक्रेटरी बन जायेगा और वह उस को खासा नचायेगा बैसा वह नाचेगा। तो यह जरूरी है कि विलेज लेवल बर्कर को विकास कमेटी के सेक्रेटरी का दरजा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। बल्कि मेरी तो यह राय है कि जो पंचायत का सेक्रेटरी है और जो कोभाष्टरेटिव सोसायटी का सेक्रेटरी है उस को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और अगर वह अपना पंचायत का और कोभाष्टरेटिव सोसायटी का काम निष्पक्षता से करता है तो उसको विनेज लेविज बर्कर का दरजा दिया जाये क्योंकि उस को अनेक क्षेत्रों में काम करना पड़ेगा, और उस को जो अनुभव होगा उस से बहुत लाभ हो सकेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो शिक्षा और समाज शिक्षा को भलग-भलग कर रखा है इनको आपको मिला देना चाहिये। जिन बच्चों को आज शिक्षा दी जा रही है वे भी तो कल नागरिक बनने वाले हैं। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि शिक्षा और सामाजिक शिक्षा को एक कर देना चाहिये और जो शिक्षक है उनको समाज शिक्षा की भी ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये, ताकि वे अपने कालानु समय में गावों में जा कर बयस्क अनपढ़े लोगों को बतलावें कि देश में क्या काम हो रहा है। इस काम के लिए उन शिक्षकों को थोड़ा बहुत एलाउन्स भी दिया जा सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी स्कूल हैं और कालिज हैं आगे से उनमें सामाजिक शिक्षा का विषय कम्पलसरी होना चाहिये। गावों में भी जो स्कूल हैं उनमें भी यह विषय कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए। सरकार इस तरह ध्यान दे रही है और जल्दी कर रही है, लेकिन जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस काम को करना चाहिए। अगर शिक्षा और समाज शिक्षा को साथ मिला दिया जायेगा तो इसमें खर्चा भी बहुत बच जायेगा और यह काम सुचारु रूप से हो सकेगा।

इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने कहा है कि अगर रेवेन्यू का काम पंचायतों को दे दिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे कुछ ठीक होगा। हम देखते हैं कि आज रेवेन्यू का मुहकमा सारे मुहकमों पर कब्जा किये बैठा है। आज गांवों में जैसे ही पटवारी सबसे बड़ा अफसर माना जाता है। वह जिसको चाहे बेदखल कर सकता है जिसको चाहे जमीन दे सकता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे लाभ नहीं होगा।

इसी तरह से न्याय पंचायतों का सवाल है। इनको भी अलग बनाना चाहिए। और जैसा कि बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है इनके लिए पंचों का पैनल होना चाहिये जिसमें से सबडिवीजनल आफिसर या कलक्टर जिसे उचित समझ इस काम के लिए चुन ले।

ग्राम सेविकाओं के बारे में अभी एक समस्या ने कहा कि यह एतराज किया जाता है कि उनकी उम्र कम होती है और उनको अनुभव नहीं होता। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा समझना ठीक नहीं है। पर मेरी राय में उनकी उम्र छोटी है और ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे अपनी ड्यूटी नहीं समझती या उनको अनुभव नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव है कि जो बहिनें स्कूलों और कालिजों से ताजा-ताजा निकल कर आती हैं उनको गांवों में काम करने में कठिनाई प्रतीत होती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उन्हें पहले दूसरे मुहकमों में काम करने का मौका दिया जाये, उनको शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में काम करने का पहले अवसर दिया जाये, उसके बाद जब उनको उन कामों का अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाये तो उनको गांवों में काम करने के लिये भेजा जाये तो वह ज्यादा उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

आजकल जिला परिषद् का चेयरमैन कलक्टर होता है। मैं इसे ठीक नहीं समझता। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर कोई अफसर चेयरमैन बन कर बैठता है तो लोग समझते हैं कि अफसर राज कर रहा है और वे काम में पूरी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। अगर किसी नान आफिशियल को यह दर्जा दिया जाये तो लोगों में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस दर्जे के लिए किसी नानआफिशियल को चुना जाये तो ज्यादा उचित होगा।

जो हम गांवों में लोन देने हैं उसके बारे में मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हरिजनो को केवल ७ परसेंट लोन मिले। यह बहुत गजब की बात है। गांवों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाउसिंग का काम हो और उसमें हरिजनो को केवल ७ प्रतिशत लोन मिले तो कोई जचने वाली बात नहीं है।

मैं एक दो बातें कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता के बारे में सदस्यों की अलग-अलग राय है। कुछ समझते हैं कि इससे लाभ होगा, कुछ सोचते हैं कि इससे लाभ नहीं होगा। वे कहते हैं कि देश की आज की परिस्थितियों में सहकारिता का काम नहीं सफल हो सकता। आपको विदित है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश रहा है। और यहां पर हजारों वर्ष से सहकारिता की परम्परा चली आती है। हम देखते हैं कि अगर गांव में एक कुवा है और उससे चार आदमियों को पानी लेना है तो एक दिन एक आदमी के खेत को पानी दे दिया जाता है, दूसरे दिन दूसरे आदमी के खेत को पानी दे दिया जाता है और इस तरह सहकारिता के आधार पर सब के खेत सिंच जाते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर खेतों में खाद डालने का सवाल होता है तो सब लोगों की गाड़िया मिल एक-एक दिन एक आदमी के खेत में खाद डाल देती हैं फिर बारी-बारी से दूसरों के खेतों में सब मिल कर खाद डाल

[श्री पहाड़िया]

बैते हैं। तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में सहकारिता की परम्परा तो पुराने समय से बनी आ रही है। हमें तो अब उसका केवल विकास करना है।

यह धंका प्रकट की गयी है कि जब तक इसमें सरकारी भ्रष्टाचारों का हाथ रहेगा तब तक यह सफल होना मुश्किल है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी इस काम में सरकारी भ्रष्टाचारों का काफी हाथ है। इसीलिए तो हम एक नम सहकारिता को पूरे रूप में नहीं आ रहे हैं। पहले तो हम सेवा सहकारी समितियाँ बनाना चाहते हैं। इनके बनने से जो लोगों के मन में धंका और डर है वह दूर हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिर्केनाइज्ड फार्मिंग के बारे में यहाँ धंका उठायी गयी है। कुछ सदस्यों का क्याल है कि यह उपयोगी होगी, तो कुछ समझने हैं कि इससे लाभ नहीं होगा। मेरा तो विरोध यह है कि मिर्केनाइज्ड फार्मिंग करना नितान्त आवश्यक नहीं है। जिन फार्मों को कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चलायें अगर उनमें मिर्केनाइज्ड फार्मिंग न करके बेसी तरीके से भी खेती की जाये तो भी हम बहुत तरक्की कर सकते हैं। उससे भी पैसावार बढ़ेगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी देखने को मिला कि पंचायतों में हमारे कुछ उद्योगों पर रोक लगा दी है, उदाहरण के लिए हमारा मुरदा मवेशियों को उठाने का काम था। अब पंचायत ने उस पर बैन लगा दी। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बमड़े और हाइड गांवों में सड़ रहे हैं और उनका उचित उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम उद्योगों के लिए कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना कर उनको

सोन दिये जाने चाहियें और जो देश का नम बेकार आ रहा है उसको काम में लाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पंचायतों को कर लगाने का अधिकार दे रखा है। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ पंचायत ने धंका की रुई का ठेका दे रखा है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि वह काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है और माल अधिकांश में उड़ जाता है। इससे नुकसान होता है।

तो मेरा सजेसन यह है कि जो गांवों के बंधे हैं उनको सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is this Ministry that constantly reminds our rural population that we have established a welfare State in this Country. It is this Ministry that has brought a radical change in the outlook of our officers and also a thorough change in their attitude towards our village brethren and thereby established an unshakable confidence in the minds of our people and make them feel that they are the real sovereigns of this country.

17 hrs.

Again, Mr. Chairman, it is this Ministry which is constantly endeavouring to build up an ideal country, a country conceived by the father of our nation. As such, I am really thankful to you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak on this most important Demand. As my time is very short, I would like to confine myself to co-operation only.

To my mind, it appears that co-operation is not a novel feature in this country. Even though it is not obviously known to us, the spirit of co-operation, of live and let live, of mutual help, has been in vogue in this country from time immemorial. It has been in existence at least from the time when the village community

came into existence. But, whatever it may be, it has been there, and all of us know it, I hope, from 1857, ever since the time when Frederic Nicholson submitted his thesis on co-operation. Since then, lakhs of co-operatives were functioning successfully in this country. But, to my surprise, suddenly some kind of protest is coming now. I think that was probably due to the fact that hitherto the beneficiaries of these societies were largely or mainly from the privileged or the rich classes. But when the Government has come forward and has conceived a plan to extend these facilities to the haves-nots, to the impoverished farmers and the poor craftsmen, there is a lot of noise and hubbub, and there has been not only criticism but denunciation. It is not criticism but a great denunciation. But then one can understand this kind of denunciation when it affects them; only when it affects them, they make vociferous harangues against the scheme.

Now, I would like to say that it is after all not a new thing. Even in our Constitution, article 43 has laid down as follows:

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation, or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas".

What are you going to do to solve this problem and how are you going to fulfil the guarantees given in the Constitution? When it is felt that co-operation will give a severe shock to the capitalist economy in this country, there is lot of protest. That is only my interpretation to the controversy that we are at present facing.

We listened this morning to the speech of Shri Masani. Shri Masani said that there is a tinge of Hitlerism in the attitude of our hon. Prime Minister. The very word is painful to everyone of us. Supposing there is a tinge of Hitlerism in the mind and outlook of our Prime Minister, we can imagine what will happen to the other friends? Is it possible for them to go and speak like that? Our Prime Minister is not of that type. He is the embodiment of our culture. He is the very quintessence of our civilization, a civilization which has preserved individual liberty and freedom of expression during all the vicissitudes of her fortune. That is not the case with our friend. He has only taken 'over-advantage' of that quality of our Prime Minister, and the freedom of expression guaranteed in the Constitution.

Now, I am not at all opposed to criticism. Criticism will always rectify a man, the mistakes of a man or the misdeeds of a man. I am for criticism. Without criticism no democracy can function properly or successfully. So I am for criticism. But when you want to express your view-point and criticise, in your enthusiasm to criticise, it is not at all desirable to cross the border-line of decency. My hon. friend Shri Masani is a learned friend of mine. I have always great regard for him, and in one sense I have regard for him as a teacher, because I have studied many of his books. One of his books 'our India' has attracted many youngsters like me, but when I learn that he has attacked our Prime Minister, I am completely delivered of the respect and regard I had for him so far.

In his Presidential Address at the first conference of the All-India Food-grain Dealers, Mr. Masani referred to the following remarks of the Prime Minister in regard to the fear expressed that co-operative farming would

[Shri Ayyakannu]

lead to forced labour, collectivization and communism:

"Well, if it leads to that, let it I am not frightened."

But our learned friend, Mr Masani, criticised and attacked the Prime Minister for making these remarks saying:

"It is a pity that such reckless and irresponsible words should fall from the lips of our Prime Minister"

This is the compliment that Mr. Masani has paid to our Prime Minister. We should remember that our Prime Minister is not only the Prime Minister of this country, but he is the captain of the liberation movement, he is the greatest thinker. I am very sorry he is not present here today.

So, I request the Ministry not to pay any heed to this thoughtless criticism, but to carry out co-operative farming with double vigour and enthusiasm, which my hon friend, Shri Murthy, is having abundantly. I am sorry the Minister is not here, he is also a devoted soul and a source of admiration to all the youngsters in this country.

Now, what are the salient benefits that are likely to be derived from these co-operative societies? To my mind, co-operative farming is the only way to consolidate all tiny and uneconomic holdings. Unless there is consolidation of small holdings, it is totally impossible for you to step up production, because you will not be in a position to improve the method of farming, you will not be in a position to apply scientific skill or to invest increased capital in the land. So, for stepping up production, this consolidation is essential.

Secondly, it will reduce the cost of production. It will also facilitate the poor farmers in getting loans, so that they may easily purchase fertilisers, good seeds, etc. It will also ensure to

them a minimum definite income. It will also benefit the agricultural labourers as well as the landowners. As the Prime Minister said, it will also bring about a social cohesion. It will promote the feeling of brotherhood, the community feeling. This will also, to a certain extent, deliver them from the economic thralldom in which they were held by the capitalist class in this country.

Against joint farming, two false allegations are made and I would like to repudiate them by taking some more time. The first allegation is that it will lead to slave labour.

Mr. Chairman: I will advise the hon Member to leave it to the hon Minister to defend, he has not got much time.

Shri Ayyakannu: Regarding the allegation that it will lead to forced labour, today all our officers, our intelligentsia, attend office from 10 to 5. They work in a team spirit, systematically and scientifically. Is that called forced labour? Again, in Malaya and Ceylon and other countries in the plantations so many labourers have been working as a team. Can it be called forced labour? If you say it is forced labour, I will just bring to the attention of the hon House the pathetic conditions that prevail today. I will just take the example of a lady who gives birth to a child. Even before the completion of one month the poor lady has to go to the field, work in the field in the hot sun from morning seven to six o'clock in the evening. Again, the poor lady has to go back and cook her food for her people and it will be 11 O'clock before she goes to bed. Again she has to wake up at 3 O'clock in the morning. That is the prevailing condition. It is really a pathetic condition. When I find this is the condition I venture to say without fear of contradiction it is better to have forced labour rather than this. This will not result in forced labour. When we want to give

employment, let us have it Why not we sacrifice the liberty to be idle? Why should we be idle?

Again, a remark was made in this House by Shri Masani that it will lead to bloodshed and civil war It is something horrible to think I am really surprised that a learned person like Shri Masani says that a revolution will take place Revolution or civil war or bloodshed, is to so easy to occur? Is it common in history? I have studied Edmund Burke and Bertrand Russel and I find that they have never occurred Again, I would refresh the memory of some people by quoting what Edmund Burke has said about bloodshed Edmund Burke has said that "the past should be gloomy, the present should be dark and the future should have no hope" Only under those circumstances could revolution or bloodshed take place This is the view of all Philosophers from Plato to Bertrand Russel It is also the view of all historians from Thucydides to Tonyen Bee

The great Rousseau has said whether there is God or not, you create one God So also, whether there is benefit or not, you adopt co-operatives But I have no doubt in my mind that this will remove poverty in our country

Shri F. G. Deb (Angul) While moving my cut motions I would like to express my views on certain problems which, in my opinion, are of vital importance for the development of Community Projects and NES blocks in our country I recall the day when this scheme was launched—it was the 2nd of October 1952, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi Now seven years have passed The First Five Year Plan is over after a good amount of expenditure to the extent of Rs 52.04 crores apart from other contributions. For the Second Plan-period the Government have allotted about Rs 200 crores for development work which is now going to be completed in a few years' time

Sur, we would naturally ask: has there been any beneficial change brought about in these villages at the cost of so many crores of rupees? The answer will be somewhat halting and otherwise No doubt this development work is a part and parcel of Government's whole development programme, on which depends the destinies of our independent India In improving the position of the down-trodden community, which cover an area of 5,80,000 villages of India, the Government have rightly fixed a target for covering every village through these development projects But what do we see at the practical field? The community development projects are at present is a great mismanaged warehouse. The type of works that we see are without the proper financial control and checking from the Centre, more so at the State level It has given chance to a section of the people to make hay while the sun shines I fail to understand how the Government is going to benefit the villager in particular, the way these things are being handled. In the villages we find that there is no enthusiastic feeling amongst the people to welcome these schemes The poor men are not yet convinced that this is going to be a good thing for them. If I may say so, the vast electorate the real masters of our country today are blissfully ignorant of and indifferent to what the Government are doing with regard to the community development projects. This is because the whole approach to my mind seems defective

Carl C Taylor, Ford Foundation Consultant on Community Development, has pointed out stating whether community development has become people's programme with Government assistance or the Government's programme with people's assistance This remark is quite justified Today we have the Government programme thrust on the villages without taking the people's programme into confidence Though the Government has lately realised this, still there seems to be no practical change at all, up

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till today, because the people are still thinking that these schemes are an imposition on them. Sir, I feel that the evolution of upgrading the masses should find the nucleus amongst the poorest of the poor and not from the top. The village level worker is often considered a Government agent. The Social Education Officer and the like are thought of as persons taking round visitors and higher authorities for sight-seeing and entertainments etcetera.

The greatest drawback, therefore, has been that most of these officers in community development have neither the theoretical knowledge of technical community development methods nor do they have practical experience in local community mobilisation. These are the two very important factors in my view. These men should be trained officers, with good administrative experience to cope with the co-ordinated administration. Today the majority of them are fresh from colleges or inexperienced people posted to these jobs. One should not forget that it is these people who hold the pivotal positions in the real administration of the country and hence much will depend on how their minds work. Sir, the key to success in an administration is to follow the dictum that "tents are mightier than the pen". More of touring, more of spot enquiries and more of checking are essential factors in an organisation like that of our community development. This is lacking, by far lacking and probably I may be perfectly right when I say so.

May I take this opportunity to refer here to a very recent statement made by the hon. Prime Minister a few days back while inaugurating the National Shipping Board at Vigyan Bhawan on the 10th April, 1959. He said in the course of his speech that planned advance and planned co-ordinated thinking are essential factors for successful implementation

of the planning schemes. I agree with the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister. That applies more so to this community development work. There is lack of co-ordinated administration, as I said before, at each block level, if you mark that very carefully. It is often seen that there is constant clash between the BDOs and the Government authorities. All these defects need to be nipped in the bud and duly rectified if the Government means real work. On the other hand, what do we see? We find—visualise for a moment, if we just think over for a moment—that all over the country the villagers are migrating into urban areas for want of better living. The Census report of the Government speaks for itself. In 1951, the urban population in India was 62 million. In 1958, it was over 70 million. Now, in 1959, I am sure, it has considerably gone up. This shows that there is a continuous flow of people from the village areas to the urban areas. Life in the village has lost its charm. This is a fact. If the Government had been achieving their aims and objects through the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks, why should the villagers migrate to the urban areas, I ask. To obtain proper benefit, therefore, the Government should think of absorbing the rural population in the rural environment itself. This can be done and achieved only by making the rural areas attractive, remunerative and progressive, according to the choice of the people, which is the most important factor. Creation of confidence in them is essential. They should not be allowed to disintegrate. They are slowly disintegrating, in my opinion.

For all this, what is required is sincerity, and above all the right type of administrative care to satisfy the people? What is the picture that we find in our country? Let us analyse that. While the Government preaches a socialist pattern of society where the village man is the most important factor, we find him

the same old poor man—may not be old; old and young—the same poor man, backward, neglected, forsaken and exploited to the utmost.

Here, I may say in passing about my own State of Orissa. There, in an atmosphere of political feud which every one knows the common man is thrown to the walls. Nobody cares for him. Sir, in my mind, what strikes most is the dominance of political bias over these community development areas. This is my experience in Orissa. I do not know about other parts. Many Government servants are forced to lose their individuality for mere political considerations and act up to it. This has either directly or indirectly brought in nepotism, favouritism and above all, disparity in the allocation of works in these development programmes. This must be stopped if the Government means real business and the country's benefit at large.

Then, I come to another point. When we think of the United States, we find, 15 per cent of the US population is producing enough food for that country. But, India despite having a 85 per cent agricultural population, has not become self-sufficient in food up till now. We require the human quality to be improved. Probably because human quality improved in those parts of the world, things are better off and they are doing well. But, we require the human qualities to be improved. For that, what do we require? Therefore, it has been my opinion and I still hold that there is no long term process of educating the farmers or changing the psychology for the betterment of their life. I may point out that there is the least propaganda in the villages to change the outlook of the peasants. There is lack of publicity at the village level.

To overcome that, I would suggest that there should be continuous distribution of posters, pamphlets, bulletins, and advertisements in

regional languages in all the villages of the country. This should be one of the most important administrative works and, in my opinion, I hope the hon. Minister of Community Development will think over it and give it the topmost priority. If this is done, I believe, it will soon change the outlook of the villagers and give them incentive to venture into new schemes launched by the Government. Today with even all the schemes, whatever they are, launched by the Government, the villagers do not have that impetus to go and ask them for give other help to carry on.

It may be argued, of course, by some officers that the publicity, as suggested by me, will mean heavy expenditure and extra time taking on the part of the already busy officer at the district level. Because, Sir, the same thing was said in reply to my question in one of the meetings in my State while I was discussing over these issues. I would therefore suggest that Government should evolve special publicity organisations at each district level, under the direct control of the Central Government. The Central Government should have financial and administrative control. This will infuse enthusiasm into the minds of the people and will be helpful in the way of implementation of the Community Development Programmes.

We all know, Sir, that by the end of the Second Five-year Plan and the beginning of the Third Five-year Plan the amount of these schemes will increase by 100 per cent. I would therefore, like to suggest two measures to the Government. First, there should be a separate post of Development Commissioner at every district level to cope with the entire Community Development work. Secondly, in order to develop food production, and to make it a successful venture, Government should take the help of the retired Agricultural officers. They should utilise their

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experience and knowledge. Otherwise, I feel that this trained manpower is going on waste in time of need.

Besides this, I am sure the hon. Minister will bestow his attention to another aspect of the problem, namely, the problem of unemployment and under-employment. This problem has been neglected to a very great extent all along. We should minutely attend to the removal of unemployment and under-employment in the block areas. Sir, I expect that, in this direction, proper care should be taken by the Government to give employment to as many local people as possible as officers and the like in the different works at block-levels. This has not been done so far as Orissa is concerned. I hope this point will be taken into consideration.

17:27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Lastly, Sir, I would like to conclude by telling this hon. House that by and large, the success of our Community Development Programmes will depend, with what sincerity of purpose the problems are tackled today, and that is, the Government thinking in terms of the next generation and not the next election.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I perhaps owe a word to the House how I happened to be here in the present context. As the House knows, the hon. Minister for Community Development and Co-operation has been lying ill for some time. He is extremely sorry that it has not been possible for him to take part in these important discussions. Sir, presumably because I, in my own humble way, have been taking some interest in this subject of Co-operation and not because men in politics are supposed to be professors of miscellaneous knowledge that the Hon. Minister has

thought it fit to request me to co-operate with the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Shri B. S. Murthy, in dealing with this subject here.

I would be dealing with only one particular aspect of this Ministry under discussion, namely Co-operation. The hon. Prime Minister has considerably lightened my burden by making very important observations while submitting the Demands for Grants for this Ministry. He focussed his attention almost entirely on Co-operation. I am quite sure whatever points remain after I have spoken will be dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri B. S. Murthy when he winds up the debate tomorrow.

This subject of Co-operation has assumed great importance and prominence and I think quite deservedly, during the last few months. Particularly after the Nagpur resolution, there has been a ferment of ideas in this country and the stir of a new enthusiasm and determination to implement the programme of land reforms and to bring into being a new rural society. In the main, the idea of co-operative farming has been under active controversy for some time. We welcome this controversy that has followed in the wake of the Nagpur resolution. But this controversy has also led to some pathological reactions, and this House itself has witnessed to what extent these reactions can go.

The hon. Member belonging to the Socialist Party, Shri Braj Raj Singh, said that people were being allowed in this country to preach against co-operative farming. Our Government do not believe in gagging the mouths of people, however vehemently they might be opposed to the ideas which Government hold that the country wants. And, therefore, he would see the spectacle of persons strutting about the Stage

going from one end of the country to another with a good deal of crusading zeal, and he would find persons like Shri M R Masani alive and kicking

What has amused me most throughout this controversy is that it has got on the nerves of some honourable gentlemen in comfortable positions. Those who lie in the lilies of life and write sonnets to the moon have somehow tried to show how their hearts have been overflowing with the milk of human kindness for the sun-burnt peasants. It is all very good if all have their hearts overbrimming with sympathy and compassion for the poor peasants in the field, but they must remember that these peasants are cold-blooded realists and they are not going to be taken in by seductive slogans.

So, as I said, this controversy has got both healthy and unhealthy features. The unhealthy feature is that the real issues relating to co-operative farming are sought to be clouded in a smoke of prejudices, unnecessary politics and sectarian interests. It is nothing peculiar to this country that you find some persons going about, painting the most lurid picture of the Kalki avatar of collectivisation.

You would remember that only a few weeks ago in the State Legislature of Assam, one hon Member dangled the picture of Kalki avatar and the hon Speaker there was immensely interested in that portrait. Here, you find the word portrait of the Kalki avatar of collectivisation. This is nothing peculiar to this country. Even in those countries where co-operative or collective farming was introduced for the first time, there were people who said that there would be collective meals and collective wives, and even then these things went ahead.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Collective wives?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, collective wives. Now, what is being said is that in the wake of co-operative farming, all kinds of compulsions and coercions are going to come. And they say that there would be complete negation of the democratic values and liberties for which the country stands. I do not quite understand why people in the country and particularly the hon Members in this House should feel diffident about their strength as democratic citizens of a great country with a great constitution. I do not quite see why they should not feel confident of the political institutions or the traditions of the country. Anyhow, they have thought fit to raise all kinds of bogeys and ghosts.

This is again nothing peculiar in connection with this question of co-operative farming, because if you recall the history of one or two important occasions in our national life you would come to the conclusion that the crucial steps have always been confronted with misgivings and resistance.

Please for a moment call back to your mind the national struggle and the method of satyagraha that was adopted. Even at that time there were people in this country who used to advance arguments almost in the same terms as they are advancing at the present moment in the context of co-operative farming. They used to say that, in the first instance, satyagraha might not remain satyagraha; that non-violence would degenerate into violence. And that is what you find being said even now. They say that this voluntariness and free choice are not going to remain, and this is going to be followed up by collectivisation. Then also it was being said that even if satyagraha did not degenerate into violence, it would not succeed against the mighty British imperialism. Now

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again they say, if it remains voluntary, this movement would not succeed. This is a peculiar kind of argument. But on all crucial occasions in our national life there have been doubting Thomases who have tried to produce all kinds of arguments to try to frighten the people away.

Shri B. S. Murthy: You must be glad that there are only doubting Thomases, but not denying Peters!

Shri S. N. Mishra: Let us remember another important occasion in our national life. When planning was being introduced in this country I remember the same kind of arguments were being advanced against it. People who are supposed to be very learned and wise and all that said that there was no need for a planned co-operative effort. They used to ask why not leave economic development to the wills and decisions of individuals? They used to point out the instances of the economic development of those countries which had got private enterprise. They said: look at the examples of these countries' private enterprise has worked miracles and wonders; why then do you people want to introduce planning in this country?

The same kind of thing is being said now: why not have peasant cultivation, family cultivation; why go in for co-operative farming? This reaction is, therefore nothing peculiar to the occasion.

"To my mind, this co-operative farming is going to determine whether the country is prepared for socialist advance or not. We who belong to the Government or to the Congress Party are absolutely clear in our minds that the country is prepared for a socialist advance, and therefore we are approaching this task with all hope, faith and confidence. We are approaching this task with confidence also because we find wonderful adaptability in the Indian people. Nowhere in the history of

the world will you find such wonderful adaptability as the Indian people possess. This is the genius of India, and I am quite sure that this genius of India is going to assert itself again in the context of this co-operative revolution, in the context of the establishment of co-operative democracy.

Sir, you will remember that we have accomplished the most fundamental revolutions in this country in the most peaceful and cheerful manner. We have absolutely no grievance against any class of people. All classes of people in the country have fallen in line with the social objective. Therefore, it has been aptly said by a journalist that in this country the revolution is spreading like an oil stain,—as smoothly and pervasively as an oil stain. I am quite sure that the next social and economic revolution is also going to spread like that.

Coming to the institutions at the village level, you would remember that the Prime Minister has repeatedly stressed that the village panchayat, the village co-operative and the village school constitute the foundation on which the edifice of the India of our dreams is going to be raised. In my opinion, we must not forget that this is the basic trinity of the social and economic development of our country. It is extremely important that we must set the pattern of social and economic life at the village level on sound lines. For, if we miss the bus at the village level, we would miss the bus all along. Therefore, it is extremely important that we must take care of the roots of our growth and prosperity that lie in the village.

This new programme, as embodied in the Nagpur Resolution and as has also been placed by the National Development Council in many ways similar, has been conceived as a step in that direction. This, as has been pointed out by the Prime Minister

and also by other hon. Members, is a programme for a new rural society on the basis of new organisation of production, new mode of production. Therefore, it is going to produce a new dynamism. When people speak of democracy being in danger, I would like to submit that nothing is going to make democracy vital and vibrant except these village co-operatives, village panchayats and the village schools. If we do not enable people to shoulder economic responsibilities at the village or other levels, please take it from me that we would be confronted with the same problem which a political scientist has described as the problem of anaemia at the extremities and apoplexy at the centre. So if we want to make a democracy a throbbing reality, it is extremely important that we must build up these institutions in the best manner possible.

Now I would like to invite the House to look upon co-operative farming in this perspective and also in now going to place before you. I am sorry that many people grow sometimes hysterical in their denunciation of co-operative farming. Shri M. R. Masani is not here and I do not think it is necessary for me to recall his ghost here for my psychological satisfaction. But even so, I think I would be doing less than justice to him if I do not take care of certain points mentioned by him. He has been acting as a spearhead of a particular section of opinion in the country and going about, as he said, from conference to conference with wonderful proselytising zeal. In my humble opinion, he belongs to that class of people who, though dead, would not lie down. I do not say 'dead' in the physical sense of the term; it is obvious that he is very much alive and kicking, and I would give him all my good wishes. But as some young friend was mentioning only a few minutes back, we are missing the Masani of old days. There has been a complete metamorphosis in him. Many a time he has been saying that human nature is human nature and

it is not going to change; the peasants are not going to change. The changes that have occurred in the hon. Member, Mr. Masani, give me hope that peasants are going to change and the change required in peasants is of a much lesser order than the change undergone by the hon. Member.

Again, I am reminded of another class of people. Mr. Masani, probably, thinks that he believes in democracy, in the liberal values and all that. I very much wish that were so. In my opinion those people who would neither advocate co-operation or collectivism belong to that group which we might call neither for God nor for the Devil. I do not know how to classify them. But this is a point with which I am confronted just now.

It was said in the morning to our great amusement and delight: if you feel confident that people are behind co-operative farming, as the Prime Minister said, why not go to the polls? I say that there is no doubt that we must go to the polls whenever there is need for doing so. From morning I have been sitting in this House and listening to the debate with rapt attention and his was the one lone voice against co-operative farming. If he is in a minority of one in this House, it is strange logic to say that he would be in the majority in the country. I find that there is almost near unanimity in this House.

This House is the greatest slice of the national mirror. All the progressive parties seem to be ranged behind—all the sizeable and significant political parties are behind—the co-operative farming idea. I do not speak of what they call the incipient brake party, or hold-up party or the stop-party. Now we are hearing that a brake party is necessary, a hold-up party is necessary and a stop party is necessary. I do not know whether we can do anything with that kind of incipient brake party. But, there is no significant political party in this country which is not behind this co-operative farming idea. So, the Prime

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Minister was completely correct when he said that the country was behind this co-operative farming idea and that co-operative farming does represent the urge and aspirations of the Indian masses. This is not only a rhetorical flourish to say like that, this is a hard reality.

Mr Masani quoted one opinion poll. I do not know whether it can be called opinion poll or what. He quoted a Member of the Press. He also happens to be a dear friend of mine and I certainly think him to be one of the brightest men I have come across. But I do not know to what extent a whirlwind tour can indicate the opinion in the countryside—with all deference to the hon. member who conducted this kind of poll. Even if in any particular area the opinion was like that, here was an authentic voice of the Indian peasant, Ch. Brahm Prakash. I say he is the authentic voice of the Indian peasant and not Mr Masani. He said that 1,000 representative peasants collected at a particular place and after 5½ hours of discussion, gave full-throated support to the co-operative farming idea.

Having said all that, the House would certainly expect me to tell what is exactly the rationale behind it, the economic rationale, I mean. Many people are opposed to this idea on economic grounds, they also sometimes say it may be theoretically sound but it would not be administratively feasible. I am not one of those persons who would accept defeats, if the idea is sound, that it would not be translated into reality. But there are people who say like that. These people seem to miss how the rural society is being transformed out of all recognition. The fabric of the rural society is under severe strain at the present moment. Diverse kinds of political, social and economic influences are working and the village is no more the sleepy contented creature it used to be. Today it is like a Titan shaking his locks. We have

to take into account this Titan, take cognisance of this Titan, and do something to satisfy the urges and aspirations of the people. Under the impact of rapid population growth, and expansion of educational opportunities, under the impact of industrialisation, urbanisation, psychological demonstration, effects of the new goods and new way of life, the village is being transformed beyond recognition and the urges and aspirations of the village people now demand a new and larger equilibrium. How will this equilibrium be created is the question which this House has to grapple with and not to grapple with in a way which gives an impression of casualness. Many people say why not leave the peasants as they are? Give them some help, assistance, services and facilities, and allow the peasant farm to remain as it is. I do not quite understand this and I do not know whether they have had a taste of the peasant life. I come from the peasant stock and I am proud of it. What has this peasant farming done in the state of stagnation through which this country has passed all these years? I do concede there are virtues in peasant farming. But when the man-land ratio is so unfavourable and the holdings are atomised into tiny smutheens, I do not know how the peasant can make good in the present framework. This some of my hon. friends want conveniently to slur over. Then, this peasant farming—what has it done particularly in the state of stagnant economy? Please dig up the history of the last 25-30 years. You would find that majority of 30 per cent of the agricultural labour came from the peasant families and, if this process is allowed to continue I have no doubt that in the next 25 years or so the percentage would go up from 30 to at least 50. This is a very terrible prospect to contemplate with any measure of equanimity. The landless in the village is not an integral part of the community, of the productive life of the village. He is not going to remain a spectator all day.

time. He has to be integrated into the community and its economic life. Unless that is done through a co-operative framework, I do not know how this problem can be solved. Then, again, in the context of the peasant economy we have had to depend upon imports of foodgrains for so many years. We have had to depend upon the import of foodgrains. So, in whatever way you think you would come to the conclusion that we require not a minor increase in agricultural production but an upsurge in agricultural production. When people think of these services and facilities, they think in terms of a marginal or small increase. But my submission is that the situation admits of nothing less than an upsurge in agricultural production.

How can this upsurge be brought about? In my humble opinion there are only two ways of doing it. One way is to go in the full-blooded capitalistic way. Even if you leave aside the social considerations and try to put the clock back, I do not think that this capitalistic way would be desirable from the point of view of industrialisation. The capitalistic development in agriculture would require the widening of the technological base and, therefore, greater diversion of scarce capital resources from industrialisation to agriculture. This would also lead to unemployment.

Then, Sir, there would be the question of retaining all the reactionary institutions; and not only retaining the existing ones but also calling back to life the old ones which were demolished long ago. This is, Sir, something which cannot be done in the late 20th century. Shri Masani has been digging up the geological layers of thought of the 19th century. He wants to replace the 20th century by the 19th century. He is a crusader in favour of the 19th century idea.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister should try to conclude his speech now.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, I would like to have some more time.

Mr. Speaker: I have given him half an hour.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, I had submitted that I would be taking not less than 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: What about his colleague?

Shri S. N. Mishra: He would be taking care of the community development, the important aspects of community development and some residuary points, if necessary, in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: Non-official Members complain that they get no time and the Ministers—one, two, three—take much of the time. Very well, he will have 15 minutes more tomorrow.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, if you could give me 10 minutes more today I need not carry over to the next day.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House willing to sit for 10 minutes more?

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): The time may be extended tomorrow.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakmadra): Sir, he requires some more time, because he has to deal with the merits of co-operative farming.

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member want to help him? He himself wants only 15 minutes. Let us finish it today, because we have to finish the other Demands, otherwise we won't have time to discuss one or two Demands altogether. Therefore, all hon. Members are requested to continue in their seats. It is a very interesting debate.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, I was submitting that there were only two ways of doing it, the full-blooded capitalistic way or the co-operative way. Now, when we have dismissed the capitalistic way, in my opinion, the co-operative way is the only way in which we can bring about increase in productivity in the village.

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This has been questioned, and this morning also some doubts were expressed that wherever co-operative farming or collective farming has been tried it has not led to any increase in production. On the contrary, the contention was that it has led to a definite fall in production. But, Sir, I have got before me the experiences of foreign countries and the experiences in our country also. My friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, took some pains to point out the developments in some of the countries. But I would like for the sake of clarity to refresh the memory of the House in respect of two or three countries which have been generally mentioned in this context.

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members and also the speech of the Minister. Evidently, hon. Members are anxious to know the details of co-operative farming. For instance, if all the lands are to come under a particular co-operative society or unit, what is the nature of the system going to be? There are peasant proprietors who are cultivating their own lands and there are too many landless labour classes. Therefore, how the work is to be distributed? If the labourer has got a land he can cultivate and use his own labour. Therefore, he need not go in search of employment. That is the first point. Secondly, about the produce, after all the expenditure, how the produce is to be shared?

These are all points which hon. Members would like to get clarification upon, and the doubts or difficulties should be removed. Generally saying, "No, no, this is not the 19th century but the 20th century" and all that may not carry conviction. What are the instances and what are the incidents of such a policy? We will assume that there are a thousand people in the village; only 500 have got land and they cultivate their land. The other 500 are engaged in some

other work, industrial or other. Now, who is to distribute this work? The man who has got land must be given the opportunity to work upon that land. The balance that remains may not be sufficient. These are all problems which must have been tackled by other countries. How are they going to be tackled? It is not as if it is understood by everybody. We have been seeing here that except perhaps one or two, the others may be wedded to the principle, but the point is, how it works in practice. These are the points which the hon. Minister may explain. That is what I thought was meant by Shri Thirumala Rao. After having listened for nearly half an hour, he said he wants to hear the Minister on co-operative farming. What the hon. Minister has been saying so far does not appear to relate to co-operative farming.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I may explain one thing. There is so much controversy going about day in and day out in all parts of the country, and the Government, as the instrument of power and who sponsored the policy, is expected to know and is expected to have worked out all the details. Every section of the House is in need of proper education about these things.

Mr. Speaker: How does it happen?

Shri S. N. Mishra: They would go on, but may I submit that I was also expected to take care of the points that have been raised during the course of the discussion. You seemed to be extremely interested—that was my impression—about the aspect of production, whether it has gone up or gone down. Therefore, I was trying to take care of the points. Otherwise, no Member expressed any desire about the details of co-operative farming. It has fallen to your own goodness to mention that. But no other Member has mentioned it. I am not expected, if I . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thirumala Rao was the Chairman of the Committee

then. After having heard the hon. Minister for half an hour, he wants to hear the Minister on co-operative farming. Then, what he has been hearing so long was different.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Shri Thirumala Rao may have his own individual opinion. I have also got some impressions of the House as to how it has been reacting, to what I have been saying all the while. Shri Thirumala Rao is entitled to have his own opinion. But I know how the House has been reacting.

Now, experiences in other countries were referred to. It was said that nowhere had production gone up. I would quote what the Prime Minister of Poland said recently, particularly in respect of increase in production. He said that the results of their work are good and encouraging and on an average, better than the average results of the individual farms.

Another document in respect of Poland mentions that the crops of four cereals amounted in these co-operatives to 17.4 quintals per hectare; that is, 17.6 per cent. more than in individual farms. That is in respect of Poland.

In respect of Yugoslavia also, it has been mentioned in one of the documents which has been recently put out by the Yugoslavian Embassy here, that the Yugoslav people have found that although as compared to 1957, the average yields diminished due to unfavourable weather conditions in 1958, the yields in co-operative and State farms were higher than in 1957 because of the application of modern scientific methods. In the same way, in Bulgaria, I have certain figures which indicate that whereas the average yield for the whole country was 657 kilograms, the average yield for co-operative farms was 705 kilograms.

I have mentioned these examples of foreign countries only to correct any possible wrong impression that might be created. I do not want to stress that we should copy their methods or techniques. We will have to develop our own domestic experience through trial and error, and we must have a completely home-spun method and technique. What would interest you most is the experience in our own country. Recently a study was undertaken by Mr. Bimal Shah in Gujarat. Sometime back, when the Finance Minister was speaking, some sceptical references were made regarding co-operative societies in the Bombay State.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is there quorum in the House?

Mr. Speaker: If there is no quorum the bell will be rung.

An Hon. Member: There will be nobody outside.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I can continue tomorrow, because I have had the misfortune of being called at the fag end

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ministers must hear what the others say. So, naturally, they come at the fag end of the debate, though not at the fag end of the day. Hon. Ministers belong to a particular party and they must have a sufficient number of Members attending the House. If the Opposition does not attend, possibly they would like to go home; but, the Government must have a sufficient number. The hon. Deputy Minister wanted me to stay and I stayed. But I cannot ensure quorum also. All right; the House will stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

12.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 15, 1959/Chaitra 25, 1881 (Saka).

[Tuesday, April 14, 1959/Chairman 24, 1881 (Saha)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1802.	Publication of speeches and writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose .	11203-44
1803.	Central Institute for Industrial Designs .	11206-38
1804.	Wage Boards for Industries .	11208-12
1805.	Small Scale Industries in U.P. .	11212-14
1806.	Display of Indian products in S. E. Asian Countries .	11214-16
1808.	Housing Colonies for Weavers in Orissa .	11216-17
1813.	Dandakaranya Scheme .	11217-19
1816.	Hindi editions of publications like 'India 1958' .	11219-23
1817.	Cotton Merchants Association, Raichur (Mysore) .	11224-25
1819.	Emigration of Indian technicians to Canada .	11215-29
1820.	Employees' Provident Fund Scheme .	11229-33
1821.	Housing Scheme for plantation workers .	11233-36
1824.	Manganese ore .	11236-37
1825.	Maheshwari Devi Jute Mill Ltd., Kanpur .	11237-38
1826.	Hospital for Mica Mines at Kalichedu .	11238-39
1827.	Electric motors .	11239-40

S. N.Q. No.

22. I.A.F. Canberra . 11244-94

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	COLUMNS
1807 Handloom Cloth .	11244
1809 'On the Spot' verification of claims .	11244-45
1810. Export of Indian Goods to Iran .	11245-46
1811. Fall in consumption of cotton .	11246
1812. Community Industrial Corporation in Assam .	11247
1814. Indian Engineering Goods Show-room in Singapore .	11247
1815. Rural Housing Programme .	11247-48
1818. Manufacture of plate glass .	11248-49
1822. 43rd Session of I.L.O. .	11249
1823. Small Scale Industries .	11249-50
1828. Export of Indian pepper .	11250-51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2967.	Sports goods .	11251
2968.	Bicycles .	11252
2969.	Silk yarn .	11253
2970.	Import of radio receivers .	11253-54
2971.	Public companies transformed into Private Companies .	11254
2972.	Pakistani visitors to India .	11254
2973.	Naga Hills-Tuensang Area .	11254-55
2974.	Quota of cement for Jammu and Kashmir .	11255
2975.	Employees in Automobile Factories .	11255
2976.	Employees in Jute Mills .	11255-56
2977.	Caustic soda .	11256-57
2978.	Naga Eastern Frontier Agency .	11257-58
2979.	Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 .	11258-59
2980.	Appeals and Revisions .	11259
2981.	Competent Officers .	11259-60
2982.	Assistant and Regional Settlement Commissioners .	11260-61
2983.	New Cycle Manufacturing Units .	11261
2984.	Export Promotion Committee for Films .	11261-62
2985.	Manufacture of Glass Fibre, Filament and Yarn .	11262-63
2986.	Specialised training in radio engineering .	11263
2987.	National Productivity Council .	11263-64
2988.	Industrial Units in U. P. and Madras .	11264
2989.	Late Rash Bihari Bose .	11265
2990.	Co-operative Society of workers in Delhi .	11265-66
2991.	Accommodation for Class III and IV Government Servants .	11266-67
2992.	Daily and Weekly Papers published in Punjab .	11267-68
2993.	Export of Cotton from Punjab .	11269
2994.	Bhooswami representation .	11269-70
2995.	Import of machinery .	11270-71
2996.	Production of cement .	11271

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2997.	Export of tobacco and cigarettes	11271
2998.	Export of woollen cloth	11271-72
2999.	New industrial units in Madhya Pradesh and Mysore	112, 2
3000.	Cement factory in Champaran, (Bihar)	11272-73
3001.	Chemicals	11273-74
3002.	Import of thin iron wire from Japan	11274
3003.	Ambar Charakha	11274-75
3004.	Bamboo cottage industries	11275-76
3005.	Concessions to importers of books and periodicals	11276-78
3006.	C.P.W.D.	11278-79
3007.	Pay scales of Class IV Employees of Rehabilitation Department, Agartala	11279
3008.	Educated unemployed in Madras	11279-80
3009.	Handloom Industries in Madras	11280
3010.	Industrial Co-operative Societies	11280-81
3011.	Indian Labour Conference	11281
3012.	All India Radio, Delhi	11281-82
3013.	Inspection of Mines in Mysore State	11282
3014.	A.I.R. Station, Cuttack	11282-83
3015.	Indian Trade Promotion Organisation at Frankfurt (W. Germany)	11283
3016.	Funds in the name of Prime Minister	11283-86
3017.	Tea plantation labour	11286
3018.	Minimum wages for mining and breaking ballast in stone quarries	11286-87
3019.	Export Promotion Council	11287
3020.	Tinned fish industry in Orissa	11288
3021.	Ready-made garments	11288
3023.	Labour Co-operative Societies	11289-90
3024.	Manufacture of Scientific apparatus	11290
3025.	Kanpur Cotton Mills Ltd. Kanpur	11290-91
3026.	Hunger strike by displaced persons in Tripura	11291

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3027.	All India Radio Station at Calcutta	11291-92
3028.	Pakistani firing	11292
3029.	Machine for plucking tea leaves	11292-93
3030.	Raw jute	11293
3031.	Middle class displaced persons in Manipur	11293-94

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding a raid by armed Pakistani nationals on a village in Cooch-Bihar on the 10th April, 1959 :—
Sarvashri Hem Barua, S.M. Banerjee, Chintamani Panigrahi, Permaji R. Assar and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 11299

A copy of Notification No. S. O. 560 dated the 14th March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, was laid on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11299

Fifty-second Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED . 11299—11300

The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1959.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11301—11460

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1959/CHAITRA 25, 1481 (Saka)—

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Finance