

Thursday, April 4, 1963  
Chaitra 14, 1885(Saka)

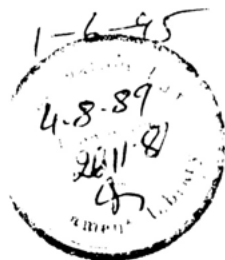
# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1619

**Third Series**

**Volume XVI, 1963/1885 (Saka)**

[*March 29 to April 11, 1963/ Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)*]



**FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)**

(*Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

7621

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 4, 1963/Chaitra 14,  
1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions. Shri  
Subodh Hansda.

Shri Subodh Hansda: 701.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, I request that  
Q. No. 717 which is also on DVC may  
be taken up along with this.

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Irrigation and Power (Shri  
Alagesan): Yes, Sir. They may be  
taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

### D.V.C. Navigational Canal

+  
\*701. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri B. K. Das:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and  
Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
D.V.C. Navigational Canal from  
Durgapur to River Hooghly has  
become unserviceable for transporta-  
tion of coal;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the annul financial loss to Gov-  
ernment on this account?

83(Ai) LSD—1

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Irrigation & Power (Shri Ala-  
gesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

### D.V.C. Canal

\*717. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will  
the Minister of Irrigation and Power  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been  
evolved for running a goods trans-  
port service on the D. V. C. main  
canal running from Durgapur bar-  
rage to Hooghly near Calcutta;

(b) whether the West Bengal Gov-  
ernment have agreed to operate a  
service to carry coal for Calcutta;  
and

(c) how long it will take to com-  
plete the preliminaries, including  
construction and improvement of fe-  
der roads to the canal and acquiring  
tugs and barges?

The Minister of State in the Minis-  
try of Irrigation & Power (Shri Ala-  
gesan): (a) and (b). The question  
of running a transport service on an  
experimental basis either in the Pub-  
lic or in the Private Sector is under  
consideration of the Government of  
West Bengal. In the meanwhile, a  
scheme for running a Pilot Transport  
Service in the D. V. C. Navigation  
Canal by a private firm is under  
consideration of the State Govern-  
ment.

(c) Approach roads from the main  
road to the loading berths are prac-  
tically complete. Tugs and barges  
will be acquired by the agency which  
is still to be set up to run the trans-  
port service.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know  
whether this is not a fact that due

to siltation at the point of Kunthi where it meets river Bhagirathi navigation on this canal has become very difficult?

**Shri Alagesan:** There are several reasons. It was almost got ready in the year 1959 and then floods came and certain structures were damaged on account of the floods. It took time to have those structures put up again. There was also siltation. I am not able to say at what reach siltation occurred. But the question of silt was also there. Now, the canal is ready.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether it is a fact that Government have ordered for a dredger to de-silt the navigational canal and if so, whether that dredger has been obtained by the Government?

**Shri Alagesan:** The DVC has placed an order for a dredger. It has not yet been obtained. But by manual labour they are trying to do de-silting.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know what was the target date when this navigational canal was to be serviceable and also may I know what was the cost of repairing the damages caused in 1959?

**Shri Alagesan:** As I said, the canal was got ready, in the first instance, in the year 1959 itself. Afterwards, the floods came and now it is ready. As far as the cost of repairs is concerned, namely, repairing damages to structural works. I am not able to give it at present.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is it not a fact that the DVC had navigation as one of its objectives in the construction of this canal? If so, what was the reason that the navigational canal was not at all ready at any stage of the history of the DVC?

**Shri Alagesan:** As I said, the navigational canal was got ready in 1959 and owing to floods there were damages to structures and they were set right. It is true that navigation

was one of its objectives. The canal was got ready by the DVC. It is for the West Bengal Government to have a service on it and to proceed further.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether the damage caused to the lock and the regulator at Palla has been completely reconstructed?

**Shri Alagesan:** The damages to the lock and other things have been reconstructed. But there is one hitch. I forgot to mention it. There are three unauthorised bamboo bridges on the canal. They should be removed before any service can be started.

#### Eradication of Famine

+

\*702. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special financial assistance to the scarcity areas in the country for eradication of famine; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi)** (a) and (b). No special financial assistance is now earmarked for schemes in the scarcity areas which are covered by loans under approved Miscellaneous Development Schemes.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know what are the steps that Government propose to take to utilise these irrigation potentials that are created in big irrigation projects, like the Damodar Valley Corporation?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** As far as the scarcity areas are concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the States to provide irrigation in these areas. In the First Five Year Plan, from the third year, there was a provision made of Rs. 2764.25 lakhs and

then in the Second Plan another provision was made of Rs. 1237 lakhs. But now, it is not carried on in the Third Plan and it is, for the State Governments, while making the Plans, to take care of it.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The hon. Minister just stated that it is the primary duty of the State Governments to construct all these irrigation schemes in the scarcity areas. May I know whether it is a fact and if so, which are the State Governments that have not been able to spend the amount sanctioned in the various State Governments?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** As I said, those schemes that have been carried over from the Second Plan are now being completed in the Third Plan. But, no other special allotment has been done.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** जब पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिए कुछ रुपया रखा गया था तो तीसरी योजना में उसे क्यों समाप्त कर दिया गया है और क्या अभी भी इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि रुपया इसके लिये रहना चाहिये ?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** यह समाप्त नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि जैसा मैंने कहा एप्रूव्ड मिसलेनियस डिबेलेपमेंट जो स्कीम्ज हैं, उन में इसको तीसरे प्लान में रखा गया है यह नई चीज तीसरे प्लान में रखी गई है ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या इस प्रश्न पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया गया है कि इस देश में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहां बार बार पानी की कमी की वजह से फसलों को हानि पहुंचती है इसलिये उन हिस्सों का खास तौर से ख्याल होना चाहिये ?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** करीब १३ स्टेट्स को फर्ट और सिकंड प्लान में

मदद दी गई थी और वहीं यह समझा जाता है कि यह दिक्कत ज्यादा सक्ती से है ।

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** In view of the emphasis on increased agricultural production, may I know whether there is any additional allotment for irrigation, especially for minor irrigation and if so, whether the States which are having a big lag in agricultural grains production, will get additional help in minor irrigation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** Minor irrigation, perhaps as the hon. Member knows falls under the Food and Agriculture Ministry. They have made increased allotment for minor irrigation.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** राजस्थान के इलाके जहां से लोग दुर्भिक्ष से पीड़ित हो कर मानना जा रहे हैं, उनको क्या माइग्रेशन फैसिलिटीज कुछ भी नहीं हैं ताकि वे दूसरे इलाकों में शिफ्ट कर सकें ?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** जैसा अभी कहा है राजस्थान को पहले प्लान में १४७ लाख रुपया और दूसरे में १२७ लाख रुपया दिया गया था । माइनर इरिगेशन की जो आपने बात कही है, वह तो फूड मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर आती है । और उन्होंने जरूर इसमें कुछ किया है ।

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether the Government are aware that there are areas which are subject to visitation of drought in regular cycles and may I know whether the Central Government do not owe any special responsibility towards improvement of those conditions in those areas?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** As I had said, under the Miscellaneous Development schemes, these items have come. The State Governments have made provision for scarcity areas. But, no separate allotment has been made as in the previous two plans.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know how much money has not been utilised and has been kept un-spent which was allotted for this special purpose of irrigation in famine areas during the First and Second Five Year Plans?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** I will require notice.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has introduced certain pilot schemes in every State and the States were asked to spend that amount from the State Plans, but they have refused any assistance from the Centre, and if that is so, whether they are going to revise their opinion and give extra allotment to areas where there is acute scarcity condition prevailing?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** They have not had any such information.

**Shri Ranga:** The Government have informed us in the past that they have constituted what is known as the National Calamity Insurance fund. Are we to understand that no provision is being made from out of that fund in order to help the people when they come to suffer from famine?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** As I said, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to provide for scarcity areas. I am not aware whether the fund mentioned by the hon. Member has also been used for the purpose. If I am given notice, I can give information.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact....

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not know that.

**Shri Ranga:** They have themselves made a provision for Rs. 5 crores in this year's budget.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not aware. He will kindly look into it.

### Marking of Drug Prices on Cartons

**\*705 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to have the retail prices of drugs marked on the cartons;

(b) the manner in which Inspectors have been strengthened at (i) source and (ii) distribution ends; and

(c) the number of important cases of adulteration detected (i) by Central Inspectorate and (ii) State Agency during the last six months?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju)** (a) No such step has been taken so far.

(b) (i) and (ii) There has been an increase in the strength of full time Drugs Inspectors in the various States and Territories from 96 (as on 31-3-60) to 142 at present. As there is only one set of qualifications laid down for Drugs Inspectors under Rule 49 of the Drugs Rules, it is left to the States/Administrations to employ the Inspectors so appointed on inspection of either the manufacturing establishments or the sale and distribution establishments according to the requirements.

(c) (i) As no Central Inspectors have been appointed so far, the question of the detection of adulteration does not arise.

(ii) A Statement showing the information available in respect of misbranded and non-standard drugs is placed on the table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-1064/63]. There is no category of adulterated drugs at present.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Health Minister had given expression to great anxiety about doing something in regard to this matter. But from the statement today I find that Government have neither appointed the health inspectors in the Central sector or the drugs inspectors

in the Central sector, nor have they taken any steps for the indication of the prices in price-lists, particularly at the source where the medicines are manufactured. May I know how the Government explain the position?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** The appointment of the Central inspectors is under the examination of the Finance Ministry for a long time, and we have not been able to appoint them as yet. We felt that we might try to energise the State machinery as much as possible and see if that would lead to improvement. So far as the prices are concerned, we have issued orders under the Defence of India Rules under which an importer or wholesaler is expected to indicate the maximum price that the retailer may charge. Now, in actual practice, because of competition, they generally sell at much less than the maximum permissible limit. The fear was that if we indicated the prices on the labels at this stage, it might lead to the shop-keepers charging that price instead of selling it at less than that price. But, in any case, now they cannot charge beyond the maximum. So, exploitation cannot take place.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Except making certain brave statements on the floor of the House and outside, may I know what actual steps have been taken by the Ministry during the last six months to improve the position, and whether there are any indications to show that the position has improved?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Quite a number of steps have been taken. We have organised special training for the inspectors from the various States. We have gone round and discussed the matters with the State Governments and written to them about it, so that the number of inspectors has increased in most of the States. Active steps are being taken by them to do a better job to ensure the quality control. The fact that the orders regarding the display of the prices have been issued

has resulted by and large in maintaining the prices of the drugs.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If the State Governments are being energised to look after these things, may I know what the functions of the Central inspectors in this respect are going to be, and what the allocation of duties between the Central Inspectors and the State agencies would be?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** That was exactly the point which was being discussed with the Finance Ministry. The functions of the Central inspectors are supposed to be to cut across the State boundaries and work on a zonal basis, because very often it happens that the spurious and sub-standard drugs are produced in one State but they are sold in another State, and when the movement takes place of the culprits from one State to the other, sometimes it becomes difficult to enforce the regulations because of the State boundaries. The Central inspectors will cut across the State boundaries.

**Dr. Colaco:** Have Government taken any steps to make the manufacture of drugs in the country less costly without detriment to their reliability?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be another question.

पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश  
के लिए संयुक्त विद्युत् "पूल"

\*७०८. श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या ७१३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों का संयुक्त विद्युत् 'पूल' बनाने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था उसके संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिचाई व विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अल्लशेन ) : पंजाब की और दिल्ली की बिजली प्रणालियों को इकट्ठा करने के संबंध में अध्ययनों की एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। तात्कालिक परिस्थितियों



की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश-पंजाब-दिल्ली अन्तर्सम्पर्कों के संबंध में अल्पकालीन उपाय निकालने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और पंजाब के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक बुलाने के लिये सोच रहे हैं।

[A report covering studies regarding integrated operation of the Punjab and Delhi Power Systems is being finalised. The Central Water and Power Commission propose to convene a meeting of the representatives of U.P., Delhi and Punjab to evolve short-term measures in respect of U.P.-Punjab-Delhi interconnections for meeting emergent conditions.]

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not cast any reflection, but I would only request hon. Ministers, when they have to read answers in Hindi and find it a little difficult, to have rehearsals two or three times.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन सरकारों से जो बात चीत चल रही है उस में उन राज्य सरकारों ने क्या रुख अख्यार किया है? क्या वे सहयोग देना चाहती हैं? कम से कम बुनियादी तौर से वे सहमत हो गई हैं या नहीं?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई है जिस में तीनों सरकारों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स बुलाए गये हैं। वे इस चीज पर गौर कर रहे हैं। जहां तक यू० पी० सरकार का ताल्लुक है, उस ने इस की इजाजत तो दे दी है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के मिलाने की बात सोची जाये। और बाकी चीजें अभी जेरे गौर हैं।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या यह सच है कि यमुना के पानी और विजली के बटवारे को ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के बीच में गहरा मत भेद पैदा हो गया है? और जब तक वह मतभेद दूर नहीं होगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती, इस लिये उस मतभेद को दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** यह जो मीटिंग होगी वह इन सब बातों पर गौर करेगी।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the whole dispute regarding the release of water from Punjab to Delhi has been solved or not? If not, is it going to be taken up in this meeting?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** How is it connected with this?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not connected.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में प्रपोजनेटली कितना शेयर पंजाब का रहेगा और कितना यू० पी० और दिल्ली का?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** यह फैसला तो अभी नहीं हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो श्रगड़ा है।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that this is going to be a temporary arrangement. Will this be fitted into the zonal grids that are to be formed in the country soon?

**Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Yes, that is the idea.

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा, और इस निर्णय के होने के पश्चात् इस में खर्च कितना बैठेगा?

**श्री सं० अ० मेहदी :** अभी फरवरी सन् १९६३ में डम कमेटी की एक मीटिंग हुई है और अब उसकी एक रिपोर्ट आई है। उस पर गौर करने के बाद कोई बात तय की जायेगी।

**Shri Heda:** As the question relates to a Joint Power Pool, may I know why the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been left out?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a different thing.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if any satisfactory arrangements for the distribution of power between Punjab and Delhi have been arrived at, and if so, are they short-term or long-term arrangements?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** The answer itself relates to that. We are studying the integration of the two systems, and after the studies are finalised, we shall take steps.

#### Complaints of Income-tax Evasion

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[ Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

\*709. Shri P. C. Borooah:

[ Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of income-tax evasion had been received by Government against Thackersey concerns;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to investigate into the affairs of the concerns; and

(c) the steps so far taken in that direction?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) Complaints of tax evasion were received against two firms in which members of the Thackersey family were partners.

(b) and (c). The allegations were investigated and it was found that two out of the three allegations made were unfounded. The third is still under investigation.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** तीसरे पर जो इनवेस्टीगेशन हो रहा है उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** यह इनवेस्टीगेशन तो खत्म हो गया होता पर श्री

मेहता, जिन्होंने कम्प्लेंट की थी, उसके पास जो कागजात थे उनके बारे में कहा गया कि वे कागजात इनकम टैक्स अफसर के पास आने चाहिये और उनके बारे में एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये और श्री मेहता से पूछताछ होनी चाहिये लेकिन ये कागजात अभी तक नहीं दिए गए हैं इसलिये यह एनक्वायरी खत्म नहीं हो पायी है ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या यह बताया जाएगा कि जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं वे किस किस के हैं ?

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** तीन आरोप लगाए गए थे, एक तो यह था कि लक्ष्मी काटन ट्रेडर्स, जिसमें थाकरसी परिवार का एक सदस्य था, ने अफगान और भरोच रुई की खरीद बहुत ऊँचे दामों पर की । जांच पड़ताल के बाद मालूम हुआ कि यह बात सही नहीं है । दूसरा चार्ज यह था कि चाइना काटन एक्सपोर्टर्स ने ग्रैंडर इनवाइसिंग की थी । उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की गई और उसके बारे में भी यह मालूम हुआ कि चार्ज बिल्कुल गलत था । तीसरा जो चार्ज था वह था कि उन्होंने बहुत कम दामों पर तीन फर्मों को यानी रेयन हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री, नेशनल हैंडलूम फैक्टरी और प्रभात टेक्सटाइल्स को रुई बेची । इसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

**Shri R. Barua:** May I know whether an attempt has been made to ascertain the total volume of exports and imports of these Thakersay concerns and to find out whether there has been any under-invoicing or over-invoicing?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** So far as this matter was concerned, full and thorough investigation was made by the director of investigation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if Government are aware of the fact that allegations of tax evasion are also made against Messrs. Sirajuddin & Co., and if so, whether Government

have enquired into this matter; if not, whether the Government propose to enquire into it?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not related to this question.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the account books relating to these firms have been seized?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** As I said in my answer, full investigations were made by the director of investigation, and ultimately it was found that the charges levelled were not proved, and therefore, when the investigation was conducted, it was on the basis of taking full cognizance of the facts?

### आयुर्वेदिक स्नातक

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{ श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों को नौकरियों में हों वही सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं जो एलोपैथिक स्नातकों के लिये उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान आपातकाल में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों की भी सहायता ली है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में कितने आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों की सहायता ली गई है ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ( डा० सुशीला नायर):**

(क) और (ख). सेवा की शर्तों का विनियमन राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। जैसा वे उचित समझें वैसे सुविधायें देना उन्हीं का काम

है। वेतन तथा सेवा चिकित्सक की योग्यताओं पर निर्भर करता है। आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के कालेजों द्वारा दी जाने वाली योग्यतायें अपेक्षाकृत उंची माँगी जाती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि आयुर्वेद के स्नातकों को क्या सरकार ने आधुनिक विषयों की शिक्षा देने का कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध किया है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** जो आयुर्वेद वालों को आधुनिक शिक्षा देने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। जो पुराने कालिज चलाए गए थे उनमें कुछ आधुनिक विषयों का भी उनको ज्ञान दिया जाता था, मगर, जैसा मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में निवेदन किया है, बहुत से पुराने प्रकार के पक्के वैद्य लोग इसका विरोध करते थे। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक पैनल बुला कर उनकी सलाह ले कर यह फैसला किया कि आयुर्वेद वालों को शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का ही शिक्षण मिलना चाहिये।

**श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक के स्नातक जब अपना कोर्स पूरा करके डिग्री प्राप्त कर लेते हैं तो क्या उनके वेतन में कोई फर्क किया जाता है ? अगर हाँ, तो क्यों ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** ऐसा माना गया है कि आधुनिक मेडिसिन की शिक्षा लम्बे भी होता है और जो स्नातक निकलते हैं अधिक योग्यता हासिल करके निकलते हैं, अधिक खर्चा भी अपनी पढ़ाई पर करते हैं। उनको वेतन भी अधिक मिलता है।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या जान सकता हूँ कि जाम नगर में केन्द्रीय सरकार

को देख रेख में कोई आयुर्वेद का विशेष अनुसंधान का महाविद्यालय या विशालय चल रहा था और उसकी अब गुजरात राज्य की सरकार को दे दिया गया है अथवा किसी प्राइवेट संगठन को दे दिया गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** गुजरात में एक अंडर ग्रेजुएट आयुर्वेदिक कालिज चलता था जो कि एक प्राइवेट संस्था के द्वारा चलाया जाता था। वहाँ पर एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट ट्रेनिंग सेंटर और एक रिमचं सेंटर केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में चलता था। बहुत सोच विचार के बाद इस बारे में बहुत रस रखने वाले और जानकारी रखने वाले लोगों की यह सलाह हमको मिली कि अगर आप अंडर ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट और रिमचं इन तीनों को एकट्ठा कर दें तो इससे आयुर्वेद का अधिक विकास हो सकेगा। अब क्योंकि अंडर ग्रेजुएट आयुर्वेद का शिक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं चलाया जा सकता था, तब यह तैयारी कि गुजरात राज्य सरकार के तीन प्रतिनिधि, केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन प्रतिनिधि और जो प्राइवेट संस्था अंडर ग्रेजुएट कालिज चलाती थी उनके तीन प्रतिनिधि ले कर एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी बनायी जाए और उसके द्वारा इन तीनों संस्थाओं को एक इंटीग्रेटेड स्वरूप में चलाया जाए, तो इससे आयुर्वेद का ज्यादा विकास हो सकेगा, और ऐसा किया गया।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** यह उत्तर दिया गया है कि एलोपैथी वालों की योग्यता अधिक होती है और वे अपनी पढ़ाई पर खर्चा अधिक करते हैं इस आधार पर उनको वेतन अधिक मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि योग्यता का पता तो बीमारों से लगना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो इस प्रश्न से निकलता।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप मेरी बात तो सुनें।

तो खर्च की बात तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वैध है कि इस प्रकार खर्च के आधार पर किसी को अधिक वेतन दिया जाए ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** प्रश्न मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन एलोपैथी वालों ने अधिक खर्चा किया है और उनमें योग्यता अधिक होती है इसलिये वेतन के मापदंड में अन्तर होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा भारतीय विधान के आधार पर किया जाता है, और ठीक है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह नतीजा तो आप खुद मुताला करके निकालें। कांस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में यहाँ ऐसा सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न होता है तो आप मंत्री को कुछ कहने नहीं देते। आप अध्यक्ष हैं और अध्यक्ष परमेश्वर की तरह होता है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को उचित नहीं समझता कि आप उत्तर नहीं देने देते।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही कि जब वह कोई जरूरी सवाल पूछते हैं तो मैं मिनिस्टर को जवाब नहीं देने देता, वह गलत है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही वह बहुत ही गलत है कि मैं परमेश्वर का रूप हूँ। ये दोनों बातें ही उनकी गलत हैं और उनको नहीं कहनी चाहिये थीं। तीसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन का तर्जुमा पूछा है कि यह बात विधान के अनुकूल है या नहीं। इस तरह का सवाल यहाँ नहीं किया जा सकता। अब बजाये इसके कि वह मेरी बात मान लें, वह मेरी नुक्ता चीनी भी करना शुरू कर देते हैं। अब आप बैठ जाएं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** हमारी बात गलत क आप गद्दी पर बैठे हैं। जो कुछ हम कहते हैं वह गलत है क्योंकि आप ऐसा कहते हैं।

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। आप बाहर होते तो मैं आपका यह वेष देख कर आपके पांवों पर पड़ जाता, मगर आप यहां सदस्य हो कर आए हैं और मझे प्रध्यक्ष बुना है, तो मेरी बात माननी होगी।

**श्री रामेश्वरामन्द :** मान लेते हैं, लेकिन आप यह अव्याय करते हैं.....

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की उच्चतम शिक्षा प्राप्त स्नातकों के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई वेतन क्रम निर्धारित कर दिया है और क्या जब उनको नौकरी पर लिया जाता है तो उस वेतन पर लिया जाता है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** मैं धर्ज ने किया कि इस काम को राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। भ्रलग भ्रलग राज्य सरकारों की भ्रलग भ्रलग वेतन की स्केल्स है।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से आयुर्वेद की उच्चतम शिक्षा पाए हुए स्नातकों के लिये कोई वेतन क्रम निर्धारित किया गया है या नहीं

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** जी नहीं।

**श्री यशपालसिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह सही है कि भारत में देहात में कुछ अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जहां एम० बी० बी० एस० पास एनोपैथी वाले डाक्टर इलाज नहीं करते कि उनको विलेज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में रहना पसन्द नहीं है, और सरकार यहां आयुर्वेद वालों को भेजती नहीं, इसलिए वे अस्पताल खाली पड़े हैं ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** जी नहीं, दोनों ही बातें गलत हैं।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I think Shri Rameshwaranand wanted to know what was the moral or utilitarian principle involved in tying up salary with the expenses incurred on education. That is the question to which we would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I am afraid I have not made a study of all the principles. I am only stating what the practice is in the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister said that because the allopathic students took a longer time for completing the course they had to spend more from their pockets for the completion of those studies, and therefore they are paid at a higher rate. Hon. Members want to know whether these are the principles that should be applied in fixing the emoluments of those that qualify themselves.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** That is what I stated; that I cannot say what principles should be applied everywhere. I am stating what the actual practice today in the country is.

**Shri Ranga:** Should not the Government explain this discrepancy? You yourself have been good enough to pose it before the Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** I put that question and the answer of the Minister was that this is the practice.

**Shri Ranga:** Would the Minister be pleased to study this matter and give us information later on? (*Interruption*).

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have stated that when my hon. friend—

**Mr. Speaker:** Their only desire is that when the ayurvedic students also qualify themselves in the course that is prescribed for them, and the allopaths also do that in their own way—of course, it is correct, as the hon. Minister has said, that the course of allopaths is longer and the students have to spend more, in that course—

**Some Hon. Members:** Not always.

**An Hon. Member:** That is wrong.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am only saying what she has said. The hon. Members say that this should not be the criterion for fixing the emoluments. They suggest that it should be considered and examined again, and that this should not be the criterion in our country at least for fixing the emoluments and salaries of those persons that qualify.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The emoluments and prices depend upon the demand and supply. If hon. Members will not demand—(Interruptions). May I have your permission to complete my reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** They have only made a suggestion, and she might consider it. Next question.

**Shri Tyagi:** How can that be possible? There are so many people. How can that be possible, namely, that the Government's standard of pay will depend upon supply and demand?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have called the next question.

#### Gold Declared under Gold Control Rules

\*712. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value at international prices of all gold that has been declared under the Gold Control Rules in all the States of India; and

(b) the percentage that the declared gold bears to the total gold hoarded in India according to Government estimates?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The total quantity of the stocks of gold in all the forms reported under the rules upto the end of February, 1963 were approximately 426.51 lakhs of grammes and its value at international prices is estimated at about Rs. 22.85 crores.

(b) No precise estimate of the total stocks of gold held in the form of ornaments or otherwise is available, and it is not, therefore, possible to indicate the percentage which the amount of the gold declared under the rules bears to the total stocks or to the stocks of non-ornament gold in the country.

**Shri Yajnik:** May I know if, according to the rough estimates made by the Reserve Bank, the total gold available in this country is valued at about Rs. 3,000 crores to Rs. 4,000 crores?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The Reserve Bank did not make any estimate. There was an article in the Reserve Bank bulletin which very broadly gave some such figure. But it was not a precise estimate. It was more or less a guess.

**Shri Yajnik:** Is it not a fact that even according to Government estimates an infinitesimal percentage of gold has actually been declared to Government under the Gold Control Order?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** As I said, the percentage cannot be determined because we are not aware of the total gold in the country.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** May I know from the Finance Minister whether any effort, howsoever big or small has been made by his Department to find out the location illegally held stocks of gold and whether in any case any effort has been made to seize them?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Efforts are being constantly made. If we get a proper information, we try to search the place and attach the gold found.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Has any seizure been made?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Some have been made.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर के मातहत जो सोने की मात्रा बतलाई गई है, उस में व्यापारियों के

पास से कितना मिला और अन्य लोगों के पास से कितना मिला है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मात्रा कहते हैं कि हमें अभी तक पता नहीं है।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** जो गोल्ड डिक्लेयर किया गया है उसकी मात्रा बतलाई गई है।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat :** We do not have the figures for the category of businessmen and others, but we have a broad break-up. From individuals we have got Rs. 8.02 crores worth of declared gold, from dealers Rs. 14.75 crores worth of gold and from refiners Rs. 0.07 crores worth of gold.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो सोने का घोषणा हुई है उसमें कुछ राजा और महाराजाओं के पास जो सोना था उसका भी आपको पता लगा है और यदि हाँ, तो हैदराबाद के निजाम ने अपने पास कितना सोना होने की इत्तिला दी है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भक्त :** उनका विवरण इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah :** May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the promulgation of the Gold Control Order the blackmarket price of gold has not decreased?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat :** I do not know the blackmarket price, but it is a fact that the price of gold has appreciably decreased.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next Question—Shri Saraf.

**Shri Yajnik :** Sir, if you will permit me, I would like to put one more question.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am sorry, I have called the next Question.

### Deposit Insurance Scheme

\*713. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend 'Deposit Insurance Scheme' to co-operative banks; and

(b) if so, when?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) :**

(a) and (b). The question is under consideration and it is not possible at this stage to indicate the decision which may be taken.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf :** Is the Government aware that by introducing this scheme in the scheduled banks it has given much relief to the poor depositors; if so, because of the fact that the co-operative movement is getting popular in the country every day, does the Government propose to consider the question of taking measures in order to get it extended to the co-operative banks as well?

**Mr. Speaker :** The first is a question, and the second part is a suggestion.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat :** As I said, this point is under consideration.

**Shri Heda :** May I know whether the Government have made any survey of the quantum of the deposits that are there in the co-operative banks—I mean the percentage of the funds available to them through these deposits?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat :** The quantum of deposits with the co-operative banks is very small, and at that time they were under the control of the various State Governments. That was one of the reasons why they were not included under this scheme. But now the mole matter is under further examination.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf :** May I know whether the State Governments have to be consulted with regard to promulgating this sort of order in respect

of the co-operative banks in the country?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The matter is being examined with the representatives of the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation, and the Reserve Bank has constituted a special working group which in consultation with this Ministry's representatives will decide this matter.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Are the State Governments to be consulted?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** At present there is no intention; but probably, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation will take the views of the States.

#### Indian Currency in Nepal

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- \*71. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri Sidheswar Prasad:**  
**Shri Onkarlal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal Government have restricted the flow of Indian currency notes into Nepal and its subsequent export elsewhere; and

(b) if so, the effect thereof on the trade and travel between India and Nepal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) In June, 1962, the Government of Nepal issued a notification prohibiting import and export of Indian currency exceeding Rs. 75 from/to any country except India.

(b) This is not likely to have any effect on the trade and travel between India and Nepal as the Government of Nepal have not imposed any restriction on the movement of the Indian currency between India and Nepal.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस आजा के जारी करने के पूर्व नेपाल सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कोई सलाह की थी ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** यह जो आजा है, वह तो पुरानी आजा को रॉ आइटिरेट किया गया है, उसको फिर से दोहराया गया है। जैसा कि मैंने अपन जवाब में बताया है, यह आजा २० जून, १९६२ को जारी की गई थी। चूँकि यह हम से बिल्कुल मिलता-जुलता हिस्सा है, इसलिए हमें इसमें कोई एतराज है नहीं है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if any other neighbouring countries have also imposed similar restrictions on the movement of Indian currency and, if not, why Nepal alone has done it?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** This is not a new imposition and, as I explained in my answer to the main question, it suits us very well, because that is what we have been practising. While we have been allowing the export of Indian currency to Nepal in principle we have been restricting the import of Indian currency from Nepal, as that suits us. We have taken this power, but do not actually use it. We allow currency from Nepal to come also. We have taken this legal power in order to protect the currency coming from some other countries through Nepal.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether this has helped checking the smuggling of Indian goods through Nepal?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Nepal has taken this precaution just to ensure that there is no smuggling and smuggling is reduced to the minimum.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय करेंसी नोटों की नेपाल में क्या कीमत है।



**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के बीच में बिल्कुल फ्री फूलों आफ इंडियन करेन्सी है और हिन्दुस्तान और और नेपाल के बीच में जो ट्रीटी और आफ ट्रेड और एग्रीमेंट है, उसके अन्तर्गत सामान के लिए या सर्विसज के लिए सारा पेमेंट इंडियन करेन्सी में ही होता है। इसलिए उसकी कीमत तो बहुत है।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की कीमत के बराबर है, कम है या ज्यादा है।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** सब पेमेंट हिन्दुस्तान का करेन्सी में ही होता है, इसलिए कमी और बेशी का सवाल नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब करेन्सी यहाँ चलती है, तो मुकाबला कैसे हो सकता है ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** नेपाल का अपनी अलग करेन्सी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि नेपाल की जो अपनी करेन्सी है, हमारी करेन्सी का आफिशल रेट उससे बराबर है या दोनों में कुछ फर्क है।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, नेपाल से हमारा ट्रीटी आफ ट्रेड और एग्रीमेंट हुआ है। उसके मातहत जितने सामान हैं और जितनी सर्विसज हैं, उनका पेमेंट इंडियन करेन्सी में होता है। इसलिए हमें उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** फर्क तो नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात का डर है कि उनमें कुछ फर्क है या नहीं, तो वह बता दें। अगर उनको डर नहीं है, तो भी वह कह दें कि उनको पता नहीं है।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** आफिशली हमें इसका पता नहीं है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या यह सही है कि भारत से जो इंडियन करेन्सी नेपाल को जाती है, वहाँ के व्यापारी उस करेन्सी से लाखों मन चावल उत्तर बिहार से खरीद कर नेपाल ले गए और वह चावल बाद में वहाँ से वापस चला गया ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसका सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री कछवाय :** भारतीय मुद्रा बन्द करने से पहले क्या भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार में कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ या ? यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :** माननीय सदस्य इसका नोटिस देंगे, तो यह सूचना दी जा सकती है।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार नेपाल की जो पर्याप्त सहायता करती है, वह नोटों के रूप में करती है या कुछ और देती रहती है।

**श्री मोरारजी देसाई :** रुपयों के रूप में करते हैं।

#### Sales Tax in Delhi

\*715. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the Sales Tax in the Union Territory of Delhi on luxury goods and some other commodities; and

(b) if so, the names of commodities and the rate of increase?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) and (b). The question is under consideration.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What are the items that are being considered for enhanced sales tax in Delhi?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** It is a long list. If the hon. Member is interested in it, I can supply it to him or lay it on the Table of the House.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Why is this enhanced sales-tax being imposed on luxury goods mainly in Delhi and why not in other Union territories of India also?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** The one most important thing is that Delhi needs more revenue. Secondly, the neighbouring States have enhanced or are proposing to enhance their rates and in order to bring them more or less on par with that of the neighbouring States it is being done.

**Shri Hem Raj:** May I know whether it is a fact that the sales-tax rates are high in the Punjab and are low in Delhi with the result that the trade of the Punjab is being diverted to Delhi? Will the Government consider making the rates uniform?

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer to that has come.

#### Hindustan Housing Factory

\*716. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
          { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that stock of finished goods, stores and raw materials was lying with Hindustan Housing Factory for more than two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been sold out now; and

(d) if so, for how much?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Small quantities of finished goods and stores worth Rs. 1.73 lakhs and raw materials worth Rs. 0.78 lakh were lying with the Factory as on 31st March, 1962.

(b) Some surplus stock to meet anticipated requirements and/or to replace likely rejections or damages could not be disposed of fully.

(c) and (d). About Rs. 0.48 lakh worth of finished goods and Rs. 0.22 lakh of raw materials have since been disposed of.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** What are the finished goods that have been lying for so long with the Hindustan Housing Factory?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** The finished goods are pre-stressed concrete and reinforced cement beams and slabs etc.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether these finished goods were produced by the Hindustan Housing Factory against orders or they were produced just in the hope of selling them?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** They were produced, as stated in the original answer, against orders.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the finished goods which were accumulated were not upto the specifications?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** The Housing Factory has some surplus for anticipated requirements and I can inform the House that now with the expansion programme of this Housing Factory all this excess material will be suitably utilised.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Keeping in view the answer given just now in reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question, what is the worth of goods that are still lying undisposed of?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I have not got the details with me.

#### Over-Growth of Delhi

\*718. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, being taken to curb the over-growth of Delhi; and

(a) the annual growth in population and housing during the last three years and that anticipated during the next three years?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) To curb the over-growth of Delhi, the Master Plan for Delhi has made certain recommendations which are in the course of implementation.

(a) According to 1961 Census count, the population of Delhi Town-ship (covering Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment) increased at an average annual rate of 6.5 per cent over 1951 population and the number of occupied houses at the time of 1961 census showed an average annual increase of 2.1 per cent over 1951.

The annual growth of population is estimated to be more than 1 lakh persons per year and there is a housing programme of 25,000 units per year.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** As at present it appears that the Government has taken no steps, possibly rightly, to put any curb on the influx of population, their housing programme does not cover even one-fifth of the growth of population and they demolish all the improvised arrangements that people make for their residence, how do they explain their position and what corrective steps do they propose to take?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** The last step that my hon. friend has mentioned, namely, demolition of unauthorised structures that has been carried out by the agency concerned, is a step to check this haphazard and unauthorised growth of Delhi.

So far as the increase of housing is concerned, this rate of 2.1 per cent, was during the last decade. In the present Plan, the rate is expected to be very much higher. So far the Delhi Development Authority has already undertaken 19 schemes for acquisition and development of lands for residential purposes and two construction schemes have

also been completed for low income group people. Then, the Housing Minister has described several times the schemes for housing the residents of those jhuggis and jhopris that are being demolished.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I understand the Government is reconciled to it as the fact stands. Otherwise it may be explained. Is the Government reconciled to lakhs and lakhs of people continuing as payment dwellers for another ten years to come? Otherwise, how do they explain the position?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have explained the position. The Government is not reconciled to that. That is why they are removing them from the pavements and taking them to certain places that are being developed for that purpose. It is just exactly to prevent this pavement dwelling that the whole scheme has been undertaken.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if this overcrowding is due only to the lack of family planning facilities or also due to the migration of people to Delhi and, if so, what steps are the Government taking to check migration and also to check the excessive rate of family growth?

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as the portion is relevant to this question, that might be answered.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** To check the migration, the attempt is being made to prevent them from coming in spurts and squatting on payments. If they can find housing accommodation and come here, that is different matter. I do not know of any legislative or other measures which can prevent people from moving from one town to another.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it not a fact that from year to year the number of slum dwellers and pavement dwellers has increased by leaps and bounds? If it is so, it is not inherent and built in the present state of arrangement?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehar Chand Khanna):** The number of squatters in Delhi, when we took the census in 1960, was 40,000. In the last two years, it had gone up to 60,000. We are taking up the question of providing alternative accommodation to squatters. At the same time, we are going to amend the law under which this squatting is going to be a penal offence.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only yesterday the hon. Minister answered it—this growth of jhuggis and jhopris in Delhi.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The Minister has admitted that there is a big disparity between the growth of population and growth of housing. Then there is the policy of Government to pull down houses of pavement dwellers. Is this policy, without having adequate housing accommodation, consonance with the objectives of a Welfare State, a State which has social objective?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Tyagi:** From the reply of the hon. Minister, I came to the conclusion that perhaps—I want to ascertain whether it is so—the method of getting an accommodation in Delhi is squatting, and that the squatters alone will be accommodated. There are Government servants also.

**Mr. Speaker:** What did he say?

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to know whether it is a recognised practice now that in order to obtain a residence in Delhi, one has to act as a squatter on the roads for sometime. Is that the organised method?

**श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय :** बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए और हाउसिंग की प्राबल्य को सल्व करने के लिए कि क्या इस बात पर विचार किया गया है कि ऊँचे से ऊँचे मकान बनाये जायें, १६-१७ खंड के बनाये जायें ?

63 (Ai) LSD—2.

**श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना :** यह मैंने कल कह दिया था कि हमारा इरादा यह है कि हम मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंस्ट्रक्शज करें ताकि जमीन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल हो सके।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

**श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय :** कितने खंड तक के मकान आप बनायेंगे ?

**Cost of Living of Salaried Persons**

\*719. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has lately been made of the impact of indirect taxes on the Cost of living of the salaried class middle and lower income-groups) and the wage earners; and

(b) if so, when it was made and with what results?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**

(a) and (b). Reference is invited to the study on Incidence of Indirect Taxation laid on the table of this House on the 8th December, 1961. The findings of the study also hold good for the salary and wage earners in different expenditure groups. The impact of the fresh levies of Central excise and import duties proposed in the Finance Bill has not yet been studied in detail but rough estimates show that it would amount to about 1 per cent for those spending upto Rs. 300 per month including salary and wage earners.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know to what extent the impact of indirect taxation is attributed to the Central and State taxes?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The matter is very complex. We have not studied the impact of the State taxes.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether an assessment of the impact of such taxes is not made every year

before taxation proposals are finalised?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** For a few years, we have been trying to give the incidence of fresh levies every year, direct and indirect. We have made such a study for 1953-54 and another for 1958-59—every five years. We propose to do it for 1963-64 when we will go into the budgets of these years and the incidence of taxation of the Centre and the States when a fuller study will be made. More than that, statistically and otherwise it is not possible to do.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The Minister just now said that there has been no actual assessment of the impact of the new taxation on the cost of living of salaries persons. What is the method by which he has come to the conclusion that only 1 per cent rise has taken place as a result of this?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The Labour Division of the Planning Commission made this study and by actual calculation at various places in various States, they have come to this conclusion. As a result of the statistical calculation and analysis of this, the incidence is about 1 per cent.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What articles were included in the assessment and what was the method of assessment?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The articles on which the levy has been imposed in the budget were included.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Would it come to 1 per cent.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since for persons having a salary of over Rs. 300, there will be an increase of 3 per cent only under the compulsory deposit scheme, how does the Minister justify that there is only 1 per cent increase in the cost of living?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am sorry, the question relates to the incidence of indirect taxation: not direct or compulsory deposits.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

### Transmission of Leprosy

**\*720. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the latest theory propounded by Dr. A. G. Weddell of Britain regarding the transmission of Leprosy;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dr. Robert Cochrane leading British leprologist remarked that Dr. Weddell had shaken the very foundation of the principles governing leprosy and the programme of prevention will have to be entirely altered;

(c) whether it is a fact that Leprosy germs have not yet been cultured in the laboratory; and

(d) whether researches are being carried on in India in the light of the pronouncements made in Dr. Weddell?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Dr. A. G. Weddell's theory is that the skin to skin contact may not be the main method of transmission and leprosy could be transmitted through the stomach and lungs.

(b) It is correct that Dr. Cochrane has stated that if Dr. Weddell's viewpoint were found to be correct, it would revolutionise the leprosy campaign.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Before any work on this special line can be carried out in India, it is necessary to wait for some more information about the Scientific basis of the pronouncement of Dr. Weddell.

**Some Hon. Members:** We cannot hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister will kindly read it a little more slowly and a little more distinctly.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** Do I read it again?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may read it again.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** (a) Dr. A. G. Weddell's theory is that the skin to skin contact may not be the main method of transmission and leprosy could be transmitted through the stomach and lungs.

**Some Hon. Members:** We cannot hear.

**Shri Tyagi:** Today the accoustics are bad.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will get them examined immediately. Now, we should be more careful and attentive.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** (b) It is correct that Dr. Cochane has stated that if Dr. Weddell's viewpoint were found to be correct, it would revolutionise the leprosy campaign.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Before any work on this special line can be carried out in India, it is necessary to wait for some more information about the Scientific basis of the pronouncement of Dr. Weddell.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question-hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Rihand Hydel Power House**

**\*703. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super thermal power station is being set up at Obra near Rihand Hydel Power House for which coal will have to be brought from a distance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cost of the new railway line being built to carry coal to this power house from the Singrauli coal fields?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):**

(a) Yes; Sir. Coal for the power station will be brought from the

newly found Singrauli coal fields at a distance of 47 kilometers.

(b) The site has been found suitable from the point of view of availability of cooling water facilities.

(c) The Singrauli-Obra Railway Project will cost about Rs. 9.10 crores. This project is designed mainly for the development of Singrauli Coal fields, which will also meet the coal requirements of the Obra Thermal Power Station.

##### **Refinancing of Export Credits**

**\*704. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Refinance Corporation Industry Ltd. has introduced a scheme for refinancing of export credits of medium terms character;

(b) whether the facilities will be extended only in the case of exports of capital or engineering goods or other goods will also be considered; and

(c) if so, under what terms?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**  
(a) Yes.

(b) The refinancing facility will ordinarily be available only in the case of exports of capital or engineering goods.

(c) Loans by way of refinance will be granted by the Corporation to banks, which are also authorised dealers in foreign exchange, for periods ranging from six months to five years, up to the extent of the credit allowed by them the exporters of specified goods, provided that (a) permission for the deferred collection of foreign exchange proceeds has been obtained, (b) the amount involved is not less than Rs. 1 lakh in any individual case and not more than Rs. 50 lakhs in the case of any one exporter and (c) certain conditions as to the minimum down payment in cash and

the insurance of the credit risk with Export Risks Insurance Corporation are also satisfied.

### राजस्थान नहर परियोजना

\*७०६. { श्री ५० ल० बाळूपाल :  
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में पहले बीकानेर जिले में उठाऊ सिंचाई (लिफ्ट इरीगेशन) की योजना शामिल की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बीकानेर जिले के कितने गांव आये हैं; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भल्लगेशन) : (क) जी, हां। १९५३ में बनाये गये प्रस्तावों में उठाऊ सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया गया था, किन्तु परियोजना के प्रथम चरण की १९५६ परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर आधारित स्वीकृत राजस्थान नहर परियोजना में बीकानेर जिले में उठाऊ सिंचाई की कोई स्कीम शामिल नहीं की गई थी। हां, राजस्थान सरकार के विचाराधीन पुनरीक्षित परियोजना अनुकूलन में, लकरनसर और बीकानेर के इंद गढ़ बीकानेर जिले के क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई के लिये उठाऊ नालियों का बन्दोबस्त किया गया है।

(ख) बीकानेर जिले के लगभग ६८ ग्रामों के प्रस्तावित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आ जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) उठाऊ सिंचाई के प्रबन्ध के लिए कार्यों का कार्यक्रम पुनरीक्षित परियोजना अनुकूलनों के एक भाग के रूप में स्कीम के स्वीकार हो जाने के बाद ही बनाया जाएगा।

### Ayurvedic Scriptures

\*707. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have arranged to publish Ayurvedic scriptures in original Sanskrit with Hindi and English translations; and

(b) the progress of the work done in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India propose to set up an Institute for advanced studies and literary research in Ayurveda. One of the functions of the Institute will be to undertake (survey, collection, critical study, collation, editing and publication of Ayurvedic manuscripts and books in Sanskrit with Hindi and English translations.

### Smuggling

1421. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for smuggling in violation of customs regulation in India during the last three years (year-wise) together with the number of foreign national and the countries to which they belonged;

(b) the details of the commodities seized by customs authorities for the said period; and

(c) total amount of fines realised from the prosecution of persons involved during the last three years (year-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**V.D. Clinics in Orissa**

**1422. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to Orissa Government for establishing V.D. Clinics in rural areas and for development of mass control programmes in 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of V.D. Clinics established so far in rural areas of Orissa during the aforesaid period?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c). Central Government are giving financial assistance to the States for the establishment of V.D. Clinics. No new V.D. Clinic has been established by the Orissa State so far during the Third Five Year Plan nor is there any mass programme in respect of V.D. The State Government has been asked to take necessary action.

**Slum Clearance in Orissa**

**1423. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for slum clearance in Orissa during 1962-63 so far;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and places where they were executed during the above period; and

(c) the amount spent on each of them?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Rs. 3.75 lakhs was allotted as Central assistance during 1962-63 to Orissa State under the Slum Clearance Scheme. The State Government were required to contribute another Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the Scheme from their own resources.

(b) The following slum clearance projects were under implementation in Orissa State during 1962-63:

Town	Date of sanction	No. of tenements sanctioned
1	2	3
1. Berhampur (Phase I)	26-3-59	44
2. Cuttack (Phase I)	26-3-59	23
3. Berhampur (Phase II)	12-3-60	17
4. Cuttack (Phase II)	12-3-60	116
5. Bhubaneswar (Phase III)	27-3-61	126
6. Balasore (Phase I)	27-3-61	10
7. Sambalpur	27-3-61	15
8. Bolangir	27-3-61	15
9. Cuttack (Phase III)	28-3-62	30
10. Balasore (Phase II)	28-3-62	10
11. Bhubaneswar (Phase IV)	28-3-62	30
12. Berhampur (Phase III)	28-3-62	15
13. Parlakhemudi	28-3-62	10
14. Rourkela	28-3-62	30
15. Cuttack (Phase IV)	8-2-63	200
TOTAL		691

(c) The details of expenditure incurred against individual projects are not available. The expenditure of the State Government under all the slum clearance projects, under implementation during 1962-63 is expected to be Rs. 5 lakhs.

**Irrigation and Power Projects in Orissa**

**1424. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation and power schemes of the Government of



Orissa pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and benefits expected; and

(b) the number of such schemes

(a):—DETAILS OF IRRIGATION & POWER SCHEMES OF ORISSA PENDING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sl. No.	Name of the pending scheme	Estimated cost (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Benefits expected	Present position of the scheme
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1	2	3	4	5
1.	Birgovindpur Project	850.85	Irrigation for about 2.24 lakh acres, and ultimately after Stage II is completed, for 3.22 lakh acres.	Scheme is under examination.
2.	Balimela Hydroelectric Scheme	3845.37 (Plan provision : Rs. 850 lakhs).	Generating plant of 240 MW capacity will be installed. Power benefits are expected to materialise in the Fourth Plan.	Detailed scheme Report is awaited from the State Government. Preliminary works have been started.

(b) Nil.

#### Income-tax Arrears in Orissa

1425. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the income-tax arrears in Orissa State against various parties for the period from 1959-60 to 1962-63 so far (year-wise); and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recover this money from the defaulters?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Malaria and Filariasis in Orissa

1426. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the proportional case rate of Malaria and Filariasis in Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

which have been rejected so far during the last one year?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a):

(b) whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance to Orissa for eradication of Malaria and Filariasis during the same period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The proportional case rates of Malaria in Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto December, 1962) are 4.0 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively as compared to 14.4 per cent in 1953-54. Necessary information regarding the proportional case rate of Filariasis is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, assistance in the shape of free supply of material and equipment like insecticides, anti-malarials, laboratory equipment etc. and customs duty on imported material and equipment has been given to Orissa. The total assistance given in respect of the

above-mentioned items during the period under reference is as follows:

Year	Amount
1961-62	Rs. 34.56 lakhs.
1962-63	Rs. 32.99 lakhs.

In addition to the above, Central assistance has also been given to the Government of Orissa in accordance with the sanctioned pattern for the National Malaria Eradication Programme under which cash subsidy is paid to the State Government to the extent of 50 per cent of the actual additional expenditure which they incur on the switch-over of the National Malaria Control Programme to National Malaria Eradication Programme. As this subsidy is given in lump sum for a number of schemes, separate figures for the National Malaria Eradication Programme are not available.

As regard Filaria, it may be observed that no scheme for eradication of Filaria is in operation. However, for the control of Filaria, assistance has been given to Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63 by way of free supply of equipments, insecticides and larvicides as indicated below:

Year	Amount
1961-62	Rs. 2,48,500
1962-63	Rs. 2,96,300

#### Aid India Consortium

1427. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share of Foreign Aid to Asian Countries from Aid India Consortium remained quite out of line with its share of the region's population; and

(b) whether the Government of India have pressed for larger share with the Aid India Consortium?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). The Consortium of countries and institutions interested in India's economic development—more commonly known as the India Consortium—was forced at the initiative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purpose of providing assistance for India's economic development. The aid given to India by the Consortium countries and institutions is related to the foreign exchange requirements for implementing the programme of development envisaged in the Third Plan. No other Asian country, with the exception of Pakistan has similar consortium arrangements and hence comparison on the basis of population for the region as a whole will not be correct. Moreover India, like other Asian countries receives aid not only from countries and institutions which form the consortium, but also from several other national assistance also differ from country to country depending on the stage of its development, the rate of growth of investment, the structure of its international trade and several other factors. It would not, therefore, give a correct picture if comparisons are made only in terms of the aid provided by the Consortium or if such aid is related only to the size of a country's population.

#### Dandakaranya Project

1428. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether official hunters have been appointed by Dandakaranya authorities to destroy wild life around the project area; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the wild game shot by these Government Shikaris?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand**

**Khanna:** (a) 8 shikaris have been appointed for the protection of land survey and land reclamation parties as well as settlers against wild animals.

(b) (i) Man-eater tiger—1.

(ii) Tigers—4.

(iii) Leopards—5.

(iv) Panthers—7.

(v) Wild Bears—7.

(vi) Bears—19.

(vii) Hyaena—9.

(viii) Sambhar—4.

(ix) Wild Dog—1.

### भारत-नेपाल सीमान्त व्यापार पर शुल्क

१४२६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह गताने की कृप. करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो सामान भारत से नेपाल को जाता है, उस पर शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो भारतीय नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्र में रहते हैं और अपना खाद्यान्न भारत लाना चाहते हैं, उस पर १० अना प्रतिमन की दर से शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बात के लिए क्या कर रही है कि नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान अपना अना बिना शुल्क (ड्यूटी) दिये भारत ला सकें ?

वित्त मंत्री श्री मुरारजी बेसाई :

(क) भारत में तैयार किया गया जो सामान नेपाल भेजा जाता है उस पर शुल्क नहीं लगता ।

(ख) मालूम किया गया है कि नेपाल से भारत भेजे जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों पर नेपाल

सरकार इस समय इन दरों के अनुसार निर्यात शुल्क लेती है :—

	नये पैसे प्रति मन
(१) धान और दाल	००.६२
(२) चावल	००.४७
(३) गेहूं	००.७८
(४) जौ	००.३७
(५) मक्का	००.३८
(६) तेलहन	००.३७

लेकिन भारत से नेपाल से आने वाले खाद्यान्नों पर अ. शुल्क नहीं लेती ।

(ग) १९६० की भारत नेपाल सन्धि के अनुसार, नेपाल सरकार वे निर्यात-शुल्क ले सकती है जो वह यह सन्धि होने के समय ले रही थी । मालूम हुआ है कि भारत-नेपाल सन्धि के समय की दरों में से कुछ दरें १४ अगस्त, १९६१ से बढ़ायी गयी हैं । इस प्रश्न की छानबीन की जा रही है कि क्या ये दरें बढ़ायी जा सकती थीं और यदि वयक समझा गया, तो नेपाल सरकार से इस प्रश्न पर बातचीत की जायेगी ।

### Settlement of Santhal Refugees from East Pakistan

{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
1430. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) how many Santhal refugees sought shelter in India leaving their home-steads in East Pakistan in 1962;

(b) how many of them have been sent to Dandakaranya;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of them have been sent to Assam; and

(d) whether there is any batch of Santhal refugees still in improvised shelters in West Bengal?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehar Chand Khanna):**

(a) 6,116.

(b) 1,008.

(c) No.

(d) We have provided no such shelters.

#### **Power Shortage in West Bengal**

**1431. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be a great shortage of electric power in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has held up extension and expansion of all industrial projects;

(c) whether it is also threatening the Tubewell Irrigation Schemes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to overcome all these difficulties?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The region has been experiencing power shortage for some time past. The position is expected to improve from 1964-65.

(b) Yes, to a certain extent.

(c) No.

(d) To remove power shortage conditions in the area arrangements have been made to supply about 80 MW of power (maximum) from the Rihand Project in U.P. and about 4 MW from the Hirakud Project in Orissa to the West Bengal-Bihar-DVC grid.

In addition, the following schemes are at present under execution in West Bengal:

(i) Bandel Thermal Power Station—4x82.5 MW.

(ii) Durgapur Coke-oven power station (extension)—3x75 MW

(iii) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation—50 MW

(iv) Package Thermal Power plants—6x1.5 MW.

(v) Jaldhaka H.E. Project—Stage I—3x9 MW.

A proposal to extend the capacity of the Durgapur coke-oven power station by another 150 MW capacity is under consideration. A package thermal power station of 12.5 MW generating capacity is also being procured for the area, for use in emergencies.

The undermentioned power stations of the D.V.C. will also help in meeting the power requirements in West Bengal:

1. Thermal Station at Chandrapura (under construction)  
—2x125/140 MW
2. Durgapur Extension  
—125 MW.
3. Chandrapura Extension  
—125 MW.

#### **Urban Development of Calcutta**

**1432. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank Mission during their last visit to India brought to the notice of the Central Government the continued neglect of problems regarding urban development of Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the matter was investigated; and

(c) the action Government are taking to solve the problems like short-

age of drinking water, power and transport etc. in Greater Calcutta?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The problems of Greater Calcutta are receiving the constant attention of the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India. The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has been set up by the State Government for drawing up plans for dealing with problems of Greater Calcutta. In respect of some of the Organisation's schemes, assistance from the Ford Foundation, the U.N. Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has also been made available.

#### A.I.D. Loan to India

**1433. Shri P. C. Borroah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agency for International Development (AID) has recently announced loans totalling over 60 lakhs to finance business enterprises in India;

(b) if so, to which firms; and

(c) how much loan has been granted to each?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). The Agency for International Development has recently announced the following rupee loans totalling over Rs. 60 lakhs out of PL 480 (Cooley Amendment) funds to the following three companies:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. McNally-Bird Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta ..	50.00
2. Victor-Gasket India (P) Ltd., Bombay ..	7.50
3. Harig-Malik Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., New Delhi ..	2.85
<b>Total. ..</b>	<b>60.35</b>

#### शाहदरा-दिल्ली में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

१४३४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १६०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में मानसिक-चिकित्सालय के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिये अब टेंडर मिल चुके हैं और निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू हो जायेगा ।

(ख) आशा है यह कार्य आरम्भ होने के १२ महीनों के अन्दर पूर्ण हो जायेगा ।

#### Printing Work of Ministries

**1435. { Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministries have been asked to have all their printing done in Government Presses; and

(b) if so, how many Ministries have so far responded?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The attention of the various Ministries was drawn about a month ago to the increased capacity of printing in the Government Presses and the need for utilising it to the maximum extent.

(b) So far replies have been received from four Ministries.

### Hostel for Working Girls

**1436. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to construct a hostel for working girls in Delhi is shelved or is being proceeded with; and

(b) if shelved the reasons therefor and if otherwise, at what stage of implementation the work is at present?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The construction of a hostel in the Minto Road area, for 280 single women employees at a cost of Rs. 28.68 lakhs has been sanctioned, and the work is likely to be taken up in a few months' time.

### Health Institutes

**1437. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up two National Institutes of (i) Health Administration and Education and (ii) Family Planning in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reason for putting up both the Institutes in Delhi; and

(c) whether construction of these institutes has started?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The location of these two National Institutes in Delhi has been decided upon, a Delhi seems to be the most suitable location for them. It may be noted that the Family Planning Institute has already been set up in a rented building in Delhi.

(c) No.

### Expenditure Tax

**1438. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assesseees registered during 1962-63 under the Expenditure Tax Act; and

(b) the amount of Expenditure Tax collected during the same period?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The collection of Expenditure Tax in the period 1-4-62 to 28-2-63 is Rs. 10.68 lakhs.

### खेती के औजारों के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन दल

**१४३६. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरबा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेती के औजारों के विकास सम्बन्धी ४ सदस्यों के अध्ययन दल ने, जो अपनी रिपोर्ट फरवरी में देने वाला था, अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के अध्ययन से क्या नतीजा निकला; और

(ग) इस कार्य में शासन का क्या खर्च हुआ ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :**

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह हवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) २८ फरवरी, १९६३ तक १८,०५७.०० रुपये ।

### Rural Housing Schemes in Madras

**1440. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Madras State for the Rural Housing

Scheme for the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how much amount has been utilised by the State?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 15.27 lakhs is reported to have been spent by the State Government under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, since the beginning of the Third Plan upto the end of December, 1962.

### मेडिकल कालेज

१४४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९६२-६३ में जो मेडिकल कालेज खुलने वाले थे, उनमें से किन-किन स्थानों पर वे नहीं खुल पाये ;

(ख) उनके न खुल सकने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) वर्ष १९६३-६४ में किन-किन स्थानों पर नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) उन कालेजों को चालू करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ( डा० सुशीला नायर ) :**

(क) से (घ). २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४७ के उत्तर में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह बतलाया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अलीगढ़ और मेरठ में एक एक, मध्य प्रदेश में एक, केरल में अल्लेप्पी में एक तथा शिमला में (१९६४ से) एक मेडिकल कालेज खोले जाने की आशा है। अलीगढ़ और अल्लेप्पी में मेडिकल कालेज खुल चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मिली है कि मेरठ में मेडिकल कालेज

खोलने के लिये उन्होंने अपने १९६३-६४ के बजट प्राक्कलनों में अपेक्षित भवन निर्माण के लिये भूमि की प्राप्ति के हेतु ६ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तृतीय योजना अवधि में १ मेडिकल कालेज रेवा में खोलने का निश्चय किया है। दूसरा मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के बारे में भी राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है। उन्होंने डीन के समान पद का एक विशेष कार्याधिकारी नियुक्त कर लिया है और आशा है कि इस वर्ष से प्रवेश शुरू हो जायेंगे। शिमला में एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। अनुसूची के अनुसार मेडिकल कालेज खोलने में कभी-कभी वित्तीय, प्रशासकीय और अन्य कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी हो जाती हैं।

### Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

1442. { Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;  
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act detected in Delhi during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of persons convicted and the penalty imposed?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) 59 cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act arising in Delhi (including New Delhi) were adjudicated by the Enforcement Directorate during the period from the 1st April, 1962 to the 18th March, 1963.

(b) No case was taken to the Court for prosecution during the period. Penalties totalling Rs. 37,800 were imposed by the Directorate of Enforcement on 56 persons in these cases.

### मुनारों के लिये लाइसेंस शुल्क

१४४३. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार छोटे मुनारों से आधी लाइसेंस फीस लेने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छोटे और बड़े मुनारों का निर्णय करने की क्या कमांटी होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). इस सवाल पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

### मकान किराया भत्ता नियम

१४४४. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने मकान किराया भत्ते सम्बन्धी नियमों को पहले की अपेक्षा उदार कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बढ़ा हुआ किराया भत्ता कब से मिलेगा ; और

(ग) उसका प्रतिशत और अधिकतम राशि क्या होगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). सामान्य समूह में सरकारी वास स्थान के नियतन के नियमों का पुनर्विलोकन किया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इस मंत्रालय के १९६२-६३ के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (रिपोर्ट) (हिन्दी) के पृष्ठ १४-१५ पर दी गई है । इस प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां संसद् सदस्यों को दी जा चुकी हैं ।

### Sales Tax Arrears in Manipur

1445. **Shri Rishang Keishang:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sales tax arrears outstanding in Manipur on the 1st April, 1961;

(b) the amount of such sales tax arrears in Manipur recovered during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the amount of sales tax in Manipur accrued during 1961-62 and 1962-63 and the amounts recovered?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Imphal Water Supply

1446. **Shri Rishang Keishang:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the required number of hume pipes which has been manufactured for the Imphal Water Supply Scheme;

(b) when the manufacture of the required pipes will be completed; and

(c) how far the construction of the reservoirs and the laying of pipes have progressed?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) 22.6 per cent of the hume steel pipes required for Imphal Water Supply Scheme have already been manufactured.

(b) The manufacture of the required pipes is expected to be completed by February, 1965.

(c) Construction of the service reservoir is in foundation stage and is expected to be completed by December, 1963. The laying of pipes is in progress simultaneously and 3000 Rft pipes have already been laid. All the works are expected to be completed by July, 1965.



### Public Health Problems in India

1447. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Mohammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Soviet Scientists recently visited this country to advise on public health problems; and

(b) the result of their visit?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Two Soviet Scientists are, visiting India from the 18th March, 1963, for a period of three weeks under the Indo-Soviet Culture Exchange Programme. The purpose of their visit is to acquaint themselves with the water supply systems of Delhi and Bombay and to hold consultations with the staff of these undertakings. They will also be visiting the Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

### कोल्लुग्रो पर लाइसेंस शुल्क

१४४८. श्री कछवाय : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोल्लु लगाने पर जो ५० रुपये लाइसेंस फीस देनी पड़ती है उसमें कुछ कमी की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**बिस् मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :**

(क) लाइसेंस फीस की कम से कम रकम ७५ रुपये है—५० रुपये नहीं । फीसब कोल्लुग्रो की संख्या खे हिसाब से नहीं, बल्कि कारखाने द्वारा साल भर में दिये जाने वाले शुल्क (ड्यूटी) के आधार पर ली जाती है । इस रकम में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

### Thermal Plant at Kothagudam

1449. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in concluding an agreement between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and World Bank regarding loan for setting up the thermal plant at Kothagudam;

(b) the total amount spent by Andhra Pradesh Government for civil engineering works at the plant site;

(c) in view of the delay mentioned in part (a) above, whether the plant can be commissioned by the end of financial year 1965-66; and

(d) whether the loan by the World Bank will be phased?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The Kothagudam Thermal Project was posed for assistance from the International Development Association in December 1960. The I.D.A. authorities raised a number of queries and their teams visited India at different stages to examine the various details of the project. Some delay occurred in examining the points raised by them regarding selection of the size of the units and the rate of power to be charged from the consumers. After these were settled, the I.D.A. authorities suggested that the handling of the project should be under one administration instead of two viz. the Electricity Department and the State Electricity Board. This has since been agreed to and it is expected that the loan agreement will be finalised shortly.

(b) The details in regards to expenditure on the Project, as available, are as follows:

(1) Expenditure incurred upto March 1962—Rs. 1.4 lakhs.

(2) Estimated expenditure during 1962-63—Rs. 50 lakhs.

(3) Provision for 1963-64—Rs. 135 lakhs.

(c) As the I.D.A. credit is likely to be finalised shortly, the Power Station is expected to be commissioned by the end of the financial year 1965-66.

(d) The I.D.A. credit is available for making payments as and when due, till the completion of the Project.

#### **Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme**

**1451. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme of 28.8 Megawatts will be fully commissioned by the end of March, 1964;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when full capacity will be generated?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** (a) According to the present programme the first unit of 9,000 KW in the Dam Power House will be commissioned in December, 1963 and the other three units of similar capacity, one in the Dam Power House and two in the Hampi Power House, will be commissioned by July or August, 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The full capacity will be generated by July or August, 1964.

#### **Demolition of Jhuggis in Delhi**

**1452. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jhuggis and hutments demolished in Jamuna Bazar and other area of Delhi recently;

(b) whether any alternative arrangements have been made for the

dwellers of these jhuggis for their shelter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### **Smuggling of Currency**

**1453. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how much smuggled currency had been seized by the customs authorities during 1961, 1962 and 1963 so far; and

(b) how much of it is lying undisposed or unclaimed so far?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Water Charges for Class IV Employees Quarters**

**1454. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different water consumption charges are levied on daffries' and peons' quarters of Government in Delhi and New Delhi which are not fitted with separate meters; and

(b) the reasons for levying graded consumption charges on these two categories of employees?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) The rates are fixed on the basis of the average consumption of water in each locality as consumption varies from locality to locality.

**Civic Amenities in Ramakrishnapuram,  
New Delhi**

**1455. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramakrishnapuram, a Government Servant's Colony in New Delhi, lacks civic amenities like street-lighting, water and sanitation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the same?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Quarters have been allotted and occupied in Sectors I to IV of Ramakrishnapuram. Civic amenities like street lighting, water and sanitation are available in these areas.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन**

१४५६. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६२-६३ में दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने आपरेशन हुए; और

(ख) उसमें से कितने आपरेशन ना कामयाब हुए ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ( डा० सुशीला नायर ) :**

(क) १९६२-६३ के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। विलिंगडन अस्पताल और सफदरजंग अस्पताल में १९६२ में ३८१ आपरेशन किये गये बतलाये गये हैं जिनमें ३४६ पुरुषों के और ३२ महिलाओं के आपरेशन हैं।

(ख) इन उपर्युक्त अस्पतालों ने कोई भी आपरेशन नाकामयाब नहीं बतलाया है।

**Pollution of Rivers by Sewage Waters**

**1457. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have set up a Board to control the pollution of rivers by Sewage waters; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will persuade other State Governments to set up similar Boards in their respective States?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The Government of Gujarat have not set up any Board to control pollution of rivers by sewage waters. They have, however, constituted a Committee to consider the problems of industrial and other wastes.

(b) The Government of India have constituted a Committee for drawing up a draft enactment dealing with water pollution from domestic and industrial wastes. The Report of the Committee is expected shortly. Further action will be taken after the recommendations of the committee are received by the Government.

**Sales Tax Evasion**

1458. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms were raided in Calcutta and Madras and documents seized in connection with a large scale racket for evasion of the sales tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of arrests made in this regard so far?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (c). Levy of tax on sales or purchases made inside a State is a State subject of taxation vide item 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Central Government have no information on this.

Regarding Central Sales Tax, even though the administration of this has been delegated to the State Governments, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND GIFT-TAX ACT

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) GSR No. 476 dated the 23rd March, 1963,

(b) GSR No. 477 dated the 23rd March, 1963;

(c) GSR No. 478 dated the 23rd March, 1963;

(d) The Manufacture in Customs Bonds (General) Amendment Rules 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 479 dated the 23rd March, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1059/63.]

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties

Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) GSR No. 480 dated the 23rd March, 1963;

(b) GSR No. 481 dated the 23rd March, 1963; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1060/63.]

(iii) a copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR No. 483 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1061/63.]

(iv) a copy of the Gift-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 491 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1062/63.]

##### INDIAN NAVAL RESERVE AND THE INDIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. SRO 102 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1063/63.]

12.02 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

**Shri Dasappa (Bangalore):** I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Mines and Fuel—National

[Shri Dasappa]

Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi.

12.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF  
ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-  
ORDINATION

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, the hon. Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, will make a statement.

The Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I find that my name has been mentioned in connection with certain transactions of a mine-owner operating in Orissa from Calcutta....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** On a point of order. I believe, Sir, that you are permitting the hon. Minister to make a statement on his own under Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure. There, it is laid down that he can make a statement on a matter of public importance. But, here he is going to explain something which is non-existent in the House, as far as I remember.

I raised a matter about corruption and about Ministers being involved in some transactions, as early as February 21, 1962 in this House, and the only reply that we have had from the hon. Prime Minister is that he has sent it to the Central Intelligence to give him a report.

On the 1st April, 1963, the Home Minister stated that the hon. Prime Minister had sent the preliminary material with him to the Attorney-General for legal process. He also stated that the report of the Central Intelligence had not been submitted to the hon. Prime Minister.

Besides this, so far as the House is concerned, there is no other mate-

rial or statement, and the hon. Prime Minister has also as yet not given any statement stating categorically as to who the Ministers involved in this matter are, what the allegations are, and what the actual points which he has referred to the Attorney-General are.

In view of this, I do not know how the name of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari comes in and he wants to explain here.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** I have also a few observations to make in regard to this matter....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may allow me to just clarify the position.....

**Shri Ranga:** Regarding this matter, I wish to state a few points.

We have had some notice of this only this morning from the newspapers, that the Prime Minister is reported to have told his party that three Ministers' names were found in some records that they were able to discover or that came into their possession. One is, of course, Shri K. D. Malaviya, and the other is Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and the third one is Shri Biren Mishra, I think, of the Orissa Government. Only the day before yesterday we raised this point. He would like to ask: Is this the only way in which the House and the Members of this House can be expected to come to know about what is happening? Are we to wait until the hon. Prime Minister meets his party and states these things first.....

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** That is what they do nowadays.

**Shri Ranga:**....and thereafter come forward to make a statement and take the House into confidence? That is point No. 1.

Secondly, I would submit that any important matter like this ought to be properly given notice of to you and then placed on the Order Paper so that we would all be ready also to know what is going to be stated here and what we are expected to do.

If the hon. Minister wishes to make a statement, I for one would not raise any objection, but certainly we should be given an opportunity of discussing that particular statement as well as the other matters which are supported to be under the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister and also his advise under the consideration of the various other officers including some law officers.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** I submitted a call attention notice on this very thing. It reads as follows....

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not read it. I know it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is connected with this matter. It was about Shri K. D. Malaviya's disclosure....

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he want to ask?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I say, if he is allowed to make a statement, that would be only a personal disclosure of the whole matter. You have disallowed my call attention notice on this very important matter. Shri Malaviya has already disclosed that he collected Rs. 10,000 for his party from Messrs. Serajuddin and Company. The proprietor of that company has been arrested. It has been reported that some letters from Ministers have been found by the police in his possession. This is a very serious matter, affecting the morale of the administration.

Therefore, I think the whole matter should be taken up together and all the Ministers must be dealt with

together instead of a single Minister being allowed to make a statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order. I have followed him. There were two or three questions taken up simultaneously. I will try to deal with them as they come to my memory now.

Firstly, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy says that already the Prime Minister has said that this matter had been referred to the Attorney-General and therefore, the statement should not be allowed to be made. So far as I remember, no names had been mentioned as to who were involved. Even Shri Dwivedy had not mentioned any names.

First, I would like to know whether really the name or the case of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari also is referred to the Attorney-General or not. If it is referred to him, it is also with him and perhaps I might have to think over again whether to allow the statement at this stage or not.

So far as the prerogative or the privilege of the Ministers ordinarily is concerned, unless this is connected with the inquiry by the Attorney-General, if it independently comes, the Ministers have that right, that if they want to make a statement upon some subject of public importance, they can certainly come up and ask the permission of the Speaker. And the Speaker, normally—unless he considers something objectionable in it—allows them to make a statement.

It was therefore, in the ordinary course that I was informed this morning and a desire was expressed by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari that he wanted to make a statement. I did not connect it with the inquiry or any other thing because previously we had not learnt anywhere that his name was included. Therefore, I would like to know whether his name also has been included in that inquiry. If it is so, probably I might not allow that statement.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Let me first know whether it is really there or not.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** As regards statements of Ministers, there is a mention that there are charges against Ministers. It is very good on the part of a Minister to come forward here and say before the House that his name is there, rather than others pointing out his name. When he himself says that his name is there, he must be given an opportunity to explain what the circumstances are. (Interruptions).

I do not know what the reference to the Attorney-General might be; it is in the Prime Minister's mind—he knows it better. But in the case of such allegations, a reference to the Attorney-General is not a judicial act. It is only a private consultation with the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General is not a court. Nor is the matter *sub judice*. Therefore, I submit the reference of a case to the Attorney-General for consultation does not come in the way.

**Mr. Speaker:** First, I want to be sure of the facts.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** As you have said, if it is disclosed that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's name has also been referred to the Attorney-General, it will be part of the statement so unless the Prime Minister makes a statement about the persons involved in the whole matter, I do not think you can permit any other person connected with it—if he thinks he is connected—to make a statement like this in this House. So far as the House is concerned, this matter is completely non-existent as to who are involved. So, I again request you to consider whether it will be proper for you only to ask whether this person is involved or not, because the enquiry is not yet complete. Mere reference to the Attorney-General does not mean that those persons

are not further involved in the matter, because the final report is yet to come. Therefore, I think it will be better if a fuller statement is made in the House as to the facts. I completely agree with Shri Tyagi that it is good for a Minister voluntarily to come forward to make a statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I will ask Shri Dwivedy if Shri Malaviya also should not be allowed to make a statement about himself.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Not in the House, unless this statement of the Prime Minister comes. Let him explain.

So far as Shri Malaviya is concerned, he has not made any statement inside the House. He has made some statement outside the House which has come to the notice of the House. If on the basis of that he wants to make a statement and you want to permit it, that is a different matter altogether, but here if it is connected with the enquiry, it cannot be made, that is my point, unless we get the full report of the enquiry itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** If we concede that because some thing has been referred to the Attorney-General, till that report is received we should not discuss it or that no statement need be made, then I can ask the Minister to wait only if I know whether really his name is there in the reference that has been made, and that would dispose of the Calling Attention Notice of Shri Hem Barua who wants Shri Malaviya to make a Statement.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There is a difference, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then again, Shri Hem Barua's notice is not in order, not in the proper form, and that was why I refused it. I have not taken the merits as yet into consideration. If he amends it and brings it in form, then that can be considered separately. I am sorry again to point out

that he stood up and interfered when he very well knows the procedure that we follow ordinarily in such matters. I would only now like to know if the Prime Minister would make a statement.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I only want a clarification because my name is involved.

**Mr. Speaker** Order, Order.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I have been following carefully what the hon. Members opposite have said. I have failed to understand their argument.

These matters were referred to here because a number of papers contained long accounts, and they mentioned various parties, various names were mentioned. At that time I was not aware of this, and I said I would enquire. Thereupon I enquired, that is, I found out from my colleague the Home Minister, and he told me of some newspapers articles and some books of accounts which have been seized by the police. Therefore, I stated in this House, in answer to a question I think, that I would consult the Attorney-General as to what steps I should take. It is not quite correct to state that I have asked the Attorney-General to carry out an enquiry,....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** No.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You cannot do that.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** ....but to look through the papers such as they were to advise me as to what I should do, because I wanted independent advice. That is what I have done. No particular individual has been referred to an enquiry or anything. It is a whole complex of things, the newspaper reports etc., and *prima facie* the newspaper reports, I think,

are scandalous in the extreme—not only the articles, but the references and the headlines and everything; *prima facie* they are very defamatory, but it is not for me to go into action. But, as these matters were raised here, I stated I was going to consult the Attorney-General, both from the point of view of his eminent legal position and otherwise, as to what he would suggest, how I should deal with it. So, I have not asked him to carry out kind of enquiry. The papers that have been given to him naturally deal with such papers as we have, with those extracts from certain accounts books and some other papers in connection therewith.

Now I may say one word about what Shri Malaviya did. I do not quite understand these objections raised. Shri Malaviya wanted to make a statement to the Executive of our Party. I did not even know what the statement he was going to make was, or the object of the statement. He asked me, and I said certainly he could make it, and he made a statement. He made certain things clear, in so far as he was concerned. I do not see what rule or anything else comes in the way of a Member doing that to his party or to me or to any other group anywhere. He can, if he had chosen, make a statement before the House. He chose to do that it is quite open to him to do that to his colleagues. There is no disrespect meant to the House.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of personal clarification. You have made a very long statement about me, I very humbly submit that you said that I wanted Mr. Malaviya to make a statement here.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, No. I never said that. I referred to the calling attention notice. (Interruptions.)

**Shri Hem Barua:** Calling attention notice was addressed to the Prime Minister; it was not addressed to Shri Malaviya and I expected the Prime Minister to make a statement ..... (Interruptions.)



**Mr. Speaker:** I have suggested to you that it is not in the proper form and that it should be framed properly. Then we will see.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The trouble is this. I wanted the Prime Minister to make a statement on the disclosure made by Shri Malaviya, about the happenings vis-a-vis the ministerial responsibility... (interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He wants to read what I disallowed; he cannot do that. I have disposed of certain other objections taken. Now, it is quite clear. There is no enquiry, judicial or semi-judicial or anything of that sort. Therefore, the Minister is entitled to make a statement. That is the first thing.

Second thing is this. Prof. Ranga raised that point. Some disclosures have been made in their party itself. I am not concerned with what happened there, inside the party or what discussions had taken place there, unless there is some important statement of public policy which is to be followed by the Government. I am not concerned with that. We need not take notice of that. Therefore, there is nothing improper done if inside the party they had discussed certain things. I do not want to touch them or to refer to them or to say anything about them. But when this question comes, if a Minister wants to make a statement certainly on a matter that has appeared in the papers, I cannot say that he is not justified and therefore I have allowed him. He asked my permission in the morning and I have allowed him.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** Sir, I was going to point out another matter in this connection, before the statement by the Minister is made, about the propriety of making such a statement. A case was filed in Calcutta, in which this firm is involved. We do not yet know what facts are there and what names are involved and it says that certain

Ministers are involved. All these questions will come up before the Court and in this context is it proper that Ministers should be allowed to make a statement here when the whole matter is sub judice?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a statement by the Minister; it is not a discussion or any expression of opinion by the House, that is being done. He can make his statement.

**The Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Mr. Speaker, as I find that my name has been mentioned in connection with certain transactions of a mine-owner operating in Orissa from Calcutta, I would like to make the following statement.

The allegation seem to be that a sum of money had been given to me for elections round about February, 1957, obviously for certain favours to be shown to the party by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and by me as Commerce and Industry Minister.

The only occasion when I remember the name of this mine-owner Shri Serajuddin, is in respect of a suit that he filed against the Commerce and Industry Ministry sometime about 1956 when I was Commerce and Industry Minister. The subject-matter of the suit was handled by the Joint Secretary in charge of Trade, who was also Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, which organisation was, if I remember aright, made a party to this suit. I had some recollection that the suit was withdrawn, but I now understand that the suit was withdrawn on the 31st August, 1956, the day when I gave up office as Commerce and Industry Minister.

It is said that this party had to seek my favour as Commerce and Industry Minister for a concession to be given to him in respect of a ferro-chrome plant or something of the sort and therefore the payment was made

to me for purpose of elections. To the extent that it is now possible for me, I made some investigation into the matter of this ferro-chrome plant application made by this party. I understand a letter of intent was issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the party sometime in October, 1956, that is, two months after I left office, and I believe the Minister who presided over the heavy industries section of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at that time was the late-lamented Pantji. Again, I understand, sometime in May, 1957, a letter approving the foreign collaboration was issued to this party; the Minister concerned at the time is my colleague, The Present Finance Minister. It appears that the final licence was issued in May, 1958, a time when I was not even a member of the Government.

I find nothing out of the way in the grant of the licence either by the Commerce and Industry Ministry or any of the people who succeeded me as Commerce and Industry Minister.

In regard to the collection of money for elections, it is true that I had some little part in collecting money for the 1957 elections; but I did not meet any businessman individually for this purpose and I do not think Shri Serajuddin was anywhere amongst the group of businessmen that I met. The businessmen were asked to send their contributions to the account of the party direct by cheque, for which they were told, they would get no benefits. The monies did not pass through me and I have no direct knowledge of individual payments in that connection. In regard to my own election in 1957, I had no necessity to approach anybody outside my own small circle of friends in Madras for help and assistance. It is perfectly obvious that if my name has been mentioned anywhere, I had no connection with the matter, because I had no contacts with Shri Serajuddin

and I was not in a position to do him any favour.

I do not remember any case concerning him having come to my notice during the time I was Finance Minister either. Obviously, further enquiries will be made by Government in this matter, but I felt I should make my position clear before Parliament; hence this statement. I think you for this courtesy.

12.23 hrs.

#### EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) BILL\*

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the sound development of the export trade of India through quality control and inspection and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the sound development of the export trade of India through quality control and inspection and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce the Bill.

12.24 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, for which five hours have been allotted. 35 minutes have been taken, and so four hours and 25 minutes remain. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the

\*Published in the Gazette of India dated 4-4-63.

[Shri Ranga]

time has come when the Prime Minister and the Government and the Ministry concerned should make up their minds as to how much longer they would like to continue the existence of this Ministry. I am convinced that whatever might have been the justification—and that was very little too—at the very beginning when this Ministry was being brought into existence, there is no justification whatsoever for its continuance. More especially so, because of the emergency that the country is faced with, and it is essential that this Ministry should be wound up, and the Ministers concerned who are to be displaced might be absorbed in other Ministries if they are needed, and if they are not needed,—I do not know—they would certainly deserve much better consideration than the one that the goldsmiths have obtained from this Government.

Sir, what is it that this Ministry was expected to do? It was expected to start these community development centres all over the country. There were the State Governments with their own respective departments for co-operation, for agriculture, for irrigation, for public health and hygiene, for finance, for general administration as well as village panchayats and co-operatives. All these departments were carrying on their functions which were allotted or indicated to them by the Constitution. Funds were being granted by their own respective legislatures and those departments were carrying on these functions.

Somehow, Sir, the idea arose in the mind of the Government here that they should have a co-ordinating ministry. If they were to have a co-ordinating ministry in order to act as a catalytic influence and help the various concerned departments at the State level, if at all there was any need for it, then they had to start with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission did try to perform this function for some time. Then, they had also the Ministry of the Co-ordination Committee at the

Food and Agriculture which was expected to discharge these functions. Not being satisfied with these two, they brought into existence the Planning Ministry itself with all the paraphernalia that goes associated with that Ministry. As if all these were not sufficient, the Government brought this Ministry into existence, from a Director to the Deputy Minister, from a Deputy Minister to a Minister of State, and from there into an independent Ministry. All these efflorescence of expenditure and appointments have gone on during all these years.

My hon. friend, as you all know, is very enthusiastic, as enthusiastic as a military man, and energetic too. Therefore, through his inventive genius he has found one special function to be discharged by his Ministry. He has said, in these pamphlets that his Ministry has distributed, that various kinds of co-operatives have been functioning like frogs in the well in various States without much co-ordination between themselves. Therefore, he took it upon himself the inventive capacity of forming at the national level, at the all-India level, co-ordinating co-operatives and co-ordinating various other organisations also. Now, a number of them have been brought into existence—quite a large number of them. I need not go into the list and take the time of the House. But I would only mention three or four of them. They are: the National Cooperative Development Corporation to replace two other corporations which are already there; the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories—as if these factories were not capable of bringing into existence a national federation without the administration of this Ministry; the National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board; the National Co-operative Development Corporation; the centrally sponsored scheme for consumers—they are going to have very soon a National Advisory Board for it also;

Centre and State levels in order to provide orientation courses for joint registrars—as if they are so ignorant and inexperienced people that they need this re-orientation at the national level; the All India Land Mortgage Banks Union, and the National Agricultural Marketing Federation. In addition to them there are now a huge number of these seminars and training centres. We do not know how many of them are there. There is no outside limit at all. As and when any idea comes into the mind of my hon. friend he will start a new training course, a new seminar, a new re-orientation course or a new refresher course and money is spent like that (the hon. Member then snapped his fingers).

**Mr. Speaker:** What does this (snapping of fingers) signify?

**Shri Ranga:** As they call it in English.....

**Mr. Speaker:** That cannot be recorded, and therefore it should be avoided.

**Shri Ranga:** It has gone in some form or the other.

**Mr. Speaker:** That should be avoided.

**Shri Ranga:** Is there anything wrong in that? I do not think there is anything wrong that it should be avoided.

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not look nice here.

**Shri Ranga:** All right, Sir.

Then there is the national co-operative union for co-operative associations, the national co-operative college and research institute and the All-India Seminar of Labour contract and construction co-operatives: now co-operative courses they are going to have in high schools. For all these things we have got to spare this Ministry crores and crores of rupees.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** Finally, the co-operative commonwealth.

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, the co-operative commonwealth on top of all this over which, I suppose, the hon. Minister will preside in place of the Prime Minister.

For a long time there has been a complaint all over India that too much money is being wasted on establishment, in jeeps, buildings and so on, and they said "No, no waste at all, every pie is being utilised carefully; more carefully than the Finance Ministry itself". But they themselves have now been good enough to come and say that, in the light of the national emergency, they are going to reduce the number of jeeps, they are going to stop the construction of any more new buildings and effect various other small economies and, in this way, they are going to save Rs. 1 lakh for each block. What does this mean? They have got more than 5,000 blocks. If they had taken the trouble in the past in effecting economies, even according to their own admission, according to their projected achievement, they would have been able to save at least Rs. 51.49 crores every year. What is possible now would have been possible in the past too, but they would not care. They did not heed the advice of the Public Accounts Committee, nor did they take the advice of the Estimates Committee. Nor would they pay attention to the views and suggestions made by various members of this House. If this is the manner in which the money has been wasted, and is being wasted, I say it is high time that a new look is given to it by the Prime Minister.

Then there is the question of co-operative development. So far as co-operatives are concerned, all these co-operative activities are being carried on at State level. Except for the Union Territories, in all other spheres there is no direct activity to be undertaken by this Ministry. They have taken up a new activity and they have got a law passed in regard to the

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registration of co-operatives which are to function between one State and another. So, they have taken upon themselves this power of registering them and demanding the concerned State Ministries to see their permission before they allow any of their inter-State co-operatives to function. Then, they want—they are hard put to it, I think—to find an excuse for starting co-operatives of their own. Otherwise, all these cases have been looked after in the past by the State Governments.

What is it that this Ministry is expected to do, and is trying to do? It now gets all this information,—and it is very convenient indeed for anyone who does not know much of India, any tourist coming from abroad, specially because it is in English—bring it together and claim all that has been done by the State Governments to be its own achievement and place it here as its achievement. It does not say so, but that is the impression it wants to give, I think. The whole of it is nothing but a catalogue of achievements by the States. This information could have been given by the National Co-operative Union. There was no need for this Ministry if this function was being discharged by that Union. Now the Ministry has come and says “No, we are doing all this; therefore, grant up more money”.

Then I come to Panchayati Raj. The village panchayats have not been born along with this Ministry. They have been there for a very long time. Long long ago, between 1920 and 1930, so many of us, Congress people, who were inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Anne Besant, who believed in Panchayati Raj, began to organise these panchayats. The late lamented Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar was the Registrar of Village Panchayats in Madras State and, thanks to his dynamic work, we have had a tradition of 25 years or more of panchayati raj or panchayat organisations there in the

South. I have myself, without being a Minister or a director or a paid officer of any kind, helped people to form 700 panchayats in a district of 960 villages, and that was thirty years ago that we did all that without all this paraphernalia and we have had all the experience. Now what is the experience, the experience of my hon. friend, the hon. Minister himself? He has held a conference somewhere and then he has given a summary of what those people have said for and against in regard to the experience they had of these panchayats.

A number of points are given in the *Kurukshetra*, one of these nice pamphlets that my hon. friend is now making himself responsible for, I suppose, anyhow for this Government. This chronicles their achievements. It is integrated with that. It is one of their publicity brochures. Here, on page 22 they have given 13 points against it. I need not go into all the details; but I mention only two or three of them. It says:

“Panchayati Raj was never vital even in peace time; how can it prove more vital in an emergency.

Emergency demands one leader and one nation. Panchayati Raj supports an army of leaders, all pulling their weight in opposite direction

Panchayati Raj is oriented towards developmental activities and not towards defence efforts.

Panchayati Raj has resurrected the old Zamindars in the form of Panches and Sarpanches. It thus perpetuates exploitation of the poor people.

Panchayati Raj may be good in theory, but in practice it has proved most abominable. Looking at its practical working, it is most unsuitable to combat an emergency.”

My hon. friend stated that one of the functions is to decide about the

method of elections to Panchayati Raj bodies.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I request the hon. Member to quote the page and the person who has stated that?

**Shri Ranga:** I have quoted the points against it. They have got there the points in favour also. I have not said that there are only points which are against them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Which is the journal?

**Shri Ranga:** It is the *Kurukshetra*, March 1963 issue. They have got there the points for and the points against. There are 10 points for and 13 points against, all given by themselves. I did not choose them. All those that are in favour of Panchayati Raj my hon. friends have got to say or are here to say; I mentioned only a few of those points which are against them. But they have themselves stated them.

So far as these elections are concerned, I find that there is a great need for a radical change to be made. The element of what is known as balloting or drawing lots should be introduced into these elections as otherwise a lot of mischief is likely to take place. Political parties are going on and the ruling party, naturally, which is the ruling party here and in all the States would like to be the ruling party in all these things. I do not have much objection if they wish to introduce politics into these things; they have done it. But what is happening is that all these Gram Sevikas, Sevaks, Balawadis, Village Level Workers, BDOs and various other officers, also Panches and Sarpanches, members of co-operative societies and their chiefs, with all these people as their implementors—the ruling party is able to favour all these people—is able to place its hands of control over all these organisations. Not being satisfied with this, my hon. friend, on behalf of the Government, would like to gain control over the social, economic and political life of our villages

through all these various chains of organisations. He has himself stated that they would like to take the initiative from the top right down to the villages. They do not say “from the villages to the top” but they say only “from the top to the villages”. They want to start all these things so that if at any time any kind of idea gets into my hon. friend's mind, all he has to do is simply to press a button. The moment he presses it, all the Ministers echo and below the Ministers the District or Zilla Parishad Presidents, the Taluka Panchayat Presidents, their BDOs and other officers and all these various organisations also. When the British were here and the officers and Ministers used to go to a village, there used to be only two people to rise in obedience to their dictates, indeed to do any kind of a *salam* to them—the village munif and the accountant. So, all these people have got to give and do it. Balawadis also and mahila societies also and their presidents, the village volunteers, defence labour banks, not only their officers but also their members do this. All these people have got to dance in attendance and begin to do things according to the dictates that would be emanating from the Central Government. This seems to be the principle objective of gaining such a control over all the people that they would not be able to have any kind of freedom at all. In the name of democracy, they seem to be keen in establishing dictatorship in a very clear way,—in a very dangerous way too—and also very quietly in the name of community development and panchayati raj.

Sir, the devolution of powers has started from the people, from the people to the village panchayat, from the village panchayat to the taluk panchayat, then to zila parishad, then the Minister and to the super-Minister here. I do not know. Some time ago, some people used to think that one particular Minister was trying to dictate to this Ministry and I cannot

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be surprised, in a few years to come, this Community Development Minister might possibly be a super-Minister here holding the control over all these things. If you were to read these two reports carefully, you would see that this is the Government really, not the rest of them. They are responsible for everything and, therefore, they think that they must have more powers. So, I say, this principle, to some extent to minimise this mischief, the principle of selecting the members of panchayats from out of people who have already been elected into a panel of candidates by drawing lots ought to be introduced.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Indore): I never thought that Mr. Ranga is so frightened of shadows.

**Shri Ranga:** My dear friend himself only recently was complaining how this panchayati raj has come to be a terrible curse in Rajasthan itself. What is the earthly use of being blind-folded? If we want to save our social life in our villages and help it to become more and more progressive and more helpful and constructive, the best possible thing, according to me, would be this. If there were to be ten wards, let there be three people elected by the people in each ward by proportional representation if need be. Then, out of these three people, let there be one man, the member concerned, who may be chosen by drawing the lots out of these three people. So, with regard to the president. Let there be three people elected from out of them—one man would be chosen by drawing lots as the President, the other one would be the Vice-President and the third one would be the Chairman of a committee and so on. The same process ought to be followed right up to the level of zila parishad. Actually, what has happened in this. Although it is said that they have got indirect election in taluk panchayats and district parishads, these people, although they

are supposed to be the leaders of their respective areas, are so helpless in the hands of these political leaders and political magnates and rich people and various other people also. Hundred and one types of people we have got in our country. They are taken away and placed almost in a 'voluntary' confinement, as I would call it—the word 'voluntary' in inverted commas—in some religious place or other and they are kept there for 10 to 15 days and brought from there at the time of elections marching as if they are an army, not allowed to talk to anybody, not allowed to look at anybody, all made to sit there at the election meeting and then made to vote as per the dictation. Every group is doing it. If we are to avoid this kind of a *maskhara* of so called democracy and demoralisation of the social morale of the people there in our villages and also at the district level, then these innovations that I am suggesting ought to be adopted and ought to be given careful consideration. I have made this suggestion, in fact, in my writings and later on also by writing to the Ministry concerned as well as to other people and I was told they considered it but they did not want to give effect to it. I want them to give some consideration to that at least.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Government by lottery.

**Shri Ranga:** Just as we choose, which should be the first non-official Bill to be taken up in this House and it has been hailed as one of the democratic processes of doing it in other Parliaments as well as in this House. So, also, Sir..

**Mr. Speaker:** Because we consider all Members who give notices of Bills, are equal. Therefore, we draw lots.

**Shri Ranga:** There also, they are, more or less, equal. In fact, the under-privileged people, socially under-privileged, politically under-

privileged and economically also, are not able to get anybody in now so easily and if anyone is coopted, as my friend says, he is being coopted, he is only a mere nominee. Just as at the taluk level the members behave, the other members also behave, this man behaves just as the monkey in the street behaves to the dictates of the man who holds the strings.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Sir, I take strong objection to it, saying that those people who are socially weaker are monkeys.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no. That is wrong. That is a wrong and perverted way of looking at things. I said, all other people also, members of the taluk parishad, samiti, all these people, are also behaving in that manner just because so many people are there holding the vital strings which control these unfortunate people. Therefore, I would like an experiment to be made.

श्री समन मो (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) :  
जिला परिषद् के मेम्बर और दूसरे जो मेम्बर हैं वे भी उसी तरह से चुन कर आते हैं, जस तरह से इस हाउस के आनरेबल मेम्बर आते हैं। उनकी तरफ से जवाब देने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके बारे में इस तरह का कमेंट करना ठीक नहीं है।

[سری سمانی - ضلع پریسڈ کے  
ممبر اور دوسرے جو ممبر ہون وہ بھی  
اسی طرح سے چن کر آتے ہوں جس  
طرح سے اس ہاؤس کے آئیریل ممبر آتے  
ہوں ان کی طرف سے جواب دینے والا  
کوئی نہیں ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
ان کے بارے میں اس طرح کا کمنٹ  
کرنا ٹھیک نہیں ہے]

**Shri Ranga:** I would like, with your permission, Sir, to replace that word 'monkey' by the word 'auto-

mation'. That is enough. So, I have withdrawn that word.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):** Co-option by election.

**Shri Ranga:** Co-option by election. I do not know what my hon. friend means by it. I am not able to get the hang of it.

Then, there is the question of control I want that this present process of the Union Government sending, by way of advice, directives to the States Governments, to the BDOs and all these people has got to be given up. Secondly, I am not quite sure whether it is a good thing not to have the district collectors to preside over the zila parishads instead of the present practice of having a non-official Chairman. That also will have to be considered very carefully because non-official Chairman, nowadays, is subject to too many pressures so much so the high school teachers and all those people who are placed in-charge of health centres and family planning centres and various other institutions that are there are being troubled too much by way of transfers, by way of punishments, by way of displeasures and by way of threats and frowns from the Chairman.

Then I come to the distribution of money. The Union Government is distributing quite a lot of money to the States. This is not conducive to a sense of responsibility on the part of the States. It is much better that the States should be made responsible for their own expenditures in regard to these activities and, if and when, they want anything more either by way of matching grant, that is, 50 per cent, or something like that, let them be given such grants by the Union Government. For that purpose alone, there is no need for this separate Ministry. This Ministry is so interfering now that it wants to give directions—advice, of course—to the University Grants Commission, to the Health Ministry, to the Food and Agriculture Ministry, to the Irrigation and



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Power Ministry and to several other Ministries. The only Ministry, I think, which is beyond their control is the Prime Minister's secretariat. I do not know. At his beck and call, the Prime Minister is prepared to write to the Chief Ministers and to the Ministers of various departments also. Therefore, it is time that this Ministry should be wound up and in its place all its functions should be transferred again to such of the Ministries at the Centre as can be considered by the Prime Minister after careful consideration and consultation with his other Cabinet colleagues as can be expected to discharge these functions in an advisory manner, not in a directive and dictatorial manner as is being done today.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Brahm Prakash.

**Shri Brahm Prakesh** (Outer Delhi): Sir, it is my good fortune, again, today, that I am given the opportunity to speak after Shri Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** That is right.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did he have that fortune earlier also?

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Ranga:** He has taken that portfolio. There will be some promotion also.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ordere, order, Now. it is my good luck to call him.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** Actually, when I was preparing for the speech, I was under the impression that there is nobody against, or no party is against the Community development movement, Community development Ministry, and the Ministry of Co-operation as such. There are things, no doubt, about which people, our friends and colleagues here, and the parties might differ. They find some defects and point them out. It was really a wonder for me when I heard Shri Ranga. I was wondering

as to how Shri Ranga is becoming against every good thing. He claims that he is a man coming from rural India and claims himself to be a farmer. I was trying to understand why he is speaking against it. I think the fear is that the power of the people like him has gone and is going out of their hands in rural India. He is afraid of elections, he is afraid of panches; he is trying to bring a system of elections.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably he was afraid of the speech also and he has left.

**Shri Ranga:** (Coming to his seat) This is the first time I hear that I was afraid of anybody.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** He is afraid of all these elections, the panches, sarpanches and all that. No doubt, in a very miniature way, I belong to his class of rural small zamindars. I know that a zamindar with the old mentality does not look kindly to these elections, because he is wiped out from that field of his authority. He is not trying to understand the new life and new light and therefore he is worried. In that worry of his lies the real life and light of the Community Development movement.

If, in India democracy has to survive, it cannot survive, and particularly, I have seen from very close quarters, when people like Shri Ranga are there to inspire us! Democracy cannot survive at the Central level or the State level whether Parliament and legislatures are there. This democracy in India can survive when there is a Parliament in every village, when there is a Ministry in every village. This Community development movement, of which the National extension service and the Panchayat Raj institutions are instruments to carry light to the villages, carry roads to the villages, education to the villages and power and industry to the villages, has to be strengthened. During the last 10 years I think it has gained

strength. There are defects. No doubt, there are deficiencies. But that is not the deficiency of the movement or the Minister or the Ministry. Deficiencies are there in our thinking as Shri Ranga thinks, because he is not at present a believer in election.....

**Shri Ranga:** Who said I do not believe in election?

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** He has formed 700 panchayats. Now he is afraid.....

**Shri Ranga:** I would like to categorically state that I am not opposed to panchayats. I said I have been one of the founders of the panchayat movement. I am not opposed to elections. I want elections to be buttressed by a system of drawing of lots, choosing people out of a panel. Why do you misinterpret? I am only opposed to this Ministry.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** There I have the catch. You are against this Ministry. Anyhow.....

**Shri Tyagi:** (Dehra Dun): He is only technically opposed.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** . . . the way in which he has proposed this elections and said things show that he is opposed to elections.

The Community development movement is a good thing. It is bringing new life to India. I must congratulate the Ministry and particularly Shri S. K. Dey who has tried hard to create that life. Everybody knows that I am not a person who just congratulates anybody and everybody. Belonging to rural India and belonging to one of those people who want that real socialism should come to our villages, to our poor people, I want that this community development movement should flourish. That is the only method through which socialism can be brought to rural India. There is no other way. When you have an idea. There must be an instru-

ment, without an organisation, without anything, you cannot build it. To-day, in the Government of India, in the States, this is the only Ministry which is primarily looking after the welfare and development of rural India. It has brought life and pressure in the States. I am not giving all the credit to them. No doubt, the States are doing good work. But, I know their limitations. How from the centre, particularly in this movement, in this work, how things have to be approached. This is a wrong idea about the Ministry, or about the work.

However, the emphasis in the Community development movement should be fully laid on agricultural production. Round agricultural production, everything else revolves. It is the means, the method; all other facilities whether of seed or irrigation or power or fertiliser or health services, have to be channelled to the rural India through that movement. How these things should be properly developed, how the bottle-necks are to be removed—that has to be seen. The emphasis of the Community development movement has been, no doubt, theoretically in the overall development of the village. The overall development of the village cannot go ahead until and unless there is economic development and agriculture to-day is the basis of the economic development in the villages. The second thing is to bring some wherewithal for the weaker sections of the villagers. No doubt, about fifty to sixty per cent of the villagers have got some land, but the remaining forty per cent or so have not got anything with them except that they can sell their labour. And I must say that these 40 per cent of the people of rural India have not gained anything after Independence. The Community Development Ministry has also failed to do anything for them.

13 hrs.

It is true that the co-operatives are there, I am for them. But then, these co-operatives are also there only

to help those who have got something with them, because, after all, a co-operative society cannot fritter away the money to anyone who is not able to use it properly.

Therefore, I would say that one aspect of the problem is how the economy of the agriculturist has to be built up; this Ministry and also the other Ministries concerned have to look properly to that. And I am not going to say much about it. But what are you going to do for the other 40 per cent of the rural India, who constitute the weaker section of the villagers, who have not gained anything in this Independent India? What is the Government of India going to do for them? No doubt there are many good chapters written in the plan about this matter, saying that we are going to build a co-operative commonwealth and this and that. But, where are the indications to show that their economy is being built up? I would submit that there are no indications at all.

This 40 per cent of the rural people, the poor people living in rural India, cannot be helped without taking industry to the villages. They cannot be helped without giving a preferential treatment to them by organising contract societies and construction societies and by organising co-operative farming. Shri Ranga may be spared of co-operative farming because of his conscientious objection. A person like him and myself need not go into co-operative farming. Though today I have not got the land, and that has all been acquired, I am thinking that somehow I should remain in touch with rural India, and I am trying to have some land somewhere else. But, anyhow, we may be spared of this, and we need not benefit ourselves by this co-operative farming. But then, co-operative farming is a very useful instrument for helping the weaker section of the community, and the smaller peasants.

I am sorry to state, however, that in spite of everything, proper attention is not being given to this aspect, because even the Government lands are not spared for this co-operative farming. We talk of co-operative farming, but when even Government lands are not utilised for this purpose, I do not know how Government are going to organise co-operative farming.

Then, we have appointed an industrial extension officer in every block. I say with some authority that it is a useless waste, a stupendous waste. Of course, it is a very necessary thing that industry should be brought to the villages, and there should be industries in the villages. I am now-a-days going around and working with a group on industrial co-operatives. I was amazed to find that the people dealing with the industrial department, the people dealing with the small industries sections appeared to be sometimes quite ignorant of the Government policy. One officer told us that industry in villages is a fad and it is a nonsense.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): What is Government's policy? Does my hon. friend know it?

**Shri Tyagi:** Ambar Charkha.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is right. Unfortunately, the Government policy is there only in patches, and we have to patch it up and find it out. But Government are not deciding in what way this job has to be implemented. They should decide which particular section of industry, which particular section of the ancillary industry, that is, industry ancillary to the various industrial concerns etc. should be given to the rural community; and for this purpose, they have to set up industrial co-operatives, and training has to be given for

this purpose. But we do not find any such thing at all...

**Shri Tyagi:** It is quite clear. Ambar charkha and hand-pounding of rice has been given to the villages.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** I know some detail about it, and I know that the Ambar charkha and the hand-pounding of rice and other such cottage industries have given something, and they have done good work, and wherever I have gone I have found that they have given some employment to the rural people; if even these were not there, then even the existing level of employment would not have been there. But that is not enough, because that is not even a pie in a rupee. What is required today is modern industry. I do not say that I am against the Ambar Charkha or anything of that kind; I am not against the Ambar Charkha etc. But in this age of speed everything has to take its own place.

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

No doubt, the Ambar Charkha or the other charkha or other industries can come up. But those small industries of the modern type are not there. So, I wonder how we are going to build socialism. We talk so much about co-operatives, but we are not giving them the necessary help. So, a bold Government policy is required. I am for that. I would urge Government that they should have a bold policy by taking industry to the villages, by taking power to the villages, and by giving lands to the co-operative farming societies, by giving all the constructions done in the villages to the co-operatives of the poor villagers and not to the big and fat contractors who are corrupting our institutions and our lives more and more.

Now, I want to say a few words about the co-operative movement, for co-operation is the soul of the Com-

munity Development. Without co-operation, the movement cannot flourish and cannot have any life. But the co-operative movement cannot develop experience and momentum without proper education and training. So, proper education and proper training have to be there. And we have also to build up the leadership for this movement. For that national union and the district units have to be strengthened in every possible way, if we want to build up the co-operative movement. In every district, there should be a district institute which is responsible for the training and education of our panches and other people connected with the co-operative movement. That district institute will be a university for our rural people, and that will help the Community Development Ministry also in building up the rural India.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** At the outset, I would like to say one word about Shri Ranga's speech. It appears that whatever else he may believe in, he does not believe in any community development, probably because of his fear of the socialistic pattern of society coming in.

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes, that is the fear.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I was amazed and I was most puzzled when he was talking about having elections through lottery for the Afterwards panchayats and even objected to the work of *mohulla samities* and *belavadis*. I realised why he spoke of having elections through lottery. For, if his party is ever to have a chance in this country, it certainly would not have it by getting the votes of the people; so, the only way in which he could have a chance is to have a system of lottery by which his people could be brought in.

**Shri Tyagi:** His lot is not so good.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** While we believe in democracy and in a system where people can cast their votes to bring in the Government they want,

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Shri Ranga and his party are not inclined to accept it, and I can quite understand this because he is against the whole system which will bring about a different structure of society.

Now, I have some points to make myself. This is what is written on page 1 of the report of the Ministry:

"The object of the programme was to initiate a process of transformation of the economic and social life of the villagers".

If the object is to transform the social life of the villagers, it must be a programme executed by the villagers themselves. Therefore, we have to ultimately judge the success of the community development administration not by the quantum of the roads built or projects completed but by seeing how far the people themselves have taken it up as their own programme and executed it, not in the sense of local development works, in local development works, the people contribute half the expenses. If the community development is to mean nothing more than that, we are not being successful in the very object, as I at least feel is the object, written down at the beginning of the Report. It would be wrong of me to say that there are no cases in this country where the people have understood the whole object. There are such projects but they are notable exceptions. In the majority of the projects that we see—except in the Punjab perhaps, but in some other parts of India—in the eastern India or in western India, if you go and see the projects—I have had the good fortune to visit some of these in different parts of the country—you have to come to the conclusion that neither the people nor the BDO and other officers in charge have understood the very basis of community development, that is, community development through the community's own effort and genius. This is a very disappointing and frustrating experience, when one goes down

sometimes to the villages, to the block areas to see people come forward with petitions saying, 'we asked the BDO to do these things; but it has not been done'. So the BDO is added as one extra wheel in the hierarchy of administration from the Centre to the State and from the State downwards. Surely, that is not the object of community development schemes. I am sure the Minister will agree with me there. It is not that there are no good schemes; there are, but their number is small. Therefore, the first objective itself has not been fulfilled so far in any great measure.

Again on page 1, it is said:

"(i) This was sought to be achieved by the introduction of the National Extension Service as the permanent agency for bringing technical services down to the villagers; (ii) the promotion of community development as the method for achieving co-ordinated working of government agencies and people's institutions".

These are things which can only be achieved when the people understand it is their project, as in some places they do. Until that happens, we cannot say we are succeeding. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this thing again, for there is a much more to be done here. I think the BDOs and others who are sent there—I know they have a course of training—do not understand these things. If we ask them why it is that they are giving a scheme and not that the people give them, they say 'that is what has been given to us, that is what is in our budget'. There should not be so much rigidity about these things; according to places, according to the requirements in different areas, there must be a certain amount of initiative left to the people, to have their say as to what is required. But roads are built even where there are good roads. I am glad that emphasis is laid on agricultural production. Yet

in some parts, where agricultural production is not the primary need, it is going on. Maybe it would be better to have a vegetable garden in some places than to have agricultural production. So, there is not that initiative shown in these things. That is why I feel that a good deal more has to be done about these things.

Coming to co-ordination, we speak so much about it in this country. I do not blame this Ministry alone in this regard. From the highest levels, we are talking all the time about co-ordination. Even if there is lack of co-ordination what is of far greater consequences is the lack of co-ordination at the block level. There are officers of so many departments. People are left perplexed and puzzled. Somebody comes and says he is the agriculture extension officer; of the Community development; somebody else says he comes from the agriculture department itself; somebody else comes from some other department. People really do not know whom to follow and what to do. This is something they have complained to us about; although I know that attempts are made to overcome this, I would say it is still in existence. Sufficient change has not been brought about to let us have smooth administration at the block level which is so very urgent and necessary today. There is waste of energy and duplication which still goes on. Though I am not one of those who feel that money should not be given to this Ministry because they waste it—I do not think that is true—at the same time, I do think they are called upon to look into this waste of energy due to duplication, and even multiplication of effort.

I now come to panchayati raj. There can be no argument that self-government is better than good government. Shri Ranga said that he himself was responsible for bringing panchayats into being. All honour to him, if he has done so. But I would like to remind him that while bringing in panchayats—the report says that they have introduced it in 9 States—we have yet

to be careful and wary about certain things. We must not forget that this is a country where orthodoxy in both economic and social matters have strangled the weaker sections of society. It is only now that we are emerging from that state of affairs. Panchayati raj is right, but we must be careful to see that those who are the majority in an area, who are elected to the panchayat, do not continue the stranglehold on those weaker sections of society. These things are already happening. Take Rajasthan. I understand in Rajasthan you do have election of women and tribals and scheduled castes. But let us not forget that when you have election in a particular area where the tribals are in a minority, though a good minority, it is the majority who decide which tribal has to come in. When vested interests continue—there is no doubt that they still continue in many of our villages—we must be realistic about it to see that they do bring in such persons as actually represent either the women or more especially the weaker sections like the tribals and scheduled castes. I have seen myself in villages where wells are given for the tribals, that they are not allowed to use them except on such occasions when some inspecting officer comes down and afterwards there is some cleaning ceremony, afterwards, again they are used by the caste Hindus only. All these are there in our society, and we are trying to get rid of them. If we are to succeed, we have to be very wary. There is no use saying we have got panchayati raj. Shri Brahm Prakash said that the small, petty zamindars would no longer win elections, but I am not so certain of that. In many areas they are the ones as well as money-lenders who would win elections, and so their stranglehold which has been there will come back again.

I am not against democratic decentralisation, but let us realise that if panchayati raj is to bring about a blessing to the people, it will have to have a great deal more safeguards

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

than have yet been given. The Naya Panchayat Study Team has suggested some safeguards, and I agree with them.

We are all in favour of co-operatives, and to the extent the Ministry has succeeded we congratulate them, but there are so many things that are not done. For instance, as Shri Brahm Prakash said, how many of the unemployed in the villages who really need the help of co-operatives are getting it? Even if there are rules by which certain latitude can be shown, actually that is not shown. Loans are delayed, and very often the very object for which the loan is given is nullified because of the delay. Therefore, administration in this matter must be quickened very much.

Lastly, I hope the village volunteer force will be a great success, that it will not only help us in the emergency, but will, in fact, bring about that transformation through which we can bring a socialistic pattern of society.

**श्री यू० सिंह चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :** आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस हो रही है, उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध देहातों से है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** लेकिन मंत्रालय देहात का नहीं है।

**श्री यू० सिंह चौधरी :** यह तो कांग्रेस वाले जानें।

आजादी के बाद इस सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय का जन्म हुआ और उस की तरफ से देहात की उन्नति के कई कार्यक्रम बनाये गये। इस महकमे को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बहुत तेजी के साथ इस का प्रचार तथा प्रसार किया गया। उस की ओर से देहात की भलाई के जो कार्यक्रम बनाये गये, उन के अन्तर्गत बहुत से आफिसर्स और सरकारी कर्मचारी, ऊपर से ले कर ग्राम-सेवक तक, नये एम्पायंट किये गये और इस प्रकार यह कल्पना की गई कि इस के द्वारा देहात का बहुत लाभ हो

सकता है। यह एक तथ्य है कि जब तक देहात की प्रगति नहीं होगी, जब तक गांवों में रहने वाले अस्सी प्रतिशत लोगों की उन्नति के लिए ऐसे प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाये जायेंगे, जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध गांवों से हो और जो गांवों में चलाये जायें, तब तक देहात की ओर उन के द्वारा इस देश की सही उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। किन्तु अगर आप पिछले छः सात साल के दौरान में इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर हुई बहस के रिकार्ड को देखें, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जो बातें आज कही जा रही हैं, चाहे वे इस तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से कही गई हों और चाहे उस तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से, प्रायः वही बातें पिछले छः सात सालों से कही जा रही हैं। सब मेम्बरों का यही कहना है—और इस में कोई एम्बेजरेशन या अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है—कि इस महकमे को बन्द कर दिया जाये।

हम देखते हैं कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कोई भी काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। न तो को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज का काम हो रहा है और न डेवलपमेंट का काम हो रहा है। इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कमियां हैं, जिन को दूर करना बहुत आवश्यक है। पिछले सात आठ साल से इस सदन में और बाहर यह बात दोहराई जा रही है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इस बात पर बहुत जोर देता रहा है कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट के द्वारा या को-ऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा या लोगों को शिक्षित करने के लिए जो इतना धन-दौलत खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस का कोई भी लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और देहात तथा देहात के लोगों पर उस का कोई भी अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं दिखाई देता है।

जहां तक सरकार की ओर से पैसा देने का प्रश्न है, उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं किया जा सकता है। जहां तक केन्द्र के मंत्री महोदय का सवाल है, उन की नीयत पर

तो हम और आप एक नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन इस बात से कैसे इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि आज देहात में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है ? इस के कई कारण हो सकते हैं । या तो मंत्री महोदय सख्ती से कोई कदम नहीं उठा सके हैं, या वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल कोई उचित कानून नहीं बना सके हैं और या अधीनस्थ लोगों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सके हैं, जिस से देहात की भलाई के काम हो सकें और टैक्स देने वाले की जबों से जो पैसा आता है, उस का पूरा सदुपयोग हो सके । शायद इन के अतिरिक्त कोई और भी कारण हों, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह समझ लिया है कि यह सब काम यों ही चलता रहेगा, इस में परिवर्तन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, ढाक के तीन पात यों ही रहेंगे, इस में कोई झगड़ा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जिस तरह से यह काम चलता है, चलने दो ।

आज इस महकमे की यह स्थिति है । आप गांवों में जा कर देखिये । पहले तो ग्राम-सेवक और ग्राम-सेविकायें हैं । उन के ऊपर बी० डी० ओ० हैं और उस के ऊपर और आफिसर हैं । जिले में ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट का महकमा है । ये सब लोग क्या करते हैं ? जब गांवों की भलाई के लिए उन के पास कोई स्कीम आती है, तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में वे लोग उस को डिस्कस करते हैं । फिर बी० डी० ओ० के पास ग्रान्ट भेज दी जाती है । बी० डी० ओ० ग्राम-सेवकों को बुलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह काम करना है । ग्राम-सेवक गांवों में चले जाते हैं और पांच सात दिन तक जवानी जमा-खर्च कर के मन्थली मीटिंग में उस को पेश करते हैं । इस प्रकार ग्राम-सेवक से ले कर बी० डी० ओ० तक सब लोग कागजी कार्यवाही करते हैं और उस का विवरण मंत्री महोदय के पास पहुंच जाता है । मंत्री महोदय एक रिपोर्ट को छाप कर हम लोगों में तक्सीम कर देते हैं कि बहुत तरक्की हुई है ।

जहां तक इस महकमे का प्रश्न है, उस पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । यह महकमा बिल्कुल रहना चाहिए । जब इमर्जेंसी आई तो कुछ लोगों ने यह आवाज उठाती शुरू कर दी कि डेवेलपमेंट के महकमे को तोड़ दिया जाये । इस बात से हम को सख्त एतराज है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देहात की तरक्की और विकास के लिए केवल एक ही जो विभाग है और उस के द्वारा जो काम होता है, अगर इमर्जेंसी के नाम पर या किसी अन्य कारण से यह आवाज उठाई जाये कि उन को खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो सारे देश को डट कर उस का मुकाबला करना चाहिए । हम लोग तो इस बात की आलोचना करते हैं कि डेवेलपमेंट का काम बिल्कुल सही तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है । बहुत सा बोगस काम होता है ।

**एक मामनीय सदस्य :** बोगस का क्या मतलब है ?

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** बोगस का मतलब यह है कि काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में बहुत कुछ दिखाया जाता है । सब का सब काम कागजी है । मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूं ।

एक गांव में एक ग्राम-सेवक मुझे मिला और कहने लगा कि हम ने बी० डी० ओ० से एक हजार रुपया लिया है, जो कि किसी जमींदार को मुर्गियां पालने के लिए दिया गया है । उन्होंने जो मुर्गीखाना बना लिया है, उस का उद्घाटन करने के लिए बी० डी० ओ० और जिला-स्तर के ऊंचे अधिकारी आ रहे हैं । मैं ने उन से कहा कि “मुर्गियां रखने का दरवा तो मैं ने नहीं देखा ।” उन्होंने कहा कि “मुर्गियों का इन्तजाम हम अपने आप कर लेंगे ।” उन्होंने रातों-रात मुर्गियों का एक छोटा सा दरवा बना लिया और कुछ हरिजनों के घरों से पचास साठ मुर्गियां इकट्ठी कर लीं । बी० डी० ओ० साहब आये, उन्होंने उद्घाटन किया, तालियां बजाई गईं और



[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

बात खत्म हो गई। वे मुर्गियां बाद में उन लोगों को वापस कर दी गईं।

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :** क्या माननीय सदस्य वहां पर थे ?

**श्री यू० सिंह चौधरी :** मैं वहां पर था या नहीं, इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे इन सारी बातों का अच्छी तरह से पता है। मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि भंत्री महोदय इस की इन्क्वायरी करावें। मैं यह बात साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

जहां तक इस महकमे के द्वारा लोगों के पास पैसा जाने का सवाल है, वह ठीक जाता है, लेकिन वहां जा कर उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है, जिस काम के लिए वह पैसा दिया जाता है, उस में खर्च न कर के इन्स्टेड आदमी या कुछ सत्तारूढ़ लोग, जिन का गांव-पंचायतों पर किसी प्रकार कब्जा है, उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि गांवों की सही उन्नति नहीं हो पाती है। मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने भी यही आलोचना की है। जब तक गांवों की भलाई के लिए कोई स्कीम या प्लान बना कर ईमानदारी से पैसे का वितरण नहीं किया जाग्यो, तब तक इस काम में सफलता नहीं मिलने वाली है।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को अधिक सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है, इस के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक विशेष कारण यह है कि लोगों को इस बारे में शिक्षित नहीं किया गया। किसी भी स्कीम को लाने से पहले यह आवश्यक है कि लोगों में उस के प्रति प्रेरणा और उत्साह बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि वे यह सोच सकें कि सरकार की तरफ से हमारी भलाई के लिए जो प्रोग्राम चालू होने वाला है, उस को कैसे सही रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाये। किसी को कुछ पता नहीं होता है कि ग्रामिक अप्रसर का इसके अन्दर क्या रोल होगा

तथा उस पैसे का प्रकार से प्रयोग किया जा सकेगा। प्रकार की भी इस बारे में बड़ी भारी कमी है। आठ दस साल इस चीज को शुरू हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक देहात के लोगों को पता तक नहीं है कि यह सब का सब पैसा किस लिए आ रहा है और किस तरह से इसको खर्च किया जायेगा। वे तो समझते हैं कि जिस तरह से बनिये से रुपया कर्ज के तौर पर ले लिया जाता है, उसी तरह से बी० डी० ओ० से कर्ज मिल जाता है और मूद के साथ उसको वापस कर देंगे। इस महकमे का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है, इसका किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है। अभी बंगाल की एक माननीय बहन कह रही थी कि जो मूल उद्देश्य है, उसका बी० डी० ओ० को पता नहीं होता है, जो दूसरे अफसर होते हैं, उनको पता नहीं होता है, कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का जो महकमा है इसके द्वारा गांवों का उद्धार किस तरह से होगा और इसका क्या तरीका होगा और इसका मूल उद्देश्य क्या है जिस को सामने रख कर उन को सारे गांवों में काम करना है, उसका उन को पता नहीं होता है। जब इन लोगों को ही मूल उद्देश्य का पता नहीं होता है तो दूसरे जो गांव वाले हैं, उन को इस का पता हो कैसे हो सकता है। वे तो अनपढ़ होते हैं।

हमारे पास कौन सा तरीका है कि लोगों तक हम पहुंच सकें। आप पोस्टर और इश्तहार वगैरह निकालते हैं। उससे ही यह बात मुलझने वाली नहीं है। गांवों में नब्बे प्रतिशत जनता अनपढ़ होती है। मैं मानता हूं कि इश्तहार काफी निकले हैं, पोस्टर काफी निकले हैं। किताबें भी निकली हैं लेकिन सब से अच्छा जो माध्यम इसका हो सकता है वह रेडियो ही हो सकता है। एक विशेष बात इस रेडियो के बारे में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं। इस चीज को आप इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री से टेक अप करें। २४ घंटों में जो प्रोग्राम इन्होंने देहात

लोगों के लिये फिक्स किया है दिल्ली के आस-पास के इलाकों के लिये, हरियाणा के लिये, वह सवा छः बजे से शुरू होता है। यह कम्युनिटी प्रोग्राम होता है। यह सवा छः बजे से सवा सात या साढ़े सात बजे तक चलता है। अब आप देखें कि गर्मियों के दिनों में किसान, गांववाला क्या कर रहा होता है। उस वक्त ६६ प्रतिशत नहीं बल्कि सेंट परसेंट किसान अपने खेतों के अन्दर काम कर रहे होते हैं और जो औरतें होती हैं, वे रोटी के काम में लगी होती हैं। इस वक्त वे पंचायत घरों में जो रेडियो सेट लगे हैं, उनको सुनने के लिये जा नहीं सकते हैं, वहां विद्यमान नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि गर्मियों में छः सात बजे सूरज निकला रहता है और जब तक दिन रहता है वे खेतों में काम करते रहते हैं। सदियों में शायद यह वक्त ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन गर्मियों में हंगर ठीक नहीं हो सकता है। सदियों के दिनों में इसके पक्ष में तर्क भी दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन गर्मियों के दिनों में इसके पक्ष में कोई तर्क नहीं दिया जा सकता है। प्रचार का गांवों में वह समय होना चाहिये जिस समय में किसान लोग काम से वापस आ जायें और जब उनको फुर्सत हो। उस वक्त अगर आप इस तरह प्रचार करेंगे कि अमृक स्कीम गांव के उत्थान के लिये चलाई जा रही है, अमृक स्कीम बैलों या पशुओं की भलाई के लिये चलाई जा रही है, तो रेडियो से कुछ लाभ भी हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं हो सकता है। एक आध बार मैंने कहा भी है। उसके जवाब में यह कह दिया गया है।

**श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) :** रेडियो तो कान से सुना जाता है।

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** आपका मतलब यह है कि वे इसको कान से लगा लें और साथ ही साथ हल चलाते रहें? अगर ऐसी बात है तो मेरा डे साहब से यह अनुरोध है कि वे एक एक ट्रांजिस्टर उनको दे दें ताकि वे उनको हल के साथ लगा लें और हल भी चलाते

जायें और रेडियो भी सुनते जायें। इसी तरह से जो औरतें कुओं पर पानी भरने के लिये जाती हैं, उनको भी ट्रांजिस्टर दे दिये जायें ताकि वे अपना काम भी करती जायें और आपके प्रोग्राम को भी सुनती जायें। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मेरा इस प्रोग्राम के बारे में या इसके टाइम के बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लोग आपके प्रोग्राम को सुन सकें, जो गांवों के फायदे के लिये आप प्रोग्राम प्रसारित करते हैं, उनको व पंचायत घरों में आ कर सुन सकें तो आपको इन प्रोग्रामों का ऐसा समय फिक्स करना होगा जब कि वे फारिग होते हैं और उनसे वे लाभ उठा सकें। आप रात के नौ बजे या खबरों के एन बाद इस प्रोग्राम को शुरू कर सकते हैं या दस बजे इसको किया जा सकता है। यह ऐसा समय है जब कि वे फारिग होकर अपने हाथों में हुक्का ले कर आ सकते हैं और आपके प्रोग्राम को सुन सकते हैं।

अब मैं पंचायतों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आपने गांव के भाइयों को यह अधिकार दिया है कि वे अपने कामों को चलाने के लिये अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुने और उनके द्वारा गारे का सारा काम चलायें। यह दृष्टिकोण देश के उत्थान के लिये बहुत अच्छा है, गांवों के उत्थान के लिये बहुत अच्छा है। कुछ कर्मियां हैं, जिन की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि कुछ बुराइयां भी इस के साथ आई हैं। पंचायतों के चुनावों को लेकर गांवों में पार्टीबाजी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। इसका इलाज शायद किसी के पास नहीं हो सकता है। वरी इलेक्शन में भी, असेम्बली इलेक्शन में तथा पार्लियामेंटरी इलेक्शन में भी पार्टीबाजी बहुत होती है। पंचायतों के इलेक्शन होने के बाद शायद बहुत अधिक गांवों में पार्टीबाजी प्रारंभ में हुई है। लेकिन एक कठिनाई है जिस की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये, जो पंच तथा सरपंच निर्वाचित

[श्री यू० सि० चौधरी]

होते हैं, वे प्रायः बिल्कुल अनपढ़ होते हैं। उनको अक्षर जान भी न होने का नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर वे कोई ऐसी बात कर बैठते हैं जो कि बी० डी० ओ० के इंटरिस्ट के खिलाफ या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के इंटरिस्ट के खिलाफ जाती है, या कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट महकमे के खिलाफ जाती है और अगर वे कोई ऐसा स्टैंड ले लेते हैं जिसको बी०डी०ओ० पसन्द नहीं करता है, तो कुछ ऐसा कागजी चक्कर एकाउंटिंग के अन्दर या आडिट के अन्दर चलाया जाता है और उसमें उनको ऐसे फंसाया जाता है कि या तो उनको जेल हो जाती है या फिर वे सारी उम्र के लिये कान पकड़ लेते हैं कि कभी इलेक्शन नहीं लड़ेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर आप कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर सकें कि कुछ न कुछ उसको अक्षर जान होना चाहिये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जो भी उम्मीदवार बनना चाहे, उसको और जान तो होना ही चाहिये और यह अनिवार्य कर दिया जानना चाहिये। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो लोग पंचायत के मामलों में बहुत अधिक दिलचस्पी दिखा रहे होंगे और जो उम्मीदवार बनने के इच्छुक होंगे वे तीन चार क्लास पढ़ लेंगे और कोशिश करके दिन रात परीक्षा पास कर लेंगे। इससे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा वाली आप की जो समस्या है वह भी कुछ हद तक सफल हो जायेगी। बल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चार लाख रुपये के ढोलक खरीदे गये थे। अगर यह ढोलक बजाने की कण्ठाशन लगा दी जाये तो वे लोग भी शौक रखेंगे और पढ़ेंगे भी। आजकल जो उन से कोरे कागजों पर दस्तखत करवा लिये जाते हैं, तब यह भी नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं आप को पंजाब का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब सरकार ने कहा कि पंचायत समितियाँ जो हैं तथा जो जिला परिषदें हैं, उन को कुछ खास तरह के अख्तियार

दिये जायें। उस ने कहा कि जो बी० डी० ओ० है वह जब छुट्टी जाये तो ब्लाक समिति का चेयरमैन उसकी उस छुट्टी को संकशन करे। मुझ से एक बी० डी० ओ० साहब की मूलाकात हुई और मैंने उन से कहा कि अब तो ऐसी बात हो गई है कि आप जब छुट्टी जायें तो समिति के चेयरमैन से आप को अपनी छुट्टी मंजूर करवानी होगी क्योंकि उन को इसके बारे में विशेष पावर्ड दे दी गई है और अब आप की पोजिशन बहुत आकबड़ हो गई होगी। उस ने जवाब दिया कि अगर छुट्टी मंजूर करवानी होगी या टी० ए० और डी० ए० का बिल मंजूर करवाना होगा तो यह एक मिनट का ही काम है और एक मिनट में चेयरमैन के उस पर हस्ताक्षर हो जायेंगे। पहले हम को यह डर हुआ करता था कि कमिश्नर साहब के पास जाना पड़ता था और अब उस के पास जाना पड़ेगा जोकि बिल्कुल अनपढ़ है और जो चेयरमैन है। अगर वह रास्ते में आयेगा और आना कानी करेगा तो कहीं न कहीं उस को जाल में फंसा लेंगे। ऐसी सूरत में मैं समझता हूँ कि चेयरमैन का और मम्बर्ज का पढ़ा लिखा होना बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है।

अब मैं कोओप्रेसन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे खयाल में यह बात आख मूढ़ कर मान लेनी चाहिये कि देश के अन्दर देहातों में अस्सी परसेंट जो कोओप्रेटिव है, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं, बोगस हैं। भक्त दर्शन जी ने बोगस शब्द के प्रयोग पर आपत्ति की थी, इस वास्ते इसका प्रयोग मैं नहीं करता हूँ। उन के जितने भी सदस्य हैं, वे सब जाली हैं। जिस काम के लिए रुपया लिया गया होता है, उस काम पर वह रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। दूसरी चीजों में उस को खर्च कर दिया जाता है। पंजाब का मुझे अच्छी तरह से पता है। आसपास देहातों में जितनी भी सोसाइटीज हैं, मोटरों की या दूसरी, वे जिस भी उद्देश्य के लिये बनाई जाती हैं, उन में से एक उद्देश्य भी उनका

सफल नहीं होता है। किस तरह से पैसे का इस्तेमाल होता है, इसको भी आप देखें। बाकायदा मॅम्बर बनाये जाते हैं। बाकायदा रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया जाता है। बाकायदा बैंकों से रुपया लिया जाता है। अब आप कहेंगे कि बैंक क्यों नहीं देखते हैं, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार क्यों नहीं देखता है, इंस्पेक्टर क्यों नहीं देखता है और किस तरह से यह सारा जाल बिछा रहता है। आप देखें कि कोओप्रेटिव बैंक के डायरेक्टर कौन हैं? वे एक खास ग्रुप के लोग होते हैं। मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर एक खास ग्रुप का होता है। इंस्पेक्टर का क्या है, उसकी परवा ही कोई नहीं करता है। समिति का उस के ऊपर क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है? खिला परिषद् का चेयरमैन भी उसी ग्रुप का होता है। आप देखें कि घुमा फिरा करके जो लोग होते हैं, वे सब एक खास प्रकार के ग्रुप के होते हैं। उन्हीं का उन के ऊपर कब्जा होता है। सारी की सारी इंस्टीट्यूशंस के ऊपर उनका कब्जा होता है। वे इनक्वायरी करने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। जो भी सोसाइटी होती है, जब वह रजिस्टर होती है तो उसको लोन मिल जाता है। लेकिन जिस परपज के लिए लोन मांगा जाता है, उस परपज पर उस को खर्च नहीं किया जाता है, उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है।

जहां तक मेरा खयाल है हमारे मंत्री महोदय के नालेज में रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से जो शिकायत की गई थी, वह आई होगी। जो रूल क्रेडिट आफिसर्स हैं और जो सोसाइटीज को इंस्पेक्ट करते हैं, एक बार उन्होंने एक बयान में कहा था मोगा के इंद गिंद फिरोजपुर की तरफ की उन्नीस सोसाइटीज को देखने के बाद कि इन में से केवल एक बिल्कुल ठीक काम कर रही है, बाकी बिल्कुल गलत है। जब छन से कहा गया कि वे इन को ठीक क्यों

नहीं करते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि उन के पास पावज नहीं हैं, पैसे जो हैं, वे गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा सेंट्रल बैंक देता है। एक ही प्रान्त की सोसाइटीज की उन्होंने तारीफ की थी और वे शायद महाराष्ट्र की सोसाइटीज हैं। बाकी देश में जितनी भी सोसाइटीज है, उन के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे बिल्कुल गलत काम करती हैं। इनका बकिंग कैसे ठीक हो सकता है, इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसके लिए आप अगर किसी कमिशन की नियुक्ति करे या ऐसी ही किसी संस्था की नियुक्ति करते हैं जिसके पास अच्छी खासी पावज हों और वह गांवों में जा कर सारी बातों को अच्छी तरह से देखती है और उसके बाद कन्क्लूजन्स निकाल कर के आप के सामने रखती है और आप उन पर भ्रमल करते हैं, तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा और आगे आने वाले बरसों में आप को हमारी तरफ से क्रिटिसिज्म भी कम सुनने को मिलेगा। हमारे डे साहब जब उत्तर देंगे तो अपने भाषण से वह हम को जरूर खुश कर देंगे, लेकिन उसका नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। वही टाक के तीन पात वाली बात होने वाली है। आलोचना तो सब ठीक है मगर पतनाला वहीं गिरेगा। पंचों की बात सर माथे, पर पतनाला वहीं आ कर पड़ता है। इस प्रवृत्ति को त्याग कर अगर मन्चे ग्रयों में गांवों का उत्थान और उद्धार करने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो वह सराहनीय होगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri D. B. Raju—not present. Shri Patil—not here.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Sir, on a point of order. There is a rule that

[Shri Radhela] Vyas]

if a Member wants to speak he should rise in his seat. Is that rule under suspension or is it still continuing? I ask this because we see that the rule is not being followed in the House. If the Chair is not going to honour that Rule—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Chair cannot be expected to remember everybody's name. It is for guidance.

**Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi):** How are the Members, if they are not in the House, called?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Shri B. P. Yadava.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव (कैसरिया) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सामने मांग पर जो बहस चल रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकारिता का विचार गांवों विकास के लिए एक क्रांतिकारी विचार है। हमें उसकी बुनियादी धारणा और कार्य संचालन पर बुनियादी तौर से विचार करना चाहिये और उसके कार्य संचालन की व्यवस्था के प्रति निरन्तर सतर्क रहना चाहिये। पिछले दस वर्षों में सामुदायिक विकास योजना के माध्यम से हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काफी विकास करनेका प्रयास हुआ है। इस प्रकार की सामाजिक क्रांति के द्वारा जिस में कि देहातों के ग्रामीणों का सामाजिक स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके, उसमें चेतना आ सके, उसकी आर्थिक प्रगति हो सके और गांवों और शहरों के बीच जो इतनी चौड़ी खाई हो गई है वह दूर हो सके, इसके लिये काफी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। साथ ही साथ यह भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि गांवों में जो पिछड़ापन आ गया है उसको इस योजना के माध्यम से दूर किया जाय।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति का औद्योगिक आधार चाहे

जितना भी हो, उसके बावजूद आने वाले अनेक वर्षों में हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति का आधार कृषि ही रहेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। इस अकाट्य सत्य को मान लेने के बाद यह निश्चित किया गया कि कृषि पर ही अधिकांश समय और खर्च लगाया जाय। जैसा रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये अब प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रति खण्ड ७ हजार मन रसायनिक उर्वरक और २ हजार ८०० मन सुधरे बीज और १५० सुधरे औजार बांटे जा रहे हैं। यह सब काम हमारी खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जब हम यह देखते हैं कि इससे हमें क्या सफलतायें मिली हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि जो भी सफलतायें हमें मिली हैं वे कोई बहुत प्रभावशाली दंग की नहीं हैं। लेकिन एक प्रमुख प्रश्न यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह योजना चालू की गई थी क्या वह उद्देश्य सफल नजर आ रहा है, दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि प्रखंडों में जो धन राशि लगाई गई है उस धन राशि के अनुरूप हमें सफलता मिल रही है या नहीं? ये दो मुख्य प्रश्न विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जब हम इन दोनों प्रश्नों पर विचार करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह योजना चालू की गई थी उसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति भी इस योजना की मार्फत नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि जितनी धन राशि गांवों की उन्नति के लिये खर्च की गई है उसके अनुपात से उत्पादन और जन कल्याण नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरे शब्दों में इसे हम यों कह सकते हैं कि जो सफलतायें मिली हैं वे कहीं कहीं तो केवल देखने और दिखाने के लिये ही हुई हैं। चाहे हम कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में लें या सिंचाई योजना के क्षेत्र में ले या सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में लें, किसी भी क्षेत्र में लें, तो हम पाते हैं कि इस योजना के पीछे जो हमारा उद्देश्य था वह कहीं भी हम पूरा नहीं कर सके। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी धन राशि इस योजना के पीछे आज तक लगाई गई उसके अनुपात में हमें

जो सफलता मिली है वह "नहीं" के बराबर है, क्योंकि जो हमारे लक्ष्य इस अवधि तक निर्धारित थे वे इस अवधि तक पूरे हो जाने चाहिये थे। लेकिन वे लक्ष्य हम अभी तक किसी भी क्षेत्र में पूरे नहीं कर सके हैं। प्रखंडों में रहट, पम्पिंग सेट्स या अन्य छोटी सुविधाएँ जो गांव को दी जाने वाली हैं, उनमें अधिकांश हम पाते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति साधन प्राप्त है उन्हीं को वे सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं और जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जिनके पास रुपये पैसे का अभाव है, वे उन सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में योजना का जो मकसद है वह पूरा नहीं होता क्योंकि इस योजना का यह मकसद था कि हम गरीब से गरीब छोट से छोट किसान के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति कर सकें। हम पाते हैं कि इस योजना में हमें इस बात में काफी कामयाबी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अभी हाल में, गत १ अप्रैल को हमारे योजना मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि गांवों के लिये पर कैपिटा ग्रामदनी क्या है, इसके आंकड़े उनके पास अलग से नहीं हैं। लेकिन जब उनसे यह प्रश्न पूछा गया कि क्या सेंकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लान में जो पर कैपिटा ग्रामदनी का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उसमें कुछ ह्रास हुआ है, तो उन्होंने इस सत्य को स्वीकार किया, जहां तक मेरी स्मरण शक्ति जाती है। इतना ध्यान देने के बाद और इतना खर्च करने के बाद हमारी पर कैपिटा ग्रामदनी नहीं बढ़ सकी और हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति का रूप बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बदल सका तो मैं यह कैसे कहूँ कि सभी क्षेत्रों में हमारी काफी प्रगति हुई है, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है?

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि एक कमेटी बना कर इन सब बातों की जांच कराई जाय कि इन खंडों में हमारी असफलता या विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं। इसके कारण चाहे जो हों,

लेकिन जब यह योजना शुरू की गई थी तो ऐसा बतलाया जाता था शुरू में कि विकास की व्यवस्था या प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों या अफसरों के अभाव के कारण हमारा यह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सका। लेकिन यदि दस वर्षों के बाद भी हम यह कहें कि व्यवस्था के कारण या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के अभाव के कारण यह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सका तो यह निश्चित रूप से एक बहुत खेद का विषय है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन असफलताओं और इन विलम्बों का क्या कारण है इसकी जांच करायी जाये, और इन असफलताओं और विलम्बों को कैसे दूर किया जाये तथा इस योजना के पोछे जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, उसको किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जाये इसके उपाय सोचे जायें। यह चीज अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इस योजना की असफलता के और चाहे जो भी कारण हों लेकिन इसकी असफलता का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि यह काम एस० डी० ओ० और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के शासन का एक्सटेंशन ऑफिस बन गया है, जिनके फलस्वरूप इसका कार्य बहुत धीरे धीरे होता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि लोग परेशान हैं और उनका उत्साह और उनकी उमंग समाप्त होती जा रही है और लोगों में यहाँ भावना आती जा रही है कि ये ब्लाक वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं जो कि गाँवों में घाने किया करते थे। जो प्रखंड अधिकारी हैं उनका व्यवहार लोगों के साथ अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सब बातों की जांच करायी जाये और जहाँ तक हो सके इनको दूर किया जाए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये ऐसे अधिकारियों का नियुक्ति की जाए जो कि योजना में रुचिरवत्ते हों और सजग हों, जो गाँवों के लोगों के साथ मेल मिलाप बढ़ा सकें, और अपने आचार विचार से यह सिद्ध कर सकें कि जो योजना गाँव वाले चला रहे हैं उसमें वे सुधार लाने के

[श्री भी० प्र० यादव]

लिये आये हैं और उसमें सुविधा देना चाहते हैं। जब तक आपके अफसरों की ऐसी मनोवृत्ति नहीं होगी तब तक गांव वालों का उत्साह बढ़ने नहीं पायेगा और उनमें सामूहिक रूप से काम करने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं जाग सकेगी।

दूसरा मेरा महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव यह है कि राज्यों में जिन, विकास और लगान वसूली का परस्पर विरोधी काम एक साथ होता है, इसको अविलम्ब अलग अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिये। बिहार में हम देखते हैं कि ये दोनों काम एक साथ होते हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि विकास का काम बिल्कुल ठप्प पड़ गया है और बिहार में इस योजना के मारफत कोई प्रगति देखने को नहीं मिलती।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Sir, this community development programme has created a social and economic revolution in the country. Many people have been criticising the community development scheme and its working in this country. I for one do not agree with them. Professor Ranga, when he was speaking on these Demands, cited many instances where the panchayati raj and community development programmes have been misused and the rajas and maharajas have taken advantage of them for becoming the sarpanches and presidents of village samitis.

But, when we view all these things in a clear perspective, I can say that the community development and panchayati raj movement in this country has created a mass awakening, and the lowest of the low, downtrodden, oppressed and poor sections of the people have begun to realise their duties and responsibilities towards their economic betterment in this country.

Soon after the ushering in of the panchayati raj and community deve-

lopment movement in this country, nearly 5,222 blocks have come into being. Extension Blocks have been created for 5,149 of them—if I remember correct—and 73 Extension Blocks are yet to be created.

Sir, the difficulty of the Minister here is a very peculiar one. He has to ride on two horses, I should say. This is a ministry which has got a closer co-ordination with the working of the State Governments and the State Ministries. So it is a difficult task for the Ministry here to co-ordinate the activities of the State Governments and to see that the programmes that are being formulated here are being implemented effectively in the States. When we look from that angle, we can find out the difficulties that confront this Ministry. But with all those difficulties, I can say, this Ministry has created a new enthusiasm among the villagers.

Sir, as freedom fighters in this country, we know what was the condition of rural India and how lakhs and lakhs of people were being oppressed. They did not have even the elementary things like drinking water well. For years together they had to send petitions after petitions and go from District Collectors to Tehsildars to get a well sanctioned so that they could get drinking water. If this was the case with the caste Hindus and other privileged classes, you can imagine the fate of crores of Harijans and untouchables in this country. After the advent of this community development movement, you find a remarkable change when you go about in rural India. You find the rural people, pulsating with enthusiasm or bubbling with enthusiasm, coming forward to do their bit for social reconstruction and agricultural production in this country.

But there are, really speaking, certain shortfalls which I must place before this House for the consideration of the Minister concerned. In the

very beginning itself I have said that he has to ride on two horses. To give another analogy, I would say, it is a cart driven by a buffalo and a bullock—that is how the cart of the Community Development Ministry in this country is being drawn. After the ushering in of the community development programme, nearly 40,000 village level workers have been trained and 14,000 agricultural graduates have been employed in this department. Even though the services of thousands of village level workers and agricultural graduates have been pressed into service on this community development work, the targets that have been fulfilled or the work that has turned out by them is not commensurate with it. That is what I want to impress upon this Ministry. Although we have been all out for this rural reconstruction programme, here and there there are shortfalls which we must try to rectify.

The figures of agricultural production show that there has been an increase in food production in this country to the extent of 40 per cent from 1951 onwards. Out of this increase of 40 per cent, nearly 50 per cent increase has been derived by extensive cultivation—50 per cent by intensive cultivation. Therefore, we can see that the per acre productivity of foodgrains has not increased. So it is the duty of this Ministry to see that intensive cultivation is adopted, and they must see to it that our food production goes up in comparison with the work that we have taken up.

As I said, there are many shortfalls in the actual working of the Ministry. Take the question of selection of village level workers. I had the good fortune of being a member of the selection committee for recruitment of village level workers in Andhra Pradesh. We were interviewing thousands of candidates. But at no time we had any chance to see whether a particular candidate had got a rural bias. People coming from urban areas,

people who have not seen even a paddy field, people who do not know what agriculture is, have been selected because the committee has to follow certain set standards and see whether the candidates have certain prescribed qualifications. People coming from urban areas are being selected as village level workers because they have passed the SSLC examination with the highest percentage of marks, or the Intermediate or B.A. examination, and the rules prescribe that the person with the highest qualification or marks should be selected. The net result of that is those persons who had training for a period of one and half years go about in the countryside and instruct farmers regarding agricultural methods, even though their mental make up is not suited to a rural economy or agricultural production. That is the inherent defect in the selection of people for training in the Community Development Ministry. The position is the same, so far as agricultural graduates are concerned. Therefore, sufficient care has to be taken in this matter. If necessary, the Minister has to convene a conference of the State Agricultural Ministers and see to it that in future at least selection of people for training as village level workers and for becoming agricultural graduates is from the village side.

14 hrs.

Then, some people are of the opinion that it is not necessary to have the posts of Extension Officer (Industries), Extension Officer (Education) etc. We should remember that agricultural production and industrialisation are two faces of the same coin. They should go side by side. Unless industrialisation is supported by a strong agricultural economy we cannot have all round industrial development. At the same time, rural industrialisation plays a very prominent part in supporting the agricultural economy of the country. So, we should not neglect one at the expense of the other.



[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

At present, the climate in the villages is not suitable for the starting of rural industries. The question is how we could create the proper climate for starting rural industries in this country. It is the duty of the village level worker, and the Extension Officer who is in charge of these things to create a proper atmosphere in the villages to see that people take to rural industries as well. To-day a farmer is suffering from both unemployment and under-employment. He is not able to earn sufficient money from his agricultural production. At the same time, he has to support his family, educate his children and give his daughters in marriage. Over and above that, so many taxes are imposed on him. So the present day agriculturist is financially completely exhausted and is badly indebted to the village moneylender. Agricultural indebtedness is increasing. In spite of thousands of crores of rupees being pumped into the rural economy, we still find him in very bad straits, so far as his financial position is concerned. The present day farmer, even though he is conservative, is very shrewd and resourceful. He wants to improve his standard of living but he is helpless because of the force of circumstances. It is the duty of the Community Development Ministry to create the proper atmosphere for the farmer so that he can get his requirements speedily and without much difficulty and raise the standard of his living. That is one of the most difficult and stupendous task assigned to this Ministry.

Coming to the set up of the Panchayati Raj, I want to say only a few words. I have been hearing the Minister saying in the Consultative Committee meetings that the basic leadership, the leadership at the village level, should be sound, the leadership should be of integrity of character and honesty and unless the foundation, which is the rural leadership, is good, the superstructure will not be formidable. To create that strong and basic leadership with integrity of character

and honesty, the elections should be held in such a manner that people who enjoy the confidence of majority of the people in the villages are selected. Under the present set up, a conscientious man, a sincere man, a social worker, will not be able to become the *sarpanch* of a village. For that he must be either a rich man or a goonda or a bootlegger or an unsocial element who can strike terror in the minds of the villagers so that they will elect him as *sarpanch*. I am saying this from practical experience. I am not generalising, but this is my experience, and I had been a *sarpanch* for the last 16 or 17 years. While I do not want to enter into a controversy, I would like to say that the system of election is such that only such elements can get elected. In order to remedy that, I would suggest that there should be secret ballot introduced. Unless that is introduced, you will not be able to get the right people as the president or *sarpanch* of the panchayat.

Then, coming to the question of election of *sarpanch*, I would say that he should be elected by the entire village. It is not as if the members of the panchayat alone can elect the *sarpanch*. That system was in vogue in the composite Madras State, where the entire population of the village elected the President of the panchayat. That system has to be introduced and there should be electoral colleges for the panchayat samiti elections.

One word about the co-operatives. In spite of severe criticism by many, the co-operative system has worked very well in this country. Here I would like to point out only a few things to the hon. Minister. So far as co-operative societies are concerned, they should be constituted as viable units. First of all, they thought of rural banks. Then that was given up. Then they thought of large-scale co-operative societies; then they are thinking of service co-operatives and multi-purpose co-operatives. Now the area of operation is one village, which is a small area

The result is that such co-operatives are not able to serve the people effectively, because they are not viable units. Also, after some time, they become dormant or even defunct. So, he should see to it that the co-operatives at the village level form themselves into federal unions so that the co-operative movement can be effective. If all these things are done in an effective manner I think the Community Development Ministry will go a long way in improving the standard of living of the villagers.

### श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास योजना का लक्ष्य जैसा कि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में लिखा है ग्रामीणों के आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन की कायापलट करना था। मगर मैं जहाँ तक समझ पाया हूँ प्लानिंग की एक मिसाल कही जाती है जो कि प्लानिंग के वर्क्स कहा करते हैं कि प्लानिंग के तीन काम, नक्शा, मॉडिंग और सलाम। नक्शे के माने रिटर्न्स दाखिल करना। डेरों रिटर्न्स उनको बनाने पड़ते हैं। मंथली, वीकली और फोर्टनाइटली आदि रिटर्न्स बनाने में ही बी० एल० डब्लू और ए० डी० ओ० का सारा समय गुजरता है। इसके अलावा जहाँ तक मॉडिंग्स की बात है, मॉडिंग्स का ताँता सा लगा रहता है। कभी ब्लाक मॉडिंग है, कभी पंचायत मॉडिंग है तो कभी ए० डी० ओ० की मॉडिंग रहती है। और उनका अधिक से अधिक समय इन मॉडिंग्स में चला जाता है। तीसरी चीज सलाम है जिसके कि मायने मुआयने के हैं। एक के बाद एक अफसरों का मुआयना होता रहता है और वर्क्स का सारा समय इन मुआयनों के कारण खातिरदारी करने और सलाम बजाने में खर्च हो जाता है। वे ग्रामसेवक बेचारे काम कहाँ से करें ?

एक ब्लाक में १० ग्रामसेवक होते हैं तो उन के ऊपर दस अफसर होते हैं। अब ए० डी० ओज० की संख्या भी गिन लीजिये।

ए० डी० ओ० एग्रीकल्चर, ए० डी० ओ० कोऑपरेटिव, ए० डी० ओ० एनिमल हसबैंडरी, ए० डी० ओ० हेल्थ, ए० डी० ओ० इंडस्ट्री, ए० डी० ओ०—पी० आर० डी०, ए० डी० ओ० सोशल वेलफेयर और ए० डी० ओ० कम्पोस्ट और ए० डी० ओ० वॉमेन वेलफेयर आदि होते हैं। अब इन तमाम ए० डी० ओज० के ऊपर बी० डी० ओज० होते हैं, फिर सैक्शनल आफिसर्स होते हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स होते हैं और फिर उन के ऊपर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स और मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं।

यह जाहिर बात है कि इस सामुदायिक विकास योजना का ज्यादातर सम्पर्क किसानों से होता है जोकि अंग्रेजी से बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ होते हैं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो अब तक किताबें छपी गयी हैं उनमें १४ किताबें अंग्रेजी में छप चुकी हैं, और ८ किताबें और अंग्रेजी में छपने जा रही हैं। इसके विपरीत हिन्दी में अभी तक केवल तीन किताबें ही छपी हैं। आसामी में ११, बंगला में ७, गुजराती में ५, कन्नड़ में ६, तेलगू में ६, उर्दू में ५, काश्मीरी में ५, मलयालम में ६, मराठी ७, उडिया में ७ और पंजाबी में ५ किताबें छपी हैं।

तीसरी बात जोकि इस मंत्रालय के विषय में बहुत जरूरी है और जिसके कि ऊपर बहुत जोर दिया जाता है वह खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का सवाल है। खाद्य उत्पादन की प्रगति के बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं एक शब्द कह दूँ कि १३ वर्ष की प्लानिंग व १५ वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान का १०, १५ फीसदी जनता को भरपेट अन्न नहीं मिलता या आधा पेट या एक बार ही भोजन मिलता है। यह चीज मैं नहीं कहता हूँ बल्कि स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी ने भूख से मुक्ति सप्ताह के दौरान अपने रेडियो भाषण में कहा था। पौष्टिक भोजन मिलने की बात तो दूर ही रही।

## [श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन कैसे कैलकुलेट होता है, उसकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश करूंगा। बीज बंटता है। वह बीज चाहे किसान चाहे खा ले या बो ले, लेकिन एंडी०ओ० साहब दिखा देते हैं कि डेढ़ मन एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन हो गयी। जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, अगर किसान ने कुआरा बनाया, चाहे उस से सिंचाई हो या न हो, लेकिन पांच एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र मान कर, ५.६ अर्थात् तीस मन एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन दिखा दी जाती है। अगर परशियन व्हील लगाया जाता है, तो  $10 \times 6$  यानी ६० मन एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन और अगर बोरिंग किया गया, तो  $10 \times 6$  यानी ६० मन एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन दिखा देते हैं। को-आपरेटिव का जो लोन दिया जाता है, उस में दस परसेंट लोन की खाद दी जाती है। चाहे किसान उस खाद को लेकर बाजार में बेच दे, लेकिन उस पर १.६ मन एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन दिखा दी जाती है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस प्रकार जो सरसब्ज नक्शा दिखाया जाता है और जो बहुत सी फ़र्जी एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन दिखाई जाती है, उस का कारण क्या है। कारण यह है कि बी० डी० ओ० को फ़ोर्स किया जाता है कि वह यह दिखाए कि वह अपने ब्लाक में इतनी एडोशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन करता है। अगर वह नहीं करता है, तो उस का कैरेक्टर रोल खराब होता है। इस लिए वह अपने स्टेटमेंट में इस प्रकार के फ़र्जी काम दिखा देता है।

सामुदायिक विकास योजना पर पिछली दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में २४० करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए तथा तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में २६४ करोड़ रुपए और २८ करोड़ रुपए पंचायत पर यानी ३२२ करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। पहले ब्लाक का बजट १५ लाख रुपए था। अब फ़र्स्ट स्टेज में १२ लाख

और सैंकंड स्टेज में ५ लाख यानी १७ लाख रुपया फ़्री ब्लाक खर्च हो रहा है। परन्तु काम की प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है और फूड प्रोडक्शन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

फूड ग्रेन्ड १९६०-६१ में ७६.७ मिलियन टन पैदा हुए और १९६१-६२ में ७८.६ मिलियन टन, यानी १.४ परसेंट की कमी हुई। रा काटन का उत्पादन १९६०-६१ में ५.४ लाख बेल्ट हुआ जब कि १९६१-६२ में ४.५ लाख बेल्ट हुआ, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि १६.५ परसेंट की कमी हुई। इसी प्रकार शूगरकेन १९६०-६१ में १०.४ मिलियन टन्स पैदा हुआ, जब कि १९६१-६२ में ६.७ लिमियन टन्स पैदा हुआ, यानी ६.८ परसेंट की कमी हुई। १९४६-५० से १९६०-६१ तक दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई, वह केवल ३.८४ परसेंट हुई, जब कि फूड-ग्रेन्ड में केवल ३.७३ परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई। पर एकड़ पैदावार भी घटी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कृषि-उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिए जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया, उस हिसाब से देश की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी।

जहां तक पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है, चावल की एवरेज पैदावार पर एकड़ १९६०-६१ में ६०६ पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ६०० पौंड, ज्वार की पैदावार १९६०-६१ में ४८४ पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ३६६ पौंड, मक्का की पैदावार १९६०-६१ में ८२२ पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ८१२ पौंड, गन्म की पैदावार १९६०-६१ में ६०० पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ५४५ पौंड, शूगरकेन की पैदावार १९६०-६१ में ४०४२ पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ३६६६ पौंड और काटन की पैदावार १९६०-६१ में ११३ पौंड और १९६१-६२ में ६४ पौंड हुई। इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट है कि पर एकड़ पैदावार

भी कम हो गई। इसलिए यह सोचना चाहिए कि इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बावजूद भी देश में खेती की पैदावार वनों नहीं बढ़ती है।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, प्लानिंग कमीशन के कथनानुसार एक एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र से छः मन पैदावार बढ़ती है। इस देश में इस समय ७० मिलियन एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र है, जो कि देश की सारी जमीन का पांचवा भाग है। अगर पूरे क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो शायद इस देश की खेती समस्या बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है।

हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर की कमी है और यहां पर वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैदा नहीं होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है ईंधन का। अगर ईंधन की समस्या हल हो जाये, तो हमारे देश में गोबर की खाद की समस्या बहुत हद तक सुलझ सकती है और वह काफ़ी भिकदार में मिल सकता है। लेकिन अगर किसान को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो वह किस तरह से फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल कर सकता है और किस तरह से खेत बो सकता है?

हमारे देश में नाइट्रोजन १.२ पौंड पर एकड़, फ़ास्फ़ेट ०.३ पौंड पर एकड़ और पोटैश ०.२ पौंड पर एकड़ इस्तेमाल की जाती है, जब कि इस की तुलना में जापान में नाइट्रोजन १०१ पौंड, फ़ास्फ़ेट ४४ पौंड और पोटैश ६४ पौंड पर एकड़ इस्तेमाल होता है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए, वह अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है।

जहां तक पशु-पालन का प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में मिल्क एनिमल सब से ज्यादा हैं, परन्तु दूध सब से कम मिलता है। हमारे देश में ३० करोड़ और ६५ लाख जानवर

हैं और ४.४५ औंस फी आदमी दूध मिलता है, जब कि शाकाहारी को २० औंस और मांसाहारी को १० औंस दूध मिलना चाहिए।

पोल्ट्री डेवलपमेंट में भी हम बहुत पाँछे हैं। हमारे देश में फी आदमी ६ अंडे प्रतिवर्ष मिलते हैं, जब कि अमरीका में ३२५ अंडे फी आदमी प्रतिवर्ष मिलते हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि शिक्षा में १२ परसेंट से १६ परसेंट बढ़ोतरी हुई। लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि १९५१ की सेन्सस के अनुसार हमारे देश में २८ करोड़ और ३६ लाख अशिक्षित थे और आज १९६१ में हमारे देश में अशिक्षितों की संख्या बढ़ कर ३३ करोड़ और ३६ लाख हो गई है, यानी पाँच करोड़ की वृद्धि हो गई है। परसेंटेज चाहे बढ़ गया हो, लेकिन उस के साथ ही निरक्षरता भी बढ़ गई है। गांवों में जो स्कूल बनाए गए हैं, उन में से किसी का बिल्डिंग नहीं है, कहीं पेड़ के नीचे पढ़ाई होती है और कहीं शिक्षकों को छः सात महीने की तन्खाह नहीं मिलती है।

पंचायतों को स्थापित करने के पाँछे आइडिया तो बड़ा अच्छा है, लेकिन पंचायतों ने गांवों के शान्ति के वातावरण को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया है और अब गांवों में पार्टीबाजी होने लगी है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि एक ज़मींदारी खत्म हुई और दूसरी ज़मींदारी पैदा हो गई है। अगर कोई सरपंच या सभापति के साथ घूमने वाला या उन को सलामो दागने वाला न हो, तो उस का काम नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : क्या उन को तोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं तोड़ने की बात नहीं कहता। मैं तो उन में सुधार करने के पक्ष में हूँ। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह पार्टी पार्लिटिक्स से अलग रह कर पंचायत का इलैक्शन कराती है, लेकिन मैं

### [श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

समझता हूँ कि शहरों के बजाये अब गांवों में ज्यादा पार्टीबाजी और पालिटिक्स होने लगा है। अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि ब्लाक-अध्यक्ष और बी० डी० ओ० के बीच में हमेशा झगड़ा सा रहता है। अगर ब्लाक-अध्यक्ष किसी एम०एल०ए० का पार्टी का हुआ तो बी० डी० ओ० से उस को नहीं पटती है। वहां पर उन दोनों में हमेशा झगड़ा चलता रहता है, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप काम में बहुत दिक्कत होती है।

जहां तक सहकारिता का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये जितना भी रुपया इस देश में बंटा, इस का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सका। अभी पिछले दिनों यू०पी० के सहकारिता मंत्रों ने कहा था कि यू०पी० में ५५ या ६६ लाख रुपया जिस काम के लिए दिया गया, उस काम में वह इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। कर्ज दिया जाता है, लेकिन जिस काम के लिए कर्ज दिया जाता है, उस काम में वह इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। होता यह है कि जिस वक्त कर्ज को अदायगी होता है, उस वक्त कुछ मिडलमैन, जिन से के पास अधिक पैसे हैं, ऊंचे सूद की दर पर रुपया ले कर किसान उस को रिफंड कर देते हैं और फिर सात दिन के बाद किसान फिर कर्ज ले कर उस रुपए को उस मिडलमैन को दे देता है। इस तरह से बीच के फायदा कमाने वाले आदमी को ज्यादा फायदा होता है।

इस तरह मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज बनाई हैं। उन का काम यह है कि गल्ला उन के पास आए और वे उस का ७५ परसेंट दाम किसान को दे दें, ताकि किसान का काम चले। लेकिन कोई गल्ला मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज के पास नहीं आता है कोई एक्चुअल ट्रांजेक्शन नहीं होता है और न वह बेचा जाता है। किताबों में फर्जी ट्रांजेक्शन दिखा दिये जाते हैं और किसान से ६ परसेंट चार्ज किया जाता

है और उस के अलावा १ रुपया और ६ नये पैसे फ्रां सैकड़ा और चार्ज किया जाता है। एक्चुअल ट्रांजेक्शन नहीं होता है और यह दिखा दिया जाता है कि स सोसायटी के जरिये से दस हजार मन गल्ले का सेल था।

खाद के बारे में मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। इस के बारे में माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के क्षेत्र से भी आपको रिपोर्टें मिली होंगी। फोर्ड दस्तखत बना कर के, वे आदमी जो मर चुके हैं, उनके दस्तखत बनवा करके खाद ले ली गयी थी और वे कर्ज उन पर लदे हुए हैं। इस तरह की जो को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के अन्दर चीजें हो रही हैं, वे एक्चुअली जो हमारा मकसद है, उसको ही डिफ्रीट करती हैं। इनको अगर मुचारा रूप में चलाया जाए तो देश का, जनता का, तथा गरीबों का कष्ट दूर हो सकता है और किसान को काम में सहूलियत हो सकती है। यह सारा का सारा ध्यान जो प्लानिंग का है, वह समझ में नहीं आता है, लोग उसको समझ नहीं पाते हैं। अगर किसान से आप पूछें कि प्लानिंग से उसको क्या लाभ हुआ है तो वह आपको इस का कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दे पायेगा। इतना वह जरूर आपसे कहेगा कि गांव में जहां-जहां ब्लाक बन गए हैं वहां अफसर बहुत अधिक हो गए हैं और जहां पहले गांव के सभापति और गांव के पटवारी और कानूनगो ही आते थे अब दसियों बी० डी० ओ० और ए० डी० ओ० इत्यादि आते हैं, और उसको उन सब को खिलाने और पिलाने का काम करना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में जो प्लानिंग का मकसद है वह कैसे पूरा हो सकता है। इसके अन्दर बहुत कुछ सुधार करने की जरूरत है। इतने सालों से यह काम चला आ रहा है और क्यों इस में प्रगति दिखाई नहीं देती है, इसको अगर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखें तो आपको जहां जहां गलतियां हैं, वे मिल जायेंगी उन गलतियों में सुधार करना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had the displeasure of hearing my hon. friend, a son of a farmer turned a professor, Prof. Ranga. Normally, in his public life, he has consistently said that he belongs to the rural community and represents the interests of the farmers and today at the same time he announed here that it is only this Ministry which deserves to be abolished or the complete removal of this Ministry. Actually, if at all I have to say anything about it, it is this that it is only this Ministry which deserves expansion in every aspect of its sphere of working.

Now, I look back, ten years before, on 2nd October, 1952, when the first community development block came in my area and I had the good chance of associating with it. In the then Bombay State there were four such community development blocks which had a tenure of only four years and since then this new system of block development has been inaugurated. After Independence, it is only by the initiation of these community development blocks that the rural areas have got a little idea of democracy. We here in Parliament or in the legislature, have still a shadow of doubt that our friends at the lower level will not be in a position to absorb this change developing upon them through panchayati raj or that there is no proper personnel or leadership available at the taluk or the district level. I am surprised to hear these arguments. The same arguments were advanced by the then alien and the Britishers for this country's leadership that we, the Indians, having so many prejudices of caste and casteism, religion, provincialism and never having had independence for a thousand years, will not be in a position to rule this country. But the national leadership and the leadership at the State level have at least shown that if a friend of mine can be a Minister at the State level or can be a Minister at the Central level, can he not function at

the zila parishad level or at the taluk level?

I heard a very sorry state of affairs from Prof. Ranga when he said that the non-official should not be the Chairman at the district level. Such an argument after 15 to 16 years of Independence, that a non-official will be under so many prejudices or there will be so many temptations or pressures upon him that he will not be in a position to function properly as a district head is difficult to absorb. Is this the idea of his party of democratic functioning? In the Second Plan, we got the idea that the panchayati raj should be brought into existence. In the Third Plan we have come to a stage that about twelve States of the Union have accepted in principle to implement this panchayati raj. I do understand, there may be feelings as to how it should be implemented, how MPs and MLAs may be associated or what should be the function and what should be the method of election, direct or indirect, secret ballot or open ballot. There can be these differences of opinion. But to have a shadow of a doubt or to have a fear complex that our own friends who otherwise can represent in the legislature or in the Parliament will not be functioning properly at the district level or at the taluk level is not proper. It is very surprising and it is a very difficult argument to absorb. I do understand that even in the implementation of this panchayati raj there are different patterns in different States. If my memory does not fail me, in Maharashtra and Gujarat it is the taluk pattern and in the rest of the State it is the block pattern. I have in one of the consultative committees said that as far as possible the pattern should be common throughout India.

Now, what is this Community Development and Cooperation department of this Ministry? They want to associate to the maximum level all non-official agencies and organs for consultative purpose and if possible for

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

effective implementation. Let us see the report. It is only this Ministry and this Ministry alone which has called eight consultative committees in the span of one year. Is there any hon. Member in this House to draw my attention that any other Ministry has called its consultative committee eight times? Well, the Transport and Communications Ministry has called eight committees for two departments, Transport and Communications. This has also got two departments. It is possible. The maximum association, consultation and taking different shades of views of the Members and non-official persons and framing policies, is the main function of the Community Development Ministry, as I understand it. It should be implemented not only at the Union level or the State level but it should be carried on to the maximum level, at the district level and the taluk level. Therefore, this decentralisation has come to stay for ever.

I share a bit different feeling regarding the honoraria and salaries given to the office bearers of taluka or block simities. The National Development Council also said that they differed from it and if it is possible, there should be no honoraria or salaries to the office bearers at the holck level or at the district level. I would urge the Ministry that it should see that all the policy decisions of the National Development Council should be tried to be implemented very scrupulously by each State.

Now, the community development work will not function excepting the panchayati raj and cooperation. We have accepted in principle the socialist pattern. How are we going to bring this socialist pattern into actual effect? There are two ways of doing it. We can have complete State trading and in all spheres of life a complete monopoly of governmental agencies or somewhere the cooperatives. We want that there should be no private enterprise or an enterprise associated with

any individual profit motive or in the ultimate end it goes to the few persons of the community. There are two alternatives left. Every industry, every processing unit or every production unit should either rest in the Government or in the cooperative unions. I am not for it that the State should be the whole and sole of it. It should be the cooperative sector. It should flourish more in a socialist pattern of society as adopted by this country. There is a possibility of having a type of totalitarian dogma by having all State public undertakings and officialdom controlled by the State. It is only through cooperative organs that we can establish a socialist pattern. What is the work of the Cooperation department in the Tihrd Plan? I refer to page 52 of this pamphlet Cooperation. Let us go through at least some small items. I will only draw attention to the fact that in Gujarat State there are 45 cotton jinning pressing units and 30 oil crushing units. In Maharashtra there are 20 industrial undertakings of sugar industries, again 14, also of sugar industries, and 18 of cotton jinning. This is what we want to create in the country as a whole in each State of the Union. There should be production units established wherever possible, preferably through co-operatives. In the same way processing units should also be established as far as possible.

Is this function to be carried out by the Ministry only by theories and by means of pamphlets, or does a responsibility rest on us who represent the vast electorate in this country to see that this functioning goes on properly?

I have association with certain processing units as well as co-operative units in my State. There were six new spinning mills to be permitted. Five were granted in the private sector and one in the co-operative sector. There were possibilities of permitting additional cooperative spinning mills also. But the personnel or the agencies required are not available.

So, simply criticising that a particular functioning is not coming through co-operatives is not sufficient for us if we really want to see....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** I will take only two more minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If every Member goes on taking two minutes there will not be any time left for the others.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** I will conclude in one minute.

We should see that more and more co-operative agencies associated with non-officials alone, and devoid of the official element, are created, and in that way the Ministry's expansion programme or the progress will help such associations.

We are concerned that the rural area can alone be served by this Ministry. Who will settle industries in the rural area? Do we believe that any private enterprise is ever likely to settle industries there, a person who has got the motive of making additional profits? Only the co-operative sector will go to the rural area.

As I stated from this pamphlet, all these processing units of Gujrat and Maharashtra are located practically at the taluk towns having a population of less than 25,000 or small village towns. All these processing units have come up there. If we want to industrialise the rural area, if we want to have extensive agricultural production through this Ministry, it can be done by the co-operative sector alone.

I therefore once again compliment on the working of the Ministry and would like to add that they also should not spare any pains and should see that they expand their functioning and prosper into a very large ministry

which will indirectly help the rural area for greater production in the rural areas.

**Shri Kanakasabai (Chidambaram):** Sir, I would like to confine my remarks only to the Department of Co-operation.

I congratulate the Ministry on the progress made during the two Plans. More than 3.3 lakh co-operative societies, covering about 40 per cent of the population, have mobilised Rs. 1312 crores as working capital. Agricultural co-operatives, the most important group, have been in a position to dispense more than Rs. 200 crores of credit to the rural population, thus exceeding the target of the Second Plan. Land mortgage banking has also developed in a conspicuous manner, and more than Rs. 36 crores have been disbursed as long-term loans in the agricultural sector. The non-agricultural credit societies have a strong capital structure and have prevented the fixed-income earners, small traders and artisans from the clutches of the private money-lenders.

Vigorous efforts have been made in the marketing sector to step up its activity. Processing societies, particularly sugar mills about 66 in number produced 4.75 lakh tons of sugar. The small-scale and the cottage industrial sector have contributed towards the rehabilitation of the artisans and handicraftsmen by offering them advantages of organisation, finance and leadership.

The story of the development of weavers' co-operative societies is one of the brightest chapters in the history of the industrial evolution. Consumer stores, on the eve of the national emergency, have been called upon to play a vital role as regulators of the price line and thus augment the incomes of men of limited means.

The social welfare potential of the co-operatives was expressed in housing co-operatives and labour con-



[Shri Kanakasabai]

struction societies. Co-operative education, which is the soul of the movement, has been given a pivotal role, and the transfer of the responsibility to the national and State co-operative unions has been of great significance. The extension of the member training scheme has had a favourable impact and enthused thousands of village co-operators in the rural areas in the real meaning and purpose of the movement. Thus, on the whole the movement has witnessed a steady progress.

Agricultural credit is by far the most important sector of the co-operative activity which has developed fairly well. The primary societies are still weak. The loan per member has not shown an appreciable increase. Credit supplied is not adequate and timely. It does not reach the weaker sections of the community. Though this problem was examined by the All-India Rural Credit Survey and Mehta Committees, the societies are not as efficient as they should be. The policy of the Government now is to have one small society for every village instead of large-sized societies for a group of 4 or 5 villages. The small societies are not able to have full-time paid clerks, whereas the large-sized societies can afford to have paid staff. Of course, the Government is giving subsidy to the small societies for re-vitalisation. Instead of giving the subsidy to the society, the financing bank may be asked to appoint group clerks in charge of two or three societies and the entire cost may be met by the Government. This will go a long way to strengthen these societies and they will function in an effective manner. As they form the foundation, any amount spent on them will be of much help to the progress of the co-operative movement.

There is an acute paucity of medium-term funds in the agricultural credit set-up. So the members of the society apply for short-term loans even for medium-term purposes. In 1960-61 the village co-operatives dis-

bursed only about Rs. 20 crores as medium-term loans. The Reserve Bank could provide only a small percentage of these funds from the agricultural credit (long-term operations) fund. The mobilisation of three-five year deposits in co-operative institutions is another medium-term resource. But its scope is limited as there is keen competition from scheduled banks, State Financial Corporations, etc. So the Government may raise special loans and equip the higher financing agencies with medium-term funds.

Even in respect of long-term loans the central land mortgage banks are not able to meet the demands of the primaries. Recently the Madras C.L.M.B. floated debentures for Rs. 1 crores. When they applied to the Reserve Bank to permit them to pay 5 per cent on the debentures, the Reserve Bank allowed only 4 3/4 per cent. The Life Insurance Corporation did not come forward to subscribe, because they thought that the rate of interest was low. I am very much surprised at the attitude taken by the two institutions which function directly under the Finance Ministry. Now I request the Government to issue a directive that whenever debentures are floated by central land mortgage banks under Government guarantee, the Life Insurance Corporation should come forward to subscribe at least to the extent of 30 per cent of the amount.

Regarding the consumer co-operative movement, I welcome the centrally-sponsored scheme and in particular the principles enshrined in it. In view of those principles, care should be taken not only in building strong and efficient consumer co-operatives, but people should also be educated to join these societies in large numbers and be loyal to them.

I am very much disappointed at the complete stoppage of loans to the housing societies in view of the national emergency. While the urban populations are growing by leaps and bounds, the lot of the low income and

middle class in securing houses can well be imagined. When loans up to Rs. 12,000 were given, it was possible for these classes to put up small houses of their own. In my own State, more than 10,000 houses have been constructed during the past 4 or 5 years due to this assistance. I would therefore urge upon the Government not to give up these schemes. Here also, the L.I.C. can be requested to finance these schemes if the Government is unable to do so on account of the emergency.

In the Report given to us by the Ministry, mention is made about the co-operative laws enacted by various State Governments. The National Development Council, in its policy resolution of 1958, had very clearly impressed upon the State Governments to remove the restrictive features contained in the Acts, rules, Government orders, circulars, etc. that had impeded the development of the co-operative movement as a real peoples' movement. The Srinagar conference of Ministers of Co-operation requested the State Governments to undertake a study of such restrictive provisions and to remove them as early as possible. While the co-operative leadership was very happy at the policy of de-officialisation of the movement, some of the States had actually piloted legislation which reversed the process and accelerated the process of officialisation. I may cite the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 53 of 1961. The Act which received the assent of the President on 4-3-1962 contains many uncooperative features such as the power of the Registrar to direct amendment of by-laws, the power of the Registrar to suspend a paid employee of the society, etc. Further to the sweeping powers which the Registrar has been endowed with in the matter of supersession, inspection, etc., the rules confer upon him a fresh set of powers regulating such petty administrative details like the quantum of travelling allowance to the directors. The whole approach seems to underline the policy

of making the movement subserve the dictates of the Registrar. Selfless and independent leadership will find the co-operative societies not a very congenial ground for self-expression, fettered as it were by official preponderance. In addition to this, in the name of State participation, some of the members of the committee are nominated by the Registrar which, in principle, is not proper in a democratic set up. Though there is need for some official guidance, the atmosphere of high-browed officialdom, fettered by restrictive features, is hardly in line with the broad policy approach of our Government. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to undertake a rapid study of the existing co-operative laws of the States and do whatever is needed to pave the way for the orderly and democratic development of the movement as a real peoples movement. (Bell rings).

One word more. I request the Government to strengthen the National and State Co-operative Unions which alone can play an important part in building up co-operative leadership in the rural areas.

**श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सहकारिता और सामुदायिक विकास पर जब चर्चा हो रही तो सब से प्रथम तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में एक ही मंत्री दोनों का भार संभाल रहा है जब कि स्टेट्स में, कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश में, सहकारिता और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के अलग अलग मंत्री हैं। इन दोनों का डिस्टिक्ट लेबिल पर कोऑरडिनेशन होना असम्भव हो जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र की जो नीति है उसी के आधार पर राज्यों में भी इस कार्य का संचालन होना चाहिए, अन्यथा इस में बड़ी बाधा पड़ जाती है।

हमारा जो रोशनिस्ट पैरामा आफ इकानामी का संकल्प है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए सहकारिता का आन्दोलन अत्यन्त

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

आवश्यक है। इसमें मेरा विश्वास है। परन्तु मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि बजाय इसके कि यह आन्दोलन जनता की ओर से, नीचे से, चलाया जाए, इसके ऊपर बहुत सी पालिसीज ऊपर से लादी जाती हैं जो कि इस आन्दोलन के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो रही हैं और जिनके कारण जनता को बल नहीं मिल रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारे गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टर साहब जो अपनी पालिसी के बारे में डाइरेक्शन देते हैं उनको पूरे तौर से राज्यों में नहीं माना जाता है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह साफ तौर से लिखा है कि जहां तक सहकारिता के आन्दोलन का सम्बन्ध है हम चाहते हैं कि यह जनता के हाथों में हो, इसका नान-आफिशियलाइजेशन हो। लेकिन आज भी मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अब भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर सेंट्रल बैंक का चैयरमैन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट है। अब भी इस काम में आया-रिट्रीज का जबरदस्त हस्तक्षेप होता है। आज चार साल में कानून बदलने की बात चल रही है परन्तु अभी तक कानून नहीं बदला गया है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर केन्द्र का यह सहकारिता मंत्रालय राज्यों पर इस मामले में अंकुश नहीं लगा सकता इस विभाग का केन्द्र में रहना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस विषय में मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पालिसीज जारी करे उनका संचालन करने के लिए राज्यों को, मजबूर होना चाहिए। और अगर कानून ऐसा है कि इसके लिए उनको मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता तो कम से कम यह तो हो ही सकता है कि राज्यों को जो सबसिडी आदि दी जाती है वह बन्द कर दी जाए यदि वे केन्द्र के आदेशों का पालन न करें। ऐसा न होने से बहुत नुकसान पहुंचता है।

इस विषय में मैं अपना जाती अनुभव बतलाता हूँ। मैं दस साल से बराबर डिस्ट्रिक्ट

कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि इसमें आफिसर्स का हस्तक्षेप बहुत ज्यादा होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ महीनों पहले हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी गए थे, उनका समस्त सहकारी आन्दोलन की ओर से लखनऊ में स्वागत किया गया। वहां पर सभी जिलों के प्रतिनिधि मौजूद थे और कोऑपरेटिव आफिसर्स मौजूद थे। और वहां इस बात की रस्साकशी हो रही थी कि कौन सा जिला सबसे अच्छा फाटक प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्वागत में बनाएगा। मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की समिति से प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया लेकिन एक रजिस्ट्रार के इशारे पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव द्वारा दो दो चार चार हजार रुपया कई जिलों से वसूल किया गया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की अब यह स्टेज आ गयी है कि उनको इस तरह की चीजों से, पंडाल और फाटकों आदि से भुलावा नहीं दिया जा सकता। लेकिन फिर भी सहकारिता को एक हराभरा लहलहाता मज्जा जार समझा जाता है और उसको चरने के लिये बड़ी आसानी से सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर अंकुश लगा दिया जाता है। और मैं कहूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का सहकारिता के बारे में सिर्फ ६-७ मिनट व्याख्यान हुआ और मेरा अन्दाजा है कि उस समारोह पर कई लाख रुपया व्यय किया गया जो कि अवैधानिक हुआ। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के कामों पर अंकुश लगाया जाए।

अब भी ऐसा कानून सहकारिता का राज्यों में मौजूद है कि सहकारी समिति जो उनका शुद्ध मुनाफा है उसको भी खर्च नहीं कर सकतीं प्रस्ताव पास करके जब तक कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव आफिसर अथवा ए० आर० की इजाजत न हो। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जनता का आन्दोलन है और नीचे से चलना चाहिए। अभी तो इस पर कदम कदम पर ऊपर से अंकुश रखा जाता है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है सहकारिता के बारे में कि पिछले कई वर्षों में सहकारिता आन्दोलन में बहुत कायापलट किया गया है। पहले प्रारम्भिक सहकारी समितियाँ बनायी गयी थी। उसके बाद मल्टी-परपज कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं। फिर क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लार्ज साइज कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनीं और अब सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हुई हैं। मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि जो सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव बनी हैं अथवा जो क्षेत्रीय सहकारी समितियाँ बनी हैं उनकी कार्य संचालन पद्धति में बड़ी तबदीली होनी चाहिए। अभी इन से जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

सबसे पहली बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो प्रारम्भिक मेम्बर, काशत जातने वाला, सहकारी समिति का होता है उसको जब ऋण दिया जाता है तो पद्धति यह होती है कि रिजर्व बैंक पहले एपेक्स बैंक को एकोमोडेशन देता है। एपेक्स बैंक सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को देते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक फिर रेजिस्ट्रार कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को देते हैं और उसके बाद कल्टीवेटर्स को जो कि प्रारम्भिक मेम्बर होता है उस को मिलता है। इस के लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन को चला कर इस बात का प्रयास किया गया था कि मिडिलमैन को बीच से हटा दे। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि २ प्रतिशत सूद पर एपेक्स बैंक या स्टेट बैंक को एकोमोडेशन मिलती है जिस पर वह साढ़े तीन या पौने चार परसेंट चार्ज करके डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक को देता है और फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक सोसाइटीज को साढ़े पांच या छः परसेंट सूद पर कर्जा देते हैं। अल्टीमेटली जो गरीब काशतकार मेम्बर होता है उसको सूद हासिल करने के लिए ८ परसेंट से लेकर १२ परसेंट तक देना पड़ता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या आवश्यकता स्टेट बैंक या एपेक्स बैंक की है जब कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंट्रल

बैंक में स्टेट ने खुद अपने शेयर का पार्टिसिपेशन किया है और जब कि प्रत्येक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक का हर साल आडिट होता है। और हर साल रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया उनका इंस्पेक्शन करता है। इसलिये श्रीमान्, मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा और यह मुझाव देता हूँ कि एपेक्स बैंक या स्टेट बैंक को अगर बीच से हटा दिया जाय तो उसका नतीजा यह हो कि जो व्यक्ति प्रारम्भिक समिति का मेम्बर है उसको सूद में ३ प्रतिशत की कमी हो जाएगी और वह आसानी से ६ प्रतिशत या ७ प्रतिशत में कर्ज पा सकता है।

एक दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस रिपोर्ट में मार्केटिंग को क्रेडिट से लिंक करने की बात कही गयी है। इसमें इस के लिए लिखा गया है और प्रयास भी किया गया है। परन्तु इस के बारे में कहां तक सफलता मिली है इस के बारे में मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है कि मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में या तहसील लेवल पर खड़ी की गयी हैं, उन के काम को देखें उनके बिजनेस को देख तो प्राइवेट बिजनेस की तरह पर उनमें खरीद फरोकत का काम होता है। इस बारे में मेरा अनुभव है और मैं ने देखा है कि जो मेम्बर होते हैं उनका गुल्ला बंधक के रूप में रख लिया जाता है। यह देखा जाता है कि १ रुपया ६ आने सैकड़ा और कमिशन चार्ज करके मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी यह दिखावाती है कि उस ने ४ लाख में डील किया। उसने प्रोड्यूस की सूरत में वसूल किया और उसको बेच दिया जबकि वास्तव में न प्रोड्यूस आती है न वह बेचती है। केश आता है। जो कल्टीवेटर है वह १ रुपये ६ आने परसेंट सूद पर और टैक्स होता है। इन मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज से कल्टीवेटर्स को वास्तव में क्या फायदा हुआ है इसका आप स्वयं अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं।

जहां तक कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है मुझे उन के सम्बन्ध में केवल एक

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

दो बातें कहनी हैं। पहले तो मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि वह इस सहकारिता व सामुदायिक विकास के काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत प्रयत्नशील हैं। लेकिन प्रफ़सोस की बात यह है कि उसके कार्य-संचालन की जो पद्धति है उसके कारण गांवों में जो रहने वाले गरीब काश्ताकार हैं उनको कोई भी लाभ नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। सबसे बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि हमारे देश में एक बात का प्रयोग किया गया कि जो चुने हुए व्यक्ति हैं वे न्याय पंचायत में न्याय करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी स्वतंत्र देश ने इस तरह का कदम नहीं उठाया है। इस का बड़ा दुष्पर्योग हो रहा है और यह न्याय पंचायत की पद्धति इतने सालों तक काम में आने के बाद भी आज जो चुने हुए व्यक्ति हैं वे बराबर कभी किसी के घर में आकर तो कभी किसी और के घर में आ जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको बोट लेना होता है जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि वह कभी भी स्वतंत्र रूप से न्याय नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय कि जो चुने हुए व्यक्ति हैं उनको न्याय पंचायत में रखना किस प्रकार से न्यायसंगत होगा?

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि तमाम स्टेट्स में ब्लाक लेवल पर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो चुनाव की पद्धति है उस में एक बहुत बड़ा ऐय है। खुद उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कह रहा हूँ। वहां पहले यह आदेश जारी हुआ कि डाइरेक्ट चुनाव होगा। ऐडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज की बेसिस पर एलेक्शन होगा। परन्तु एक बार जब एक विशेष दल के लोग चुनाव में नहीं पहुंचे तो फिर संशोधन कर लिया गया और डाइरेक्ट चुनाव करने की बात छोड़ दी गई। यह संशोधन कर लिया गया कि नहीं अब तो ब्लाक लेवल के जो संस्थाएं हैं उनकी के द्वारा चुनाव होगा और जिला परिषद् के सदस्य होंगे। श्रीमन्, मुझे उम्मीद है कि निवेदन करना है कि जहां

इनडाइरेक्ट चुनाव होता है और मतदाताओं की संख्या सीमित होती है वहां भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ जाता है। मुझ से आपको यह चीज सुन कर ताज्जुब नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो बोटर्स हैं वे टुकों, मोटरों में बैठ कर दो रोज पहले से उम्मीदवारों के घर में आ जाते हैं और वहां पर उनकी खाने, पीने आदि से खातिरतवाजी होती है। मेरा कहना है कि जब हम एक आदर्श प्रजातंत्री व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं, डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, तो यह इनडाइरेक्ट एलेक्शन से जो ब्लाक लेवल पर जिला परिषद् बनाने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर भी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि इसमें कोई गुबहा नहीं कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ने एक काम बहुत सफल किया है और वह यह कि प्रत्येक जिले में कहीं भी आप चले जाइये, बहुत सुन्दर और अच्छी इमारतें ब्लाक की मौजूद हैं। यह ठीक है कि ए० डी० ओज० और बी० डी० ओज० काफ़ी पढ़े लिखे होते हैं और यह बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास होते हैं परन्तु जो देहात के लोग हैं उन की रोजमर्रा की जो समस्याएं हैं उन पर कोई भी खास काबू किसी तरह से ब्लाक लेवल पर नहीं दृष्टा है। उस का एक कारण यह है कि जो समस्याएं देहात की हैं और जो समस्याएं उनकी पंचायत की हैं उन समस्याओं का अध्ययन नहीं किया जाता है और उनको सही तौर से हल करने की बात नहीं की जाती है। होता यह है कि उनसे दूर बैठ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार या स्टेट सरकार के आंकड़े तैयार कर लिये जाते हैं और उन आंकड़ों को एक आर्डर और बतौर डाइरेक्शन के उन पर लाद दिया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक यह टागेंट वाली चीज यहां पर पालिसी बना कर इनफोर्स करने वाली चीज नहीं समाप्त की जायगी, तब तक मेरा यह विश्वास है कि सहकारिता और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट से कोई भी लाभ किसी प्रकार का

रूलर ऐरिया में रहने वालों का नहीं हो सकता है ।

**श्री रा० स० दिवारी (खजुराहो) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वसन्त्रता मिलने के पश्चात् इस बारे में विचार किया गया कि गांवों तक कैसे पहुंचा जाय और गांवों तक पहुंचने के लिए २ अक्टूबर सन् १९५२ को इस सहकारिता और सामुदायिक योजना को आरम्भ किया गया और इस की नींव डाली गयी । अभी मृज से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इस का बहुत सा क्रिटिसिज्म किया है । आलोचना किसी हद तक जरूरी है और उनको अपनी भावनाओं को प्रगट करनी भी चाहिए । लेकिन एकदम से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इस क्षेत्र में कोई काम नहीं हुआ है और ऐसा कहना कि कतई कोई काम नहीं हुआ मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्रीमन्, सारे राष्ट्र को डेवलपमेंट के लिहाज से ५२२३ खंडों में विभाजित किया गया है जिसमें आज ५१४६ खंड काम कर रहे हैं । ६६ परसेंट हमारे ग्राम इस में आ गये हैं, १ परसेंट ग्राम बाकी हैं जो कि शायद अगली योजना तक पूरे हो जायेंगे । इसलिए यह जो कहा जाता है कि सहकारिता और सामुदायिक विकास के क्षेत्र में कोई काम नहीं किया गया है तो वह चीज सही नहीं है । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो काम किये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । आज इस समय कृषि ऋण देने के लिए २ लाख १४ हजार ऋण देने की प्रारम्भिक कमेटियां बन चुकी हैं जो कि सहकारिता के रूप में कृषि ऋण देती हैं । उन की सदस्य संख्या १ करोड़ ६ लाख हो गयी है । इसलिए यह कहना ग़ी नहीं है कि बिल्कुल काम नहीं हुआ है । इन गिज़ले दस सालों के अन्दर काफी तरक्की हुई है । काम तो हुआ है परन्तु यह हो सकता है कि उस काम में कुछ त्रुटियां रही हों जिनको कि हमें पूरा करना चाहिए ।

हर एक विकास खंड में ७० या ८० पानी पीने के कुएं बनवाये गये हैं । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा साक्षरता बढ़ाने की ओर भी कदम उठाया गया है जिसका कि परिणाम हम यह देखते हैं कि आज देश में १५-१७ फ्रीसदी लोग साक्षर हो गये हैं । जो लोग शिक्षित किये गये हैं उन की संख्या ७० लाख के करीब हो गयी है । कुछ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भी खोले गए हैं, जहां दवा-दारू का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । सामाजिक केन्द्र भी बनाए गए हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त पंचायत और सहकारी भवन भी बनाए गए हैं—कुछ का निर्माण हो गया है और कुछ का हो रहा है । मेरे विचार में यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ है ।

15 hrs.

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सहकारिता को अच्छा नहीं बताया है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र स्थापित हुआ है और हम सब लोगों को समानता के स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं और सब की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तथा सब को काम देना चाहते हैं, तो यह जरूरी है कि हम सब बिल कर उस काम को करें । उसी अवस्था में हम उस काम को कर सका हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ त्रुटियां हो सकती हैं, जिन को बतलाना चाहिए था, ताकि उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता, लेकिन ऐसा न कर के सहकारिता को एकदम उड़ा देने की बात कही जाती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रजातंत्र वहीं सफल हो सकता है, जहां दस, पंद्रह, पचास आदमी मिल कर किसी काम को करेंगे और उस की आमदनी और हानि दोनों को बंटा सकेंगे । तभी देश की तरक्की हो सकेगी । एक ही पूंजीपति लाभ उठाये उचित न होगा । मैं देहात से आया हूं । मैं कृषक हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि खेती कभी केवल एक हाथ से नहीं होती है । खेती हमेशा पड़ोसियों के सहयोग और गहायता से होती है । देहातों में आज भी ऐसा ही होता है, चाहे उस को सहकारिता न

[श्री रा० म० तिवारी]

कहिए, मेल-जोल कहिए। अगर किसी का बैल नहीं होता है, तो किसी दूसरे के हल-बैल ले लिये जाते हैं। अगर किसी के आदमी नहीं होते हैं, तो दूसरे के आदमी ले लिये जाते हैं। इसी तरह मिल-जुल कर खेती होती है। अगर हम सहकारिता के आधार पर खेती करें, तो हम और ज्यादा अन्न उगा सकेंगे और उपजा रहे हैं। नये ढंग के नये औजार खेती के प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

सहकारिता के विषय में कहा जाता है कि वह सम्भव नहीं हो रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकारी कारखानों में या सरकार के द्वारा सहकारिता को सफलता नहीं मिल पाती है, लेकिन आज भी देश में किसान बहुत योग्यता और बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ सहकारिता का काम करते हैं। अगर किसी का घाम काटना हो, अनाज काटना हो, बुवाई करनी हो या हल चलाना हो, तो दूसरी फ़ैमिलीज के साथ मिल कर यह सब काम किया जाता है। अगर उसी में सरकार की तरफ से रुपए-पैसे की और दूसरी फ़ैमिलीज मिलें, तो और ज्यादा काम हो सकता है।

जहाँ ये सब काम हमारे ब्लॉक्स में हो रहे हैं, वहाँ कुछ खामियाँ भी मुझे नज़र आती हैं, जिन के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले कलेक्टर और तहसील के द्वारा पैसा तकावी आदि का देने का काम किया जाता था। लेकिन अब ब्लॉक के द्वारा वह काम होने पर भी उस में वही अड़चन आने लगी है। अगर कलेक्टर कोई चीज़ पास करता है, तो फिर वह उस को ब्लॉक के बी० डी० ओ० से पास कराता है। इस का मतलब तो यह है कि एक अफ़सर के बजाये दूसरा अफ़सर उस में अड़ंगा लगाने वाला पैदा हो जाता है और वह काम नहीं हो पाता है। ब्लॉक का राजा बन कर मनमाना पक्ष करता है।

डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक में अभी तक कोई सोसायटी या उस के मेम्बर ऐसे नहीं बने हैं, जो निश्चित रूप से जनता के द्वारा चुन कर

रखे गए हों और उस की बात मानते हों। मैं ऐसा कहीं नहीं देखता हूँ। जब तक सामुदायिक विकास योजना के लिए गांवों की चुनी हुई कमेटियाँ न हों और गांवों के लोगों का उन पर असर न हो, तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। गांवों के लोग चाहे कुछ भी कहते रहें, लेकिन कलेक्टर साहब बी० डी० ओ० के कान खींच कर जो कुछ कह दें, वही हो जाता है। शासन नौकरशाही का है। यह प्रजातन्त्र नहीं है। इस विषय में इतना लम्बा लिंक बना दिया गया है कि जिस से काम में देरी होती है और काम नहीं हो पाता है। अगर होता भी है, तो अफ़सराना ढंग से होता है, लोगों और जनता के ढंग से नहीं होता है। प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई बंकार हो जाती है।

अब सुना है कि शायद पंचायत राज में पंचों को पावर और अधिकार दिये जायें। लेकिन हमारे कुछ अफ़सर इस से घबरा रहे हैं कि पावर छिन जाने पर हमारा क्या होगा। इस लिए वे अड़ंगा लगा कर काम को सफल नहीं होने देते और इस कारण झगड़े होते रहते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन लोगों से निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रजातन्त्र में उन का भी भाग है। अगर प्रजातन्त्र का ढाँचा बनाया जाता है, तो उस में उन को भी हाथ बंटाना चाहिए। वे जहाँ पर हैं, वहीं रहेंगे और प्रजातन्त्र और पंचायतों में उन की ज्यादा इज्जत होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन खामियों को दूर किया जाये।

जब हम किसान कृषि के काम को करने जाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि पानी के लिए रहट मिले, तो मौके पर रहट नहीं मिलता है। रहट मिलता है छः महीने के बाद, जब वह खेती सूख कर कटने वाली हो जाती है। रहटों के देने में भी किसी को छूट देते हैं किसी को छूट नहीं देते। यह प्रजातन्त्र नहीं यह बी० डी० ओ० राजा की इच्छा पर है। ऐसे बहुत से इसके प्रमाण हैं।

इसी तरह किसानों को खाद चाहिए। बरसात के शुरू में आषाढ़ में या वषार कातिक में, लेकिन ऐसा न कर के उन को खाद दी जाती है या तो जेट बैसाख में और या अगहन पूस में जबकि फसल को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। वे पढ़े-लिखे लोग होते हैं वे समझते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो तारीख लिखी हुई है, उन्हीं तारीखों को हमें देना है। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों के कामों के लिए केवल पढ़ा-लिखी होना ही पन नहीं है। जो लोग ये काम करते हैं, उनको इन बातों का ज्ञान होता है। अगर इन थोड़ी सी बातों में सुधार कर दिया जाये और ठीक समय पर खाद, पानी और दूसरी चीजें उपलब्ध की जायें, तो पैदावार बढ़ाने में कठिनाई हो सकती है।

सामुदायिक विकास योजना सीधे काश्तकारों के यहां तक पहुंचने के लिए बनाई गई थी। उस का उद्देश्य यह था कि काश्तकारी को इतना मौका दिया जाये, उसको इतना सहयोग और सहायता दी जाये कि उत्पादन बढ़े। लेकिन उसके बजाये होता यह है कि उत्पादन बढ़ने नहीं पाता है। बल्कि वे टांग पकड़ कर उल्टा पीछे घसीटते हैं। काश्तकार को भटवाया जाता है, परेशान किया जाता है और उसको बीस बार आना जाना पड़ता है, तब किसी काम की मंजूरी होती है। अगर इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये, तो बहुत हित होगा।

जहां तब बीज का सम्बन्ध है, फर्ज कीजिए कि खेत बोया जाना है। खेत की यह तारीफ होती है कि अगर वह फल परसों नहीं बोया गया, तो वह उखटा जाता है और फिर साल भर के लिए वह गय। सामुदायिक विकास विभाग से जब बीज मांगने जाते हैं, वे तो वे कहते हैं कि २६ तारीख को आना, जबकि बोना है १८ तारीख को। इस प्रकार खेत उखट जाता है और जब २६ तारीख को बीज आते हैं, तो किसान उनको अपने बच्चों को खिला पिला देता है। खेत

सूख जाता है, दूसर उपाय नहीं रहता। इस प्रकार खेत की उपज भी जाती है, बीज भी खाए जाते हैं और किसान को बाद में बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

अगर इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और ये सारे काम ईसा, इत्यादि से चलते रहे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार और मन्त्री महोदय किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली इन छोटी छोटी बातों और समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

**Shri Firoda (Ahmednagar):** I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. I would have been really very glad if the Ministry could have made more demands on the Finance Ministry. They have in their report said that in the actual working of the plan during the first two years, the original outlay and targets have been reduced in many cases resulting in a smaller achievement than what was originally envisaged. The Ministry and the Planning Commission are now considering the steps necessary to ensure the provision of adequate resources.

Shri Ranga has brought out before the House a very fundamental issue, whether there is any necessity for this Ministry. As a matter of fact, in the Lucknow conference of State Ministers, the hon. Minister himself said that if people in general in this country feel that this Ministry has outlived its utility, he is prepared to go to the Prime Minister and request him to wind it up. But I think if the whole working of this Ministry is studied properly, it is absolutely essential for this Ministry to continue. In these days of development, we find there are four sectors, the private sector, the public sector, the individual sector and the co-operative sector. All the other sectors are taking care of themselves in taking the fruits of this development. But for the co-operative sector, there must be



[Shri Firoda]

a courageous Minister at the Centre who would always look to its needs and take as much fruits as possible of development into that sector.

In the Ministry's report it is mentioned at page 46:

"At the instance of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and the Planning Commission the concerned central Ministries have appointed working groups to lay down programmes for the development of cooperatives in the following sectors: dairies and fisheries, housing, transport, industries, and cooperatives under Railways and Post and Telegraph Departments. Wherever necessary studies in other fields not already covered may also have to be made."

It is a very important thing which this Ministry has done.

When we talk of co-operative societies, we are always looked upon as if we are some favourites of the Government. In Maharashtra, when the co-operative sugar factories came up, everybody was in doubt whether the agriculturists would be able to run the sugar factories. They have run them very successfully. When the question of giving licences for spinning mills comes up, it is the private sector which gets more licences. In Maharashtra there are only three or four spinning mills with a spindlage of 25,000 each which have got licences in the Third Plan. I submit this Ministry must try their utmost to get as many industrial licences as possible in the agricultural and the processing sectors.

At present every one says that he wants to better the lot of the farmer. The other day the Food Minister said that he wanted an agricultural policy which would not be consumer-oriented but farmer-oriented. I therefore feel that the crux of the problem is

to see whether we really utilise judiciously the resources given to us for this purpose.

If we see the rural economy, we find that there is a vicious circle. There is lack of capital, low productivity, low real income, small capacity to save and therefore lack of capital. This will have to be broken at some point with critical minimum effort in the shape of adequate resources invested in the initial stages. If this critical minimum is provided, I am sure the low income will be converted into high, and will continue to be so as the chain is circular.

In the co-operative sector we find that in 1958-59 the National Development Council had taken a decision to have a service co-operative in each village, and during the last three or four years service co-operatives have come up in many villages. But there are complaints from many quarters that the board has only changed, they are doing the same work which they were doing before 1958. The National Development Council had in mind that these service co-operatives must become viable, and try to serve the population of the village by making development and production plans for the village and by adequately supplying their needs. Have we succeeded in that? The time has come to see whether the decision we took in 1958-59 has to be changed. The service co-operatives are not viable units, they do not work properly, they do not get the needed supervision, and the number of the "C", "D" and "E" societies is increasing every day. We find from the Report that 60 per cent of the societies today are in these classes. A lot of effort should have been made in the last two or three years to revitalise them, but our efforts have fallen short and we have not been able to revitalise them and a situation is arising where the service societies look to be unsuccessful, they are not viable units which can cater to the needs of the villages. I

think this requires a thorough inspection on the part of the Ministry.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):** What is your suggestion for making them viable units?

**Shri Firodia:** I have already said that initially the service co-operatives will have to be given some external help. It has always been stressed that they must gain in strength and be able to stand on their own feet. That is a very good idea. We can get that strength after five or ten years, but initially the Government will have to put enough money into the service co-operatives, the district co-operative banks or the apex banks.

At present, under the Mehta Committee's Report, the Reserve Bank has sanctioned some new limits, but how many banks in this country have utilised these extra limits which the Reserve Bank has allowed?

The Reserve Bank has very recently put a new restriction on medium term loans. They have said that the district banks should utilise at least 25 per cent of their own funds for medium term loans. This is a new condition and it immediately puts a restriction on the district co-operative banks in providing medium term loans to the societies in their area.

So, the Reserve Bank move will have to be reconsidered. This Ministry will have to go to the Reserve Bank and tell them that all these restrictions should be removed. The State co-operative or district co-operative bank should get the normal five times, whatever the number of times fixed, as loan, and they should be free to utilise that loan for giving to the members of the society without any condition.

I envisage a great risk in the development co-operative societies this year. The Finance Minister in his proposals has said that there would be a

compulsory deposit scheme for the whole country. Each and every agriculturist would be required to save some money and give it to the Government. This would definitely hamper the progress of the co-operative societies. So, I will urge this Ministry to move the Finance Ministry, and ask them to keep all these deposits which they get in the rural sector with the Central co-operative bank with a Government guarantee, and allow them to utilise it for the next five years, and then give it to the Government after five years.

There was mention made in the Mehta Committee's Report of utilising the P.L. 480 funds for the co-operative movement for medium and long term loans. I would urge that these funds should also be utilised for the intensive production programmes which we have in every district. When we have intensive production programmes for cotton, we must have enough money to give to the cotton growers. If we do not supply them with enough money, we will not be able to raise the cotton which is badly required by the country to save foreign exchange.

There was a suggestion in the previous Report that a Relief and Guarantee Fund should be set up. There was also a suggestion that a National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund should be set up by the Reserve Bank. We have not heard anything about them in this Report. I think reference should have been made in this Report. The co-operatives have very enthusiastically given help to the National Defence Fund in this emergency. That should also have been mentioned in the Report.

**Shri Ramabadrán (Cuddalore):** \*\* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for speaking on the Demands on the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The Community Develop-

\*\*English translation of speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Ramabadrán]

ment Scheme had been started with laudable objects of raising the living standard of the people in the villages and to bring in a welfare state in the rural areas. The basis on which the scheme rests, is of course to be welcomed by one and all, but the way in which the scheme is being implemented all these years leaves much to be desired. Though the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Development, situated as they are in Delhi, chalk out many plans and programmes which are very rosy as they appear on the paper, they do not take into account the various rural conditions in different states. India is not a single monolithic entity, representing a single specimen of rural life and rural economy. Different States have different patterns of rural economic ways and means of life, conditions of agricultural labour and community life. Therefore, any planning should be made with such reference to the different customs and habits on the economic conditions as well as economic level of development.

**Shri M.M. Haq (Akola):** Sir, I rise on a point of information. Is the hon. Minister able to understand the Tamil speech of the hon. Member?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is another Minister who can understand.

**Shri Ramabadrán:** The Planning Commission has well recognised the regional disparities found in the economic set-up of India and in planning community development, this aspect should not be lost sight of. The various tables and figures supplied to us reveal the ever increasing number of units established and number of officers and personnel working in the various states. While the quantitative analysis is very encouraging, I do not know how much the qualitative aspect has improved in the Community Development. If we go to a small village and make an enquiry from a villager how far the Community

Development project has touched his life, you will be surprised to know that so far as the villager is concerned, the Community Development represents to him the jeeps that ply now and then along the muddy roads of villages. These jeeps not only raise a halo of dust as they go, they also blind the vision and the object of a welfare state under Community Development. It had been the work and the fashion of a Block Development Officer to start his daily programme with a jeep drive to so many villages and giving out orders at random.

First, I would like to go into the set-up of the administrative machinery in the Community Developments. In more than one case we find that the Community Development Officers and the personnel have been selected from persons dear and near to the ruling party. These offices have become the instrument of propaganda of Congress party and are doled out to the Congress workers for their past services. Especially during the election, these officials and personnel of the Block Development schemes were found to be busy using their offices and powers entrusted to them, rather misusing them, in favour of the ruling party. In a democracy, that too infant democracy, where millions of people are still illiterate, these Officers have a vital influence of governmental authority and if they go out of their way to support the ruling party, it will not only be a dismal failure of democracy, but it will be a negation and mockery of the democracy itself. The Community Development has brought the bureaucratic set-up of the officialdom to the level of villages. Previously, the Durbar of the officialdom was confined to towns and cities only. Now this Community Development has brought this bureaucratic set-up down to the level of villages.

I would like to ask one fundamental question on the Community Develop-

ment scheme. Honestly I would like to know what new work is being done under this scheme except perhaps for a conglomeration of various works done by other departments and ministries. If you say Agriculture, there is a department to look after that. If you say about irrigation, there is a department to look after that. If we want roads, there is a separate department for that work. While there are specialised, technical and well-trained departments and officers in responsible jobs, why are we duplicating their work in a different form under the name of Community Development? Not only there is much waste of time and money in one department referring matters to the other, there is also delay in execution. I can very well understand the division of labour, but it passes my imagination why there should be a duplication of labour. By entrusting the same job to two or three different authorities, there is not only unnecessary delay in execution, but it is also very difficult to put the responsibility in case of failures and drawbacks.

While I welcome the decentralisation of power, it should be done at the different levels of the different departments, specially trained for that job. It should not be on an *ad hoc* basis. By entrusting different jobs to a single person, he cannot be, by any stretch of imagination, made competent and conversant with all the technical aspects. Therefore, he will not be able to do justice to the different jobs given to him. Therefore, I would rather suggest that decentralisation should be on a different basis, i.e. decentralising the powers down to the lowest level possible in the respective Departments themselves.

Much work is yet to be done towards breeding of quality cattle, popularisation of poultry farming, bee-farming and other small village industries suited to the environments there. In poultry farming, I have seen many schemes, started with much fanfare and enthusiasm, coming to dismal failure after a year or two.

Primarily, these schemes are left in the care of unqualified persons whose only qualification seems to have been that they belong to the ruling party. If the Government and the Ministry are serious of these things, they should choose the right persons for the right job and popularise them amongst the villagers. For example, in many villages of Tamilnad such good breeds of White Leghorn, Rhode Island and Plymouth Rock which are very fine specimens of poultry, are yet to be popularised. Poultry farming, if properly organized and popularised, will fetch a considerable annual income to the villagers. I am quoting this only as one of the many schemes which require closer attention of the Government. I will suggest that there should be a model farm attached to the Agricultural Wing in each union, to give a practical demonstration of the modern methods of agriculture to the villagers. This will enthuse the villagers to adopt modern scientific methods in raising more production of foodgrains and cash crops.

The Cooperative movement in India is beset with many malpractices and anti-social activities. There is concentration of power in a very few and limited hands. Just as there is monopoly and concentration of power in newspaper industry, there is also some vested interests holding all the key posts of the Cooperative Societies at all levels and controlling the entire movement. This should be broken in a legal manner.

Godowns should be constructed for all the Credit Societies and the credit facilities on lenient and easy instalments should be made available to the farmers.

I would strongly suggest that the elected representatives of the people namely, the legislators and the parliamentarians, should be included as *ex-officio* members in all the Cooperative Institutions dealing in their respective areas and in the States. I hope, the Hon'ble Minister will bestow immediate attention to this aspect of re-

[Shri Ramabadran]

presentation. With this earnest request, I conclude my speech.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mohan Swarup, Orissa—absent. Mr. K. C. Jena.

**Shri Jena (Bhadrak):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Demand. I should thank the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Community Development for the efforts they make to uplift the rural society. Before I speak anything on this subject, I would like to say something with regard to the conditions of the people and of our society, prior to the days of Independence. I understand from the word 'Government' that it means two things; maintaining law and order in the country and, more important, looking after the progress and prosperity of the society. During the days of the British rule, much attention was given to maintain law and order in this country and almost no attention was given for the progress and prosperity of the country. Many undesirable things used to take place in the name of law and order according to the sweet will of the then rulers, not to speak of welfare. The social economic and educational disparities and distinctions were at their height and they were thought of as if they were the wishes of God. The common people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were much oppressed and they had to reconcile themselves to the exploitations done to them. The only facility we could get in those days was a few educational institutions. They were meant to produce educated people to be absorbed as petty clerks and officers to support the foreign rule. This sort of administration was there for about 150 years in this country. That killed our aspiration for creativeness and the urge for progress and prosperity in the interest of society as a whole.

Sometimes people do not hesitate to thrive at the cost of the others. The

feeling of animosity against one another was a common thing. The observance of distinctions and disparities at various levels of society weakened our nation having many languages, religions and cultures. After having achieved Independence, we have been trying to strike hard at the very root of all the practices that were harmful for a progressive and democratic society. To put a stop to this long slumber and to create hatred for anti-social activities, the Ministry of Community Development has been executing certain plans and programmes in this country. Those plans and programmes are meant to inculcate the idea of collective development in the minds of the people.

This Ministry is trying hard to make the rural life happy and comfortable by providing certain facilities. It is true our country and the nation cannot progress when our rural areas are neglected. The sole objective of this Ministry is to build a healthy society, having full aptitude for up-to-date science, technology and love for collective prosperity through peaceful and democratic means. I am glad to say that this Ministry has been successful in laying down the basis for all those good things needed now-a-days.

The institutions of gram panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads are making good progress and making the people conscious of the methods of democratic administration. By saying this, I do not mean to say that everything is going on smoothly and that there is no wrong at all. Pitfalls are of course there. There is no rose without a thorn. In spite of the difficulties and disadvantages they are making good progress day by day. Under the auspices of the gram panchayats and panchayat samitis, we have got mahila samitis, youth asso-

ciations and bal bhavans and many other cultural and social institutions. In my State of Orissa, particularly in my constituency, Bhadrak, all these institutions are progressing well. A few days back, the hon. Minister of Community Development had been to Orissa. He visited certain areas. He has also seen the good progress made by these institutions. Although they are run non-officially, this Ministry is trying to consolidate our society by doing certain things. Besides these, this department does not allow any skill or art to die out without being developed, if the same has got some cultural or educational value for society. This Ministry is trying to do all sorts of good things for the society.

15.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Although the idea of co-operation, community dinners, mass prayers and freedom of speech were known to our society in the days as early as the Vedas, still the same was forgotten by us with the change of times. In the Rig Veda you will find the following sloka:

समानो प्रप्पा, सहवो अन्न भागाः,

समान योक्त्रि, सहवो युनोज्मि,

संगच्छध्वं, सं वदध्वं, सम्वो मनासि जानताम् ।

An Hon. Member: It is a mantram.

Shri Jena: This sloka or mantram speaks of democratic socialism, community-mindedness and mutual co-operation. This cooperative movement has been started by this department with considerable speed, but this movement does not receive as much response as it should receive because of many reasons. The reasons for the indifference of the people are many. The social, economic and educational disparities stand in the way of this movement. The absence of mutual

trust is also responsible for the slow progress of this movement. These disparities in society have got to be minimised as far as possible for the success of this co-operative movement. Each one in society thinks that he would be cheated by the other if he refuses to join in the common pool with him. There is one sloka:

यज्जेन योज्यते लोके, बुद्धस्त तेन योजयेत्,

ब्रह्मन्म भवान् भोक्ता, कथम् प्रतिभर्भविष्यति

That is to say, friendship is possible only amongst equals. We cannot expect a dwarf to make friends with a giant. Therefore, when there is disparity in society, this co-operative movement will not succeed. That has got to be minimised, so to say, as far as possible.

Now, I want to say a few words about the development projects. Supposing a project is sanctioned, and the estimate is made, out of the total estimates, only 50 per cent is given by the block and the remaining 50 per cent is to be given by way of people's co-operation. People's co-operation for a national project is a very good thing, but to fix people's co-operation at a high percentage like this—50 per cent—is of course a very difficult thing. Sometimes it so happens that honesty suffers as far as I know. At times some people produce some false records to avoid this difficulty. This sort of practice does not help our moral growth. So, I would request the Ministry to find out some means so that our moral growth will be maintained.

Lastly, I would request the Ministry to allot more funds to the backward States so that they will be able to come to the level of the other States. With these words, I thank the Chair, and I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री दि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कारिता मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन

[ श्री दि० सि० चौधरी ]

करता हूँ। मैं इस मन्त्रालय को और इसके मन्त्री और उपमन्त्रियों को विशेष रूप से इसलिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक जनता में जाग्रति लाने का सवाल है, जहाँ तक जनता तक पहुँचने का सवाल है, उस दृष्टि से यह मन्त्रालय सब से आगे रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से लोगों ने सहकारिता की आलोचना की है, लेकिन अगर हम इस मन्त्रालय के प्रगतिशील आंकड़ों पर विचार करें तो हमको मानना होगा कि यह मन्त्रालय अपेक्षाकृत अन्य मन्त्रालयों के बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। कृषि ऋण समितियाँ जहाँ १९५५-५६ में १ लाख ६० हजार थीं वहाँ सन् १९६१-६२ में उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर दो लाख १५ हजार हो गयी। सदस्य संख्या जो कि सन् १९५५-५६ में १७ लाख थी वह १९६१-६२ में बढ़ कर १९४ लाख हो गयी। समितियों में किसान सन् १९५५-५६ में १५ प्रतिशत थे वे बढ़ कर सन् १९६१-६२ में ३४ प्रतिशत हो गए। हिस्से की पूँजी जो कि सन् १९५५-५६ में १६ करोड़ ८० लाख थी वह सन् १९६१-६२ में बढ़ कर ६७ करोड़ ६४ लाख हो गयी। डिपॉजिट जो कि सन् १९५५-५६ में ७ करोड़ ४ लाख था वह सन् १९६१-६२ में बढ़ कर १६ करोड़ ८० लाख हो गया। कर्जा जो सन् ५५-५६ में ४९ करोड़ ६२ लाख का था वह १९६१-६२ में बढ़ कर २ अरब २५ करोड़ और २० लाख हो गया।

अगर हम चीनी कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में विचार करें तो उस दिशा में भी असाधारण उन्नति हुई है। सन् १९५५-५६ में जहाँ तीन सहकारी चीनी के कारखाने थे वहाँ ३४ हो गये। चीनी का उत्पादन जहाँ २६००० मेट्रिक टन था वह बढ़ कर अब ४ लाख ७० हजार मेट्रिक टन हो गया है। इन में चीनी की उत्पादन प्रतिशत: १.४० या अब वह १७.६८ हो गई। विरोधी पक्षों के लोगों ने जो यह

कहा है कि यह सब बातें बोगस हैं, यह बनावटी हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ४ लाख ७० हजार टन का उत्पादन हुआ वह क्या बनावटी हुआ है? इसी तरह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ६७ करोड़ ६४ लाख रुपया ६१-६२ तक हिस्सों में जमा हुआ वह वास्तविक रूप से जमा हुआ है। यह सब चीज क्या फर्जी हो सकती है? इसी तरह से १६ करोड़ और ८० लाख रुपया जो कि जनता से सहकारी समितियों के स्तर पर जमा हुआ क्या वह बनावटी हो सकता है? इसलिए मेरा तो कहना है कि विरोधी पक्ष वालों की तरफ से बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं जो कि वास्तविकता से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती है।

जहाँ तक जन सम्पर्क का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मारे इस मन्त्रालय का सम्पर्क १ करोड़, ९४ लाख सदस्यों से होता है और हर एक परिवार में चार, चार या पाँच पाँच सदस्य होते हैं। उनको वर्ष में कई दफ़े सहकारी समितियों के पास जाना पड़ता है और सहकारी समितियों को जिला व केन्द्र के स्तर पर जाना पड़ता है। इस तरह से जनता से उनका सम्पर्क होता है।

जहाँ तक जनता को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए उनको शिक्षित करने का सम्बन्ध है यह असाधारण कार्य है। गाँवों के स्तर पर यदि आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि किसान जो १००, १०० रुपये तक का व्यवहार करते थे अब वे हजारों और लाखों रुपये का व्यवहार करते हैं और उनका हिसाब किताब रखते हैं। सहकारी बैंकों से सम्बन्धित होने के कारण मैं देखता हूँ कि गाँव का एक एक किसान ५, ५ और ६, ५ लाख रुपये का लेन देन क्षेत्रीय समितियों में करता है और उसका हिसाब किताब रखता है। यह जो काम हुआ है क्या यह उनको शिक्षित करने का काम नहीं है?

अब यह जो कहा जाता है कि चुनावों को लेकर एक अविश्वास और पार्टीबन्दी हो

गयी है और झगड़ा चलता है तो मेरा कहना है कि एक मمبر दूसरे के साथ मिल कर समिति की पंचायत समिति बनाते हैं। लोग पंचायत पर विश्वास करके अपना रुपया जमा करते हैं। किसान उसमें अपने हिस्से का रुपया जमा करते हैं और उनसे कर्जा लेते और देते हैं। समिति के लोग उसी रुपये को जमा करने जाते हैं और फिर उसे उनसे वापिस लाते हैं। आप इसी बात से अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि जिन बेचारे गांव के आदिमियों ने १०० रुपये का नोट भी नहीं देखा था वे २०, २० और २५, २५ हजार रुपये के नोटों की गड़ड़ी बांध कर ले जाते हैं और उन्हें सदस्यों में बाँट देते हैं।

जहाँ तक सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार, गड़बड़ और बेईमानियाँ काफी होती हैं। भ्रष्टाचार की जहाँ तक बात है तो जहाँ रुपया होगा वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश तो रहती ही है। लेकिन अगर भ्रष्टाचार का हिसाब लगाया जाय और पी० डब्लू० डी और इंजीनियरिंग विभाग से इसका मुकाबला किया जाय तो देखा जायगा कि जितना भ्रष्टाचार उन मुहकमों में होता है उसका १० प्रतिशत भ्रष्टाचार भी सहकारिता के विभाग में नहीं है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जिला स्तर पर जहाँ १, १ करोड़ और ५०, ५० और ६०, ६० लाख रुपया बाँटा जाता है और उसका लेन देन होता है, वहाँ पूरे देश में कर्जा देते समय एक भी पैसा रिश्वत का नहीं दिया जाता है। इस बात को हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं।

जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार की संख्या का ताल्लुक है तो जहाँ १ करोड़ ६४ लाख आदिमियों के साथ सम्पर्क होता है वहाँ संख्या ज्यादा हो सकती है। लेकिन इसके विपरीत जहाँ इंजीनियर्स होते हैं और बड़े कामों में एक ही काफी होता है तो वहाँ रुपये की संख्या

ज्यादा हो जाती है हालाँकि भ्रष्टाचारियों की संख्या वहाँ पर कम होती है। दरअसल देखा जाय तो और विभागों की अपेक्षा इसमें भ्रष्टाचार कम है।

इस मन्त्रालय ने एक सबसे अच्छा काम यह किया है कि प्रशिक्षण जो उच्च स्तर के कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है उसका सब प्रबन्ध राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ को दे दिया गया है। उंचे से उंचे स्तर के कर्मचारियों की भी शिक्षा है वह इसी के द्वारा दी जा रही है। एक विशेष बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जिस तरह से यह मन्त्रालय आगे बढ़ रहा है और जिस तरीके से इस मन्त्रालय का काम प्रगति पर है, वहाँ उस प्रगति और बढ़ते हुए काम को जारी रखने के लिए अभी जो कमियाँ या खामियाँ हैं उनको दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिए। वह खामियाँ यह हैं कि कानूनों, नियमों और उपनियमों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। कई प्रदेशों में वही पुराने कानून, नियम और उपनियम चले आ रहे हैं। काम की प्रगति में यह पुराने कानून, नियम और उपनियम बाधक सिद्ध हो रहे हैं।

हमारे विरोधी सदस्यों की एक बात में कुछ सच्चाई है कि हमारे कानून बनाने में विलम्ब हो रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो सुझाव हैं उनको हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं मानती है और आवश्यकतानुसार उनमें कानूनी संशोधन नहीं करती है। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश के मन्त्री या रजिस्ट्रार का सम्बन्ध है वह इसके लिए काफी प्रयत्नशील हैं कि संशोधन लायें लेकिन सरकार के दूसरे मन्त्री उसमें बाधक हैं। सहकारिता के कई क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्रदेश प्रथम व द्वितीय हैं किन्तु इस विषय में पीछे हैं। बहुत आलस्यक है कि इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर यह जोर देकर कहा जाय कि वे अपना पूरा पूरा सहयोग इस दिशा में दें।

अभी कुछ समय पहले हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के सहकार मन्त्रियों



[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

का सम्मेलन हुआ था। उसमें बहुत सी बातों पर विचार किया गया था। प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा किस तरह से असहयोग किया जाता है उसकी मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पश्चिमी बंगाल के एक मन्त्री ने यह बतलाया था कि लेबर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को ५०,००० तक के विकास कार्य का ठेका देने की नीति हमने तय की है किन्तु पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० विभाग के एक इंजीनियर ने एक निजी आदमी को १०० रुपये बढ़ा कर उसको ठेका दे दिया। इस तरीके से असहयोग किया जाता है। मेरा तो कहना है कि इस मन्त्रालय अथवा मन्त्री महोदय से प्रदेशीय स्तर पर जो लोग सहयोग नहीं करते हैं उनका मामला मन्त्री महोदय को प्रधान मन्त्री जी के सामने रखना चाहिए जिससे कि यह समस्या हल हो और उनको प्रान्तों से पूरा पूरा सहयोग मिले।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि बाहर से जो सामान इम्पोर्ट होता है, ट्रेक्टर्स मोटरों आदि बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी आती हैं, उनका वितरण सहकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा कराया जाय। जो भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं उनको सहकारी आधार पर चलाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि २२५ करोड़ का ऋण किसानों पर स्थायी हो गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मन्त्री के सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि उस २२५ करोड़ रुपये के कर्जों को जो कि किसानों पर लगा हुआ है उसको स्थायी नहीं रखने देना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए यही तरीका अपनाया जाय कि प्रति किसान जिसको कि ऋण पाने ६ रुपये तक ब्याज देना पड़ता है और किसी किसी सदस्य को इसके प्रतिरिक्त २, ३ रुपया बोहरे से कर्जा लेकर समिति का कर्जा चुकाने के लिए देना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार १२ रुपया तक ब्याज देना पड़ता है अगर यह तरीका अपनाया जाय कि १० प्रतिशत किसानों से प्रतिवर्ष लिया जाय और ५ प्रतिशत ब्याज रक्खा जाय और ५ प्रतिशत असल में जमा कर लिया

जाय तो इससे किसान का १४-१५ वर्ष में पूरा रुपया चुक जायगा और किसान को अधिक नहीं देना पड़ेगा। प्रतिवर्ष जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उसके वसूल होने और कर्जा देने में तीन महीने का अन्तर होना चाहिये और कर्जा तीन बार में देना चाहिये। इससे यह कर्जा विकास के कार्यों में लग जायगा।

सामुदायिक विकास के संबंध में मुझे वैसे अभी बहुत बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि समय नहीं हालांकि और मंत्रालयों की बजट मांगों पर बोलने के लिये समय न लेकर मैं इसी मंत्रालय के बारे में विस्तार से बोलना चाहता था।

एक खास बात की तरफ मैं अन्त में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि ग्राम सेवक गांव में जाकर अधिक अन्न उत्पादन के संबंध में प्रचार करे। मेरा नवेदन यह है कि इस तरह के प्रचार की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ठोस काम किया जाये। उनके द्वारा आज इस बात का प्रचार करवाया जाता है कि किसान लोग अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज एक भी किसान ऐसा नहीं है जो उत्पादन बढ़ाना न चाहता हो। आवश्यकता इस बात की भी नहीं है कि उत्पादन किस तरह से बढ़ाया जा सकता है, यह उनको न बताया जाये, न उनको सिखाया जाये। वहीं पर जिस किसान का उत्पादन उससे अधिक होता है, जिस किसान का उत्पादन उससे दुगुना होता है, कम पैदा करने वाला किसान स्वयं बता सकता है कि उसके यहां भी उत्पादन किस तरह से दुगुना हो सकता है। वह स्वयं जानता है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उसी में उसकी मदद की जाये, उन तरीकों को जो वह स्वयं जानता है, उन में उसका सहयोग किया जाये। साथ ही साथ यहां जो एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च वर्गेरह का काम हो रहा है, वह भी होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह जो मंत्रालय है यह दूसरे मंत्रालयों की अपेक्षा बहुत आगे बढ़ रहा है,। गांधी जी का राम राज्य का जो स्वप्न था, उसकी पूर्ति की ओर अगर आंशिक रूप से कोई मंत्रालय बढ़ रहा है, तो यहाँ मंत्रालय बढ़ रहा है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कह सकता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय हमारे देश के लिये प्रकाश स्तम्भ का काम कर रहा है।

**श्री मरंडी (राजमहल) :** कल से कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर बहस चल रही है। यह आजाद भारत के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। आजादी के बाद हमारे लिये यह जरूरी था कि देहातों में जो चालास करोड़ के करोड़ जनता बसती है, उसका स्तर ऊंचा किया जाये, उसको आगे आने का अवसर दिया जाये, उसको भी आजादी का मोठा फल चखने का अवसर दिया जाये।

कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट का काम सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जितना काम होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है, जिस काम के लिये इसकी स्थापना की गई है, वह काम पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और जो उद्देश्य हमारा है, उसकी प्राप्ति नहीं हो रही है। सरकारी जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं हमारे यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में वे आदिवासियों के साथ उतनी ईमानदारी के साथ पेश नहीं आते हैं, जितनी ईमानदारी के साथ उन्हें पेश आना चाहिये। वे ईमानदारी के साथ अपना काम भी नहीं करते हैं। बहुत से अफसर तो ऐसे हैं जो कि आदिवासियों के साथ घृणा करते हैं। मैं संघाल परगना की बात कर रहा हूँ। वहाँ के आफिसर्स आदिवासियों का उन्नति नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार तो उनकी उन्नति करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील है, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोशिश करता है लेकिन आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधि होने की हैसियत से मैं कह देना

चाहता हूँ कि अफसर लोग उतनी कोशिश नहीं करते हैं जितनी। उनको करना चाहिये। सरकार के प्रयत्नों की मैं सराहना फिर किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह देखे कि संघाल परगना में जितने भी सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वे ईमानदारी के साथ काम करें। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी दशा में बहुत जल्दी सुधार हो सकता है। तब जितनी भी गरीब जनता है, हरिजन जनता है सभी का डिवेलेपमेंट हो सकता है। डिवेलेपमेंट का काम बहुत जरूरी है। आजादी के बाद भी अगर हमारे देश का डिवेलेपमेंट नहीं होता है तो हमारी आजादी अधूरी हो रहने वाली है, बेकार ही रहने वाली है। हर इंसान को आजादी का मोठा फल चखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये। हमारे देहात में बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि स्वराज्य तो मिला है लेकिन सुराज्य नहीं मिला है। आपको चाहिये कि उनके लिये आप सुराज्य का प्रबन्ध करें।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जो डिवेलेपमेंट आफिसर वगैरह होते हैं, वे वहाँ की भाषा को नहीं समझते हैं। वहाँ की भाषा बिल्कुल अलग है। जब तक वे वहाँ की भाषा समझ या बोल नहीं सकते हैं तब तक डिवेलेपमेंट का काम किसी भी हालत में नहीं हो सकता है। बड़े बड़े विद्वानों का यह कहना है कि अगर किसी का आप डिवेलेपमेंट करना चाहते हैं, किसी इलाके का डिवेलेपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर जो लोग रहते हैं, सब से पहले आपको उनकी भाषा को सीखना चाहिये। संघाल परगना में संघाली भाषा बोली और समझी जाती है। अंग्रेजी के वक्त में वहाँ पर संघाली पढ़ाई जाती थी। आज हमारी सरकार की तरफ से वहाँ जो अफसर हैं, उनको संघाली सिखाई जा रही है और इसके आदेश भी दे दिये गये हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ यह चीज कागजों तक ही सीमित है, अमल में नहीं आती है। येरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ जो

[ श्री मरंडा ]

अफसर हैं, उन में संथाल भाषा साखने के लिये विशेष जोश भरा जाना चाहिये। अगर वे इस भाषा को साख लेते हैं तो डिवेलपमेंट का काम बहुत आसान हो सकता है।

अब मैं जो सहायता इन डिवेलपमेंट के कामों में दी जाती है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां पर दो तान किस्म की मिट्टी पाई जाती है। एक काला मिट्टी होता है जिसको हमारे यहां करारो मिट्टी बोलते हैं। इस मिट्टी में जब कुआं खोदा जाता है तो मिट्टी नीचे घसत जाती है। इस मिट्टी को निकालने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है। आप कह देते हैं कि पचास फीसदी रुपया आप देंगे। बाकी रुपया वे अपने पास से खर्च करें। अब आप देखें कि जिन लोगों को इस सहायता से लाभ उठाना होता है, उनका खर्च कितना होता है। पहले तो उनको ज्यादा पैसा कुएं की खुदाई पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। फिर उनको कई मर्तबा ब्लाक में आना जाना पड़ता है और इसमें उनका कितना हो पैसा खर्च हो जाता है। एक बार जब वे जाते हैं तो उनको कह दिया जाता है कि इंजीनियर साहब नहीं हैं, दूसरी बार जब वे जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि ओवरसायर साहब नहीं हैं, तिसरी बार कह दिया जाता है कि बड़ा बाबू नहीं है। इस तरह से उनको अनेकों बार दफ्तर के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। इस सब के अलावा जो उनको रिडवत देना पड़ता है, वह अलग है। जब भी उनको रुपया मिलता है तो उनको ओवरसायर को पांच रुपया सैकड़ा देना पड़ता है, इंजीनियर को पन्द्रह रुपया सैकड़ा देना पड़ता है। बिना पैसा दिये उनका कोई काम बनता ही नहीं है। जो आपका स्कोमज है, वे कागजों पर तो बहुत सुन्दर दिखाई देते हैं, लेकिन जो उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन है वह ठीक नहीं होता है, जो हैरानी लोगों को उठाने पड़ती है, वह कम नहीं होता है, जो पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है किसी सहायता को प्राप्त करने के

लिये वह कम नहीं होता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जब तक आप भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त नहीं करते हैं, देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। भ्रष्टाचार का रोग बड़ा भारी रोग है और इसका कोई न कोई इलाज होना चाहिये। जिस तरह से शरीर में कोढ़ हो जाता है, उसी तरह से यह देश रूपां शरीर पर कोढ़ के समान है। यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है, कम नहीं हो रहा है। अगर इसका जल्दी इलाज न किया गया तो सारा शरीर कोढ़ से भर जायेगा। सभी इस भ्रष्टाचार से भली भांति परिचित हैं। इसके बारे में यहां काफी हल्ला भी होता है। लेकिन इसका कोई इलाज आज तक तो हुआ नजर नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से इसको रोका जायगा। गरीब जनता का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मैं सही सही बात आपके सामने रखता हूं। भ्रष्टाचार आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ता जा रहा है। इनको नष्ट करने के लिये आपको तरफ से विशेष कोशिश होनी चाहिये। अगर यह बना रहता है तो हमारा डिवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है और न ही हमारा कोई काम आगे बढ़ सकता है।

संथाल परगना में सोसाइटीज गांव गांव में खोला जा रहा है। लेकिन वे सभी नाम के लिये हैं। खोला जा रहा है क्योंकि सोसाइटी खोलने के जो सिद्धांत हैं, उन से जनता को परिचित नहीं कराया जाता है। जनता को पता ही नहीं होता है कि किस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये इन सोसाइटीज का स्थापना हो रहा है और उनको इनसे क्या लाभ होने वाला है। सोसाइटीज का महत्व आजाद भारत में बहुत अधिक है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। इसके जरिये से हम भारत की गरीब जनता को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं। महाजन के चंगुल से उसको छटाकारा दिला सकते हैं। इन सोसाइटीज की स्थापना की सरकार की तरफ से जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है वह सराहनीय है। लेकिन जो इन सोसाइ-

टीज के सिद्धांत हैं, उनसे जनता तथा इन सोसाइटीज के पदाधिकारियों को भलो प्रकार से परिचित होना चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे यहां को जनता को केवल इतना ही जानता हूं कि किस तरह से रुपया लिया जाना है और किस तरह से जो कर्ज लिया गया है, उसको वापिस देना है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन सोसाइटीज के सिद्धांतों को गांव गांव में अच्छा तरह से लोगों को समझाया जाये ताकि लोग समझें कि इनसे उनका ही लाभ होने वाला है और वे उनको कामयाब बनायें।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सोसाइटी के जो मंत्र होते हैं या सभापति होते हैं या मੈम्बर होते हैं, उनको भी समय समय पर ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिये और उनको बताते रहना चाहिये कि ये ये सिद्धांत हैं और इस इस तरह से इनको चलाया जाये। हमारे यहां जो ब्लाक स्टाफ है, वह कागजों पर तो सोसाइटी का स्थापना कर देता है लेकिन किस तरह से इसको चलाया जाना है और किस तरह से रिकार्ड मेंटेन किया जाना है, इसका उसको पता है नहीं होता है। दुनिया भर का स्टाफ आपने जमा कर रखा है। आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको सहा ट्रेनिंग दें।

जापानी तरीके से भ्रान्त की पैदावार, धान की पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात भी होती है। जो ब्लाक स्टाफ है वह सूट बूट पहन करके चक्कर लगाता फिरता है, धूमता फिरता रहता है, लेकिन किस तरह से जापानी तरीके से उपज को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इसको सही सही और ठीक तरीके से लोगों को नहीं बताता है। बी० एल० डब्ल्यू या सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ जो होता है वह जब वर्षा होती है तो रस्सी ले कर जाता है और जहां लोग रोपते हैं, वहां उन से कहता है, कि जापानी तरीके से रोपो, हम रस्सी खींचते हैं, तुम जापानी ढंग से नापो। इस तरह से लोगों की समझ में यह जापानी

तरीका आता नहीं है। यह काम हमेशा चलना चाहिये। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि तरीका कैसा है यह लोगों को समझाना चाहिए लोगों को यह बतलाना चाहिये कि जापानी तरीके से रोपने से यह फायदा है, यह सुविधा है अर्थात् जापानी सिद्धांत जो धान लगाने का है उस को जारी रखना चाहिये। मेरा पूरा यकीन है कि जो भी जापानी तरीके से धान नहीं लगाता वह कोई भी मदद नहीं कर सकता है धान की उपज में। बिना इस के धान की उपज में काफी वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती है इस लिए जनता को इस के बारे में पूरी तरह समझना चाहिये। जब ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लोग समझेंगे और भ्रान्त की वृद्धि होगी।

16 hrs.

हमारा संघाल परगना जो है उस के विकास के लिए बहुत कहां जाता है। वह एक आदिवासी एरिया है और वहां के लिए ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। उन ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए मैं सरकार की सलाहना करता हूं लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कोई खास काम नहीं हो रहा है। जिस तरह से पहले सारा काम हुआ करता था उसी तरह से आज भी हो रहा है। ट्राइबल प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो भी योजनाएँ बनती हैं वे छोटे छोटे नदी नालों तक ही सीमित रहती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटी योजनाओं से आप कोई बड़ा काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी स्कैम्स के बिना हमारा फायदा नहीं हो सकता है और सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये कि किस तरह से क्षेत्र को उन्नति हो सकती है।

आज हमारे हर एक किसान का आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारी आजादी बहुत कमजोर है। इसलिए हर एक किसान को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि हमारी आजादी मजबूत हो। जिस तरह से हमारे जवान लड़ रहे हैं और अपनी जान दे रहे हैं उसी तरह से हमारे किसान भी आगे बढ़ेंगे। वे भी जान से काम कर रहे हैं। वे कड़ी धूप

[ श्री मरंडी ]

और भरी बरसात में परिश्रम करते हैं । इसलिए उन के काम में उन की मदद की जानी चाहिये ताकि उन की उन्नति हो सके और देश की उन्नति हो सके ।

**Mr. Speaer:** Shri Ram Chander Veerapa..Absent. Shri Mehrotra.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not call Shri Malhotra but Shri Mehrotra.

**श्री वज्र बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका मुझे दिया । सामुदायिक विकास विभाग की ओर से जिस प्रकार से देहातों में काम हुआ है अगर उस को क्रान्तिकारी काम कहा जाय तो अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी । लेकिन इतने बड़े क्रान्तिकारी काम को देश के कई लाख फैले हुए गांवों में जो काम इस विभाग ने किया है उस को देखते हुए भी अगर कोई न देखना चाहे तो उस को नहीं दिखाया जा सकता है । अगर कोई आदमी मक्कर कर के सोने का बहाना करे और उस को कोई जगाना चाहे तो वह उस को जगा नहीं सकता । इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक लतीफा याद आता है जिस को मैं आप के सामने अर्ज करूंगा । एक बार बादशाह अकबर ने बीरबल से कहा कि हमारे राज्य में जो आदमी आंखें होते हुए भी नहीं देख सकते उन की एक फेहरिस्त बना लाओ । बीरबल ने कहा, बहुत अच्छा, जहांपनाह, मैं तैयार कर दूंगा । दूसरे दिन बीरबल एक पेड़ के नीचे चारपाई डाल कर बैठे गये । उधर से शहर का कोतवाल निकला तो उस ने बीरबल से पूछा कि बीरबल, यहां क्या कर रहे हो ? बीरबल ने कहा सब ठीक है, तुम जाओ । बीरबल ने वहां पर एक क्लंक को बिठा लिया था उस से उन्होंने कहा कि कोतवाल का नाम लिख लो । उस के बाद अमीर खुसरो वहां से निकले, उन्होंने भी कहा कि बीरबल, यह क्या कर रहे हो ? बीरबल ने कहा,

आदाब अर्ज है, सब ठीक है, और क्लंक से कहा कि उन का नाम भी लिख ले । किस्सा कोताह, बादशाह अकबर भी उधर से निकले तो उन्होंने भी उसी तरह से पूछा । उन का नाम भी फेहरिस्त में लिख लिया गया । दूसरे दिन दरबार में अकबर ने बीरबल से पूछा कि क्या वह फेहरिस्त तैयार हुई ? बीरबल ने कहा जी हां, जहांपनाह और फेहरिस्त उन को दे दी । फेहरिस्त में अकबर ने देखा कि उन का नाम भी अर्थों में लिखा हुआ है तो पूछा कि यह कैसी फेहरिस्त है ? बीरबल ने कहा कि आप देख रहे थे कि कुछ नहीं कर रहा था फिर भी आपने पूछा क्या कर रहा हूँ । ठीक इसी तरह से कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट विभाग के काम को अगर देखते हुए भी कोई न देखना चाहे तो उस को दिखाया नहीं जा सकता । मैं दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि जिन देहातों में आने जाने के साधन भी नहीं थे वहां पर इस तरह से काम हुआ है कि उन गांवों की शक्ल ही बदल गई है । लोगों में एक प्रेरणा आई है, और उस प्रेरणा के द्वारा अपना निर्माण करने के लिये, अपना सुधार करने के लिये, अपनी शिक्षा का विस्तार करने के लिये, जो कुछ उन्होंने ने किया है वह एक निराली चीज है । आप इस बात को देखिये कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भी विकास योजनाएं लागू हुई, उन में ठोस काम हुआ । उन में आम तौर से जो काम हुआ वह श्रमदान के नाम से हुआ । उत्तर प्रदेश के उस वक्त के उषमन्त्री ठाकुर फूल सिंह जी ने श्रमदान करने की आवाज लगाई । नतीजा यह हुआ कि प्रत्येक ऐसे गांव को, जो बड़ी सड़क से दूर पड़ता था, जहां जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं था, उस गांव के लोगों ने अपने श्रमदान के द्वारा अपने गांव को बड़ी सड़क से जोड़ दिया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो साधन किसान को उपलब्ध होने चाहियें थे, एक तरह से सम्पर्क हो जाने से उपलब्ध होने लगे ।

बेचारे किसान को बड़ी मुश्किल से महाजनों से कर्ज मिला करता था, और वह भी बड़े ऊँचे व्याज पर। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों कायम हुई, सघन सहकार समितियों ने जो काम किया है उस के जरिए से किसानों को रुपया मिलता है। कहा जाता है कि बहुत रिश्वत चलती है। जरूर रिश्वत चलती है, मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन कहां रिश्वत नहीं चलती? और वह रिश्वत रोकी कैसे जा सकती है? क्या कानून बनाने से वह रिश्वत रुक सकती है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समाज का अभिशाप है जोकि धीरे धीरे दूर होगा, और तभी दूर होगा जब हम सतर्क होंगे उस के लिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारी सतर्कता से यह अभिशाप धीरे धीरे दूर होगा।

जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद यह आवश्यक था कि एक ऐसे विभाग का सृजन किया जाय, समाज की एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जाय जिस से जो अच्छे काम जमींदार के जरिये से होते थे उन को ठीक से अंजाम दिया जाता। मैं नहीं कहता कि जमींदार सब अच्छे काम ही करते थे, छोटे काम भी उन से होते थे, लेकिन छोटे मोटे झगड़े जमींदार की चौपाल में जा कर तय हो जाया करते थे। पंचायतें बनीं, न्याय पंचायतें बनीं, और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि प्रत्येक न्याय पंचायत में, अलावा उन थोड़ी सी पंचायतों के जिन के बारे में हमारे साथी ने कहा कि कुछ गुंडों का कब्जा हो गया है, बाकी पंचायतों में हजारों मुकदमे ऐसे होते हैं जिन में समझौता कर के लोगों का न्याय करवा दिया जाता है। एक तरह से इस से लाखों रुपये किसानों के बच जाते हैं। उन की परेशानी का समय बचता है।

राष्ट्रीय प्रसार सेवा क्षेत्र के जितने ब्लाक्स खुले, उन ब्लाक्स के जिन कार्यकर्ताओं के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं, वे बेकार हैं, मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ जब इस तरह की बात कही जाती है उन के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है। जो कार्यकर्ता देहातों के कोने कोने में पहुंच कर किसानों से यह बात मालूम करना चाहते हैं कि उन की आवश्यकतायें क्या क्या हैं, उन्हें कितना बीज चाहिये, कैसा बीज चाहिये, उन के पास सिंचाई के साधन हैं या नहीं हैं और उन को जुटाने में सहायता करते हैं, उन के लिये इस तरह की बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिये। देहातों में ग्राम तौर पर कंडों से रोटी बनाई जाती थी और खाद के काम में ग्रामे वाला गोबर जल जाया करता था, उस के लिये उन कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रेरणा दी, उन्होंने ने बतलाया कि किसानों को उस का उपयोग जलाने के लिये नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उन के खेतों के साथ जो परती मेड़ है उस की पटरी पर वे जंगल लगायें जोकि उन के जलने के काम आयें। साथ ही उन्होंने ने यह भी बतलाया कि अगर गोबर की कमी होती है तो वह हरी खाद उपजावें, कम्पोस्ट बनावें, कैमिकल वाली खाद लें जैसे कि अमोनियम सल्फेट है या दूसरी कैमिकल खाद है ताकि उस के जरिये से उन की उपज बढ़े। और उपज बढ़ी है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि उपज नहीं बढ़ी है, मैं समझता हूँ, वे अन्याय करते हैं और एक गलत बात कहते हैं। किसान के खेत में प्रति बीघा उपज बढ़ी है, और वह इसलिये बढ़ी है कि किसान को प्रेरणा मिली कि वह अपने खेत में खाद डाले, अच्छे अच्छे औजारों का इस्तेमाल करे और खेती की रखवाली करे। देहातों में जहां सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं वहां जापानी ढंग से धान की खेती की गई है और एक एक एकड़ में चालीस चालीस और पचास पचास मन के लगभग धान पैदा करने के बाद दूसरी फसलें भी काश्त-कार उस खेत से ले रहे हैं, कमी चना लेते हैं, कमी गेहूं लेते हैं और कमी मटर लेते हैं। इस प्रकार से उसी एक एकड़ की उपज करीब ६० मन तक हो जाती है जहां पर कि पहले एक एकड़ में मुश्किल से दस या बारह मन

[ श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा ]

होती थी । अगर सिंचाई की वजह से एक एकड़ की उपज ६० मन हो गई है तो क्या यह एक क्रांतिकारी कदम नहीं है ? आखिर इन बातों की तरफ से क्यों चश्मपोशी की जाती है ?

देहातों में जहां बेचारे हरिजनों को पीने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता था । आज गांव गांव में अनेकों कुओं का निर्माण हुआ है जिस से कि देहातों में रहने वाले लोगों को साफ पानी मिलने लगा है और उन का स्वास्थ्य ठीक होने लगा है, उन की औसत ज़िन्दगी बढ़ी है ।

पहले देहातों में चेचक का प्रकोप होता था और आम तौर पर लोग देवी देवता मना कर रह जाते थे । जानवरों में चेचक का प्रकोप होता था और आदर्श समझता था कि यह तो देवां लगा हैं । बड़ों संख्या में जानवर मरा करते थे लेकिन इन विकास योजनाओं का बदौलत आज जानवरों को वैक्सिनेट किया गया, जानवरों के चेचक के टीके लगाये गये और इस तरह से उनको चेचक का बांमार्रा से रक्षा की गई । बच्चों के लिये भी इस तरह का इन्तजाम है और विदेशों से रशिया आदि से, वैक्सान मंगा कर के चेचक का टीका लगाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है और वह काम बड़ी सरलता से हो रहा है ।

मैं माननीय मन्त्रों महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का ट्रेनिंग जब बी० एल० डब्ल्यूज० को दी गई है तो उनसे खास तौर से अगर केवल खेता का हा काम लिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा । जिस तरांके से यह बी० एल० डब्ल्यूज० काम करते थे हम उनको उसी तरह का काम करने के लिये आजाद रखें । खेता के काम में लगे हुए भी वे खास तौर पर किसानों की सुविधाओं का व्यवस्था करते हैं । किसानों को जो कर्ज दिया जाता है तो आप देखें कि

स्टेट बैंक से वो रुपया निकलता है वह बहुत महंगे ब्याज पर नहीं निकलता है लेकिन किसान के पास पहुंचते पहुंचते उस पर काफी मोटी ब्याज दर हो जाती है और किसान को ६०० फीसड़ तक मुद देना पड़ता है । सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिससे किसान को सस्ते ब्याज पर रुपया मिल सके और वह अपनी खेता की उन्नति करने के लिए अच्छे औजार और बैल खरोद सके । ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे तो जो काम शुरू किया गया है वह सफल होगा ।

मैं आपका ध्यान गोरक्षा की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ । देहातों में दूध की बड़ी कर्मा है और इसी लिए लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है । गोरक्षा के लिए तो कानून बन गया है लेकिन दूसरे दूध देने वाले जानवरों की रक्षा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैंने देखा है कि अच्छे भैंसों को वेटनरी डाक्टर का सर्टिफिकेट लेकर कत्ल कर दिया जाता है । पशु से उसकी खाल महंगी निकती है । जब पशुओं की इस तरह कमी हो जाएगी तो दूध की भी कमी हो जाएगी । फिर कैसे लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रह सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्रांज को पशुओं की रक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अर्भा पोल्ट्री के बारे में कहा गया कि उसका एक तमाशा बना रखा है । जब दिखाने का मौका होता है तो कहीं से मांग कर कुछ मुर्गियां दिखा दी जाती हैं । मैंने पिछले दिनों मैसूर में एक पोल्ट्री फार्म देखे जिनमें एक में २७ हजार तक मुर्गियां और उनके बच्चे थे । इसको जाल बट्टा कैसे कहा जा सकता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बात कैसे इस सदन में कही जाती है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मनुष्यों के लिए कह चुके, पशुओं के लिए कह चुके, पोल्ट्री के बारे में भी कह चुके अब खत्म कीजिए ।

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having a Welfare State as our objective. This Ministry of Community Development is, par excellence, the agency to create such a State. Its field of activities is so wide and so far-reaching that in order to build a truly Welfare State we must have this Ministry as long as our object lasts. We have to make this Ministry work with the earnestness, the efficiency and the service sense. This has to be done not merely by these three Ministers but all the entire population of the country concerned in this matter, namely, nearly 80 per cent of the population.

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This Ministry attracts to itself so much attention that there is a great deal of criticism directed towards it both within the House and outside the House. It is but natural. The task taken on hand is such a mighty work, its fulfilment is so eagerly awaited that people criticise it because they are impatient of the delay in achieving of its objectives. In fact, when this Ministry fulfils its promises, we will have attained the very objective which we have in our mind, namely, the Welfare State. So, this Ministry's period of service is not going to be one year or two years. It is impossible to achieve this objective within such a short time. Maybe, we take decades.

Another beneficent aspect that is being taken on hand and is being implemented with all earnestness is that of its cooperative branch.

I have been advocating on many a platform that the extreme type of capitalism entails what is called the exploiting tendencies and the extreme type of a socialist state curtails our liberties and makes life impossible. Between these two extremes, the co-

operative way of living is the best solution, not merely between the two extremes, but for the ultimate establishment of peace and happiness on this earth. These co-operative enterprise sometimes falls into evil hands. It gains odium; it gains notoriety. The real remedy is to find out properly trained personnel who are known to be honest, who are known to be patriotic; and to harness their services to the proper working of this department. In our anxiety to grow statistics, we should not spend too much money all of a sudden. We should not start too many societies all of a sudden. We should be cautious. As and when we gain a firm foothold on the basis of honest service, we should go on increasing. In these days of statistics, many of us, much more so, the Ministers and departmental heads have become statistics-conscious. They want to show on paper through statistics what progress they have achieved. It is this anxiety that many a time leads us to err, leads us to waste, leads us to get a lot of criticism levelled against our heads.

This co-operative way has to be so well developed with the faith that it is the ultimate solution not merely to check inflation, to check rising prices, but to do what is called social justice. I want to place a new suggestion. Sometimes, I do.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** But, most of the time, it is not accepted. Everything said and done, it is not the rule, it is not the Government, it is not the department that by itself achieves results. Everything said and done, it is the human beings who are implementing these things that matter. We recruit gram sevaks and various other social workers. Ten years ago,—my hon. friend the Minister Shri S. K. Dey knows it—I sponsored an idea in the State in which I was working that University stu-



[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

dents must be conferred their degrees in the Convocation only after they have served the nation one year freely and patriotically. That is called Free national service. I am glad to note that subsequently the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission have taken up that idea. They are finding it difficult to work it because of monetary considerations. I would request my friend the hon. Minister to plead with the authorities concerned and if possible with the Prime Minister to direct all the University students who are required to work free on the basis of service for a year into the Community Project field. Those students who come out with flying colours in this field of service must be recruited to other services subsequently. Whoever is found fit in this department of national service must be recruited to further services. There must be that incentive. We now recruit through the Public Service Commission people who have passed examinations obtaining ranks. All that these ranks tests prove is capacity to retain things in mind, memory. Their sense of service is not tested. Their honesty is not tested. Their efficiency is not tested. Our State has not been able to get that cadre of service which would effectively implement the social pattern of society we have in view or the welfare society we have in view because the personnel that are working towards this end are not mentally equipped for it.

This morning, the Prime Minister was speaking about it. Certain Ministers and Members of this House are thinking very hard as to what the alternative system of Government service is which will be able to give us a set of people who will very effectively and speedily implement this idea of a welfare State or a socialist society. So long as ability to serve and honesty of purpose are not taken as the criteria but merely the marks

obtained in an examination, we shall not be able to build such a society. Therefore, whoever works in the field of community development service,—either the employees therein, or the student population that may subsequently be inducted into it—must have priority so far as recruitment by the Public Service Commission is concerned. It is this incentive and it is this prospect that will give them that type of zeal which will make them work honestly and effectively. That will make a career for them subsequently and we would have obtained effective service for these projects.

I have got only one more point, and I shall make that point with your indulgence and then conclude. In the report that has been given to us, they have prominently mentioned the development of agriculture. They have stated therein:

“During this decade there has been significant improvement in the use of fertilisers, compost, improved seeds and in training of farmers in better techniques. On an average, more than 1000 progressive farmers were trained per block; 7000 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 2800 maunds of improved seeds....”.

On page 38 they have given the figures in regard to the number of compost pits dug during the year 1960-61. In the achievements column, they say that the number of compost pits dug during the year 1960-61 is 28, 63, 200. I miss the figures here about how much manure in terms of maunds or tons from these pits were distributed. As we all know, pits are dug everywhere. That in itself is not an achievement of the objective. How much compost manure was distributed to the ryots? That is the thing that matters. I have not been able to trace those

figures. I hope the hon. Minister in the course of his reply will be able to answer this point.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** We do not maintain those figures.

**Shri Hanumanthalya:** The hon. Minister can say that later.

Delhi which is the capital city must be an example for all other cities, in the matter of implementing all these schemes. But I have found a very strange thing here in this season of spring. Whenever I come out of my bungalow I see a lot of smoke coming up in every road in New Delhi. Dried leaves are being burnt. I also live in another city called Bangalore. There also avenue trees, but we do not burn dried leaves in this manner there. We make manure out of it; the municipality gathers the leaves and puts them in manure pits. But, here in Delhi and in New Delhi, I find that before the very houses of the Ministers, Parliament Members, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and so many other secretaries, this smoke rising all the time, polluting the air. I may call it out of date. And if I say that it is not a very civilised way of dealing with these things, I hope the hon. Ministers will excuse me. I have been seeing these things. I have come fresh to this House. There are many things in Delhi which are not rectified. But all of us rush a thousand miles to villages or towns to preach to them how to manufacture compost, how to distribute it, how to do this and that. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has jurisdiction over this matter.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** No jurisdiction.

**Shri Hanumanthalya:** I wish he would get it.

**The Minister of Community Development and co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** No urban community development programmes.

**Shri Hanumanthalya:** In any case, it is a matter of, I must say, shame that we should create this insanitary condition on all New Delhi roads instead of using those leaves for compost purposes. I hope the concerned authorities, whether it is this Ministry or any other Ministry, will take note of it. If it is not taken up like that, I am sure that the very dynamic personality that we have in Shri Dey will see to it that the concerned authority—even if he is not connected with it—will be persuaded by him to act in a civilised manner.

**श्री तन सिंह (बाड़मेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन के दृष्टिकोण से चाहे किसी तरह की प्रणाली अपनायी जाये तो उसमें किसी न किसी तरीके से कोई न कोई दोष भ्रयवा कुछ न कुछ उसके लाभ होंगे। मारे देश ने जनतन्त्रीय परम्परा को अपनाया है और यह निश्चित बात है कि जिन प्रणाली को हमने अपनाया है उसमें लाभ सबसे अधिक है और दोष सबसे कम है। अब एक बार जब हम किसी शासन प्रणाली को अपनाते हैं तो जहाँ उसका फायदा हम लेना चाहते हैं तो उसके साथ साथ उसकी कुछ बुराइयों और बुराइयों से पैदा होने वाले परिणामों को भी भोगने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिए। यदि पंचायत या पंचायती प्रथा और शासन सत्ता के विकेंद्रिकरण का सैद्धान्तिक रूप से विरोध किया जाये तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मूल रूप से इस प्रकार की जनतन्त्रीय शासन प्रणाली के विरुद्ध बात करते हैं और यदि इस जनतन्त्रीय प्रणाली का एक दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से विरोध किया जाता है कि इसमें झगड़ा चलना है, पार्टीबाज़ी होती है और भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है तो मैं समझता

[ श्री तन सिंह ]

हूँ कि यह वास्तव में सही दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। यदि हम यह चाहते हैं कि पालिटिक्स गांवों में न जाय तो फिर यह पालिटिक्स है किस मर्ज की दवा ? यह बात जरूर है कि वहां गांवों के स्तर पर जो लोग परस्पर बैठ कर बातचीत करते हैं और एक दूसरे से विवाद आदि करते हैं तो वे उतना अच्छा भाषा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं जितना अच्छा भाषा और शब्द हम लोग यहां बैठ कर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यह जरूर है कि हमारे पास कुछ शब्द अच्छे हैं, कुछ भाषा अच्छा है इसलिए हम अच्छे शब्दों में वह बात कहते हैं। उनके पास साधारण भाषा है इसलिए वह अपना बातें जरा मूढ़फट शब्दों में कहते हैं। फर्क और कुछ नहीं है। अन्तर केवल यही है कि जहां हमने कुछ अच्छी भाषा सीख ली है वहां उनके पास उतना अच्छा भाषा नहीं है।

जहां तक सहकारिता व सामुदायिक विकास विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है तो भ्रष्टाचार तो अब एक प्रकार से सरकारी शिष्टाचार हो गया है और यदि इसके लिए ग्राम पंचायतों को दोष ठहराया जाय और इस आधार पर सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीयकरण का विरोध किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक नहीं होगा। विकेन्द्रीयकरण बंद करने पर भी भ्रष्टाचार बंद नहीं होगा अतः इसके लिए विकेन्द्रीयकरण को दोष ठहराना उचित नहीं होगा। भ्रष्टाचार तो शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक फैला हुआ है और यदि इसको मिटाना है तो उसका रास्ता दूसरा है। उसके लिए हमें सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे और नये रास्ते अपनाने होंगे तभी यह रिश्ता व भ्रष्टाचार हमारे बीच में से मिट सकता है। विकेन्द्रीयकरण का विरोध करने मात्र से भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिट सकता है। अगर सही रूप में देखा जाय और जो कुछ बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कही गयी हैं उनको ध्यानपूर्वक गौर किया जाये तो मेरा खयाल है कि हमारे इस देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति इस विकेन्द्रीयकरण के सैद्धान्तिक रूप में विरुद्ध नहीं है। जो कुछ उसके परिणाम दिखाई देते हैं

वह उसके सही रूप में कार्य न करने के कारण है। इसके लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता राजनीतिक शिक्षण की है। राजनीतिक शिक्षण न तो हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां दे पा रही हैं और न हम स्वयं दे पा रहे हैं। जिस तरीके से राजनीतिज्ञ चाहते हैं कि राजनीति उनके इच्छानुसार धर उधर मोड़ खाये और दूसरों को मोड़े इस तरह के हमारे यहां बहुत से पोलिटिकल इंजीनियर्स हैं दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जहां कुछ काम करने की आवश्यकता होती है और लोगों को राजनीतिक शिक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है वहां वे कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं। जब नीचे से विलेज लेवल पर लीडरशिप तैयार होती है तब उनको एक प्रकार की बोखलाहट होती है कि इनको हम क्यों सत्ता दें। यदि हम जनतन्त्र को एक प्रणाली के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं तो हमें उन्हें भी उतनी ही सत्ता देनी चाहिये जितनी कि हम उन्हें दे सकते हैं और उस पर कम से कम अंकुश रखा जाना चाहिये।

अब यहां एक बात कही जाती है कि बी० डी० ओ० जहां योग्य होते हैं वहां वह अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं तो मैंने तो यही देखा है कि जहां पर ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच योग्य होते हैं वह बी० डी० ओ० खामोश बैठे रहते हैं। यह तो योग्यता का प्रश्न है। अगर किसी स्थान पर उस से भी योग्य आदमी होता है तो वह नौकर शाही को भी अपने हाथ ले कर और उस की योग्यता का फायदा उठा कर काम करता है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो तस्वीर खींची है, वास्तव में वह तस्वीर का एक पक्ष है। हमें उस के दूसरे पक्ष को भी देखना चाहिये। जहां वास्तव में योग्यता होगी उस को भी स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों के शिक्षण का बहुत महत्व है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पंचायतों की ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये और उन को गाइड किया जाये।

मम खद के माद कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार गांवों और शहरों को एक धरातल पर नहीं रख रही है। अगर शहर में एक हास्पिटल खुलता है, तो हम यह मांग नहीं करेंगे कि शहर वाले उस की बिल्डिंग बना कर दें। हम यह भी नहीं कहेंगे कि पानी की किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में शहर के लोग मिल कर इतना कान्ट्रीव्यूशन करें। लेकिन गांव में अगर हम एक छोटा सा ऑफिस भी खोलेंगे, तो कहेंगे कि ३३ परसेंट पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन करना पड़ेगा और तभी सरकार ६७ परसेंट देगी।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** ५० परसेंट पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन मांगा जाता है।

**श्री तन सिंह**। ५० परसेंट भी है और ३३ परसेंट भी है। दोनों तरह की व्यवस्था है।

जहां तक पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन के सिद्धांत का प्रश्न है, मुझे उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन वह सिद्धांत शहरों में भी लागू किया जायेगा। हम भय जानते हैं कि शहरों में यह काम चलने का नहीं है, लेकिन गांवों में वह चल सकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि वहां पर उन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, लोग जागरूक हैं और चाहते हैं कि ये चीजें हमारे यहाँ हों। इस लिये वे लोग आगे बढ़ कर पैसे और अन्य प्रकार की मदद करते हैं। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि शहरों और गांवों की अलग अलग क्लॉसिज बना दी जायें। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि शहरों और गांवों के उठते हुए भेद को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये और दोनों पर एक ही सिद्धांत लागू करना चाहिये।

सरकार केवल गांवों में ही सत्ता का वि-केन्द्रीकरण करना चाहती है। मेरे विचार में शहरों की म्युनिसिपैलिटीज में भी इस प्रकार का प्रयोग होना चाहिये। जब हम जन तन्त्र को एक सिद्धांत के रूप में, एक शासन-प्रणाली के रूप में मानते हैं, तो इस बारे में

गम्भीरता से विचार कर के आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये।

जहां तक पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन का सम्बन्ध है, प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जनता का सहयोग, चाहे वह मैन्युअल लेबर के रूप में हो और चाहे किसी अन्य रूप में, ३४.६ प्रतिशत था, लेकिन १९५६-५७ में ४०.८ प्रतिशत और १९६०-६१ में ५५.४ प्रतिशत हो गया। मेरे दृष्टिकोण से जन-सहयोग के घटने का कारण यह है कि जनता को यह विश्वास नहीं हो पा रहा है कि ये योजनाएँ वास्तव में उन के द्वारा ही प्रस्तावित की गई हैं। बल्कि योजनाओं का निर्माण या बजट का एलाटमेंट एक ढंग से होता है और गांवों की आवश्यकताएं और मांगें दूसरे ढंग की होती हैं। इस का नतीजा यह है कि बहुत सा रुपया लेप्त हो जाता है, लेकिन चूंकि उस रुपये को खर्च करना पड़ता है, इस लिये कोई दूसरे काम तैयार किये जाते हैं और वह रुपया उन पर खर्च किया जाता है।

जिस तरह से हम पंचायतों के द्वारा नेतृत्व को निम्न से निम्न, नीचे से नीचे, स्तर से उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, उसी तरह से योजनाओं को भी नीचे से नीचे स्तर से उत्पन्न करना चाहिये और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। अगर हम जनता के पहुँचाएँ और उस के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रख कर काम करेंगे, तो हमें गांवों की प्रगति और विकास करने में अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी।

मेने बहुत संक्षेप में अपने विचार आगे के सामने रखे हैं। मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभनानी** : जनाब बिन्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब हम सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ मोसाइटी की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं और हमने यह प्रहद किया है कि हम इस मुल्क को एक जम्हूरी मुल्क बनायेंगे, जिस में हर एक बाशिन्दे को मुसामी हुकूम हासिल होगा, तब उस

## [श्री समनानी]

सूरत में कम्यूनटी डेवलपमेंट और को-आपरेशन की मुखालफत का मतलब यह है कि हम ने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का जो तसव्वुर अपने सामने रखा है और उसको कायम करने का अहद बांधा है, उस की सिरें से मुखालफत की जाये। गुजिश्ता थोड़े से अरसे में इस महकमें में जो कुछ किया है, वह काबिले-तारीफ है। हमारे एक दोस्त ने सही कहा है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे जो काम है, वह काफी मुश्किल है। वह न सिर्फ इस लिहाज से मुश्किल है कि उस ने हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में रहने वाले उन लोगों तक पहुँचना है, जिन को आज तक पढ़ाई का एक लफ्ज भी पढ़ना नसीब नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इस लिए भी मुश्किल है कि यह सब्जेक्ट कन्फ्रेंट लिस्ट में है और मरकजी बजारत ही इस में कारमुख्तार नहीं कि वह जो कुछ चाहे, स्टेट्स से करा ले, या यहां कुछ कानून बना कर तमाम स्टेट्स से मनवा ले। बल्कि हर एक स्टेट का अपना अपना को-आपरेशन एक्ट है, पंचायतों के मुताल्लिक उनका अपना अपना तरीका है। कई स्टेट्स ने पंचायती राज्य को एक ढंग से अपनाया है और कई ने दूसरे ढंग से अपनाया है।

मुझे यह कहने में कोई आर नहीं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने और बिलखसू श्री एस० के० डे० और उन के साथियों ने को-आपरेशन की तहरीक को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इस तहरीक से मेरा गहरा ताल्लुक है और मैं ने छोटी से लेकर बड़ी सोसायटीज में अपना आज़िज़ाना और मुअ्र बांना हिस्सा अदा किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सूचना ग़लत है कि सिर्फ़ यहां पर नुक्ता-चीनी करने से ही इस तहरीक को और ज़्यादा बढ़ावा मिलेगा। हम को इस बात का जायज़ा लेना होगा कि ज्यों ज्यों यह तहरीक आगे बढ़ रही है, त्यों त्यों इसके मुख़ालिफ़ अनासिर, ऐसे अनासिर जो को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिन्ग के नाम से रूठ कर अपने पेयरेट बाडी को छोड़

कर आपोजीशन बैचिज़ पर जो बैठे हैं ऐसे लोग, जिन के मुफ़ाद बिल्कुल सीधे टकरा गए हैं, दिन-ब-दिन मुनज़्जम होते जा रहे हैं।

इस वक़्त एक तरफ़ तो यह कहा जाता है कि को-आपरेटिव तरहरीक या को-आपरेशन की मरकजी बजारत तमाम गवर्नमेंट पर छाई जा रही है और को-आपरेटिव वाले यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में होने वाला हर एक काम को-आपरेटिव के दायरा-ए-अख़्त्यार में आ जाए और दूसरी तरफ़ अमलन तज़ुर्बा यह बताता है कि को-आपरेटिव को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हर कदम पर एक बहुत बड़ी रुकावट सामने आती है। अगर मैं यह मिसाल दूँ, तो नामुनासिब नहीं होगा, कि को-आपरेटिव की तहरीक की हैसियत इस वक़्त किसी ख़ानदान के उस होनहार और लायक़ लड़के की सी है जो लायक़ परवरिश पा रहा है और जिस के ज़िन्दा रहने, बढ़ने और बड़ा होने पर ख़ानदान के नाम और उस की रवायत के ज़िन्दा रहने का इन्हसार है। माँ-बाप उस लड़के को पाल रहे हैं और उस को ज़िन्दा रखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग यह समझते हैं कि अगर यह लड़का ज़िन्दा रहा, तो वह इस ख़ानदान की जायदाद को सम्भाल लेगा और इस ख़ानदान की, रवायत को ज़िन्दा रख कर आगे बढ़ायेगा इस लिए इस ख़ानदान को ख़त्म करने के के लिये इस लड़के को ख़त्म किया जाये। वे लोग उस लड़के के मुशीर, डाक्टर और दोस्त बन कर उसकी ख़ुराक और दवाओं में ज़हर भर रहे हैं, ताकि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उस लड़के को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये, हालाँकि बज़ाहिर ऐसे लोग उस ख़ानदान के लाडले और उस लड़के के दोस्त भी बने हुए हैं।

को-आपरेटिव तहरीक पर जो हमला है, वह सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी पर हमला है, सोसायटीज के उस निज़ाम पर हमला है, जो कि ग़रीब को वह हक़ दिलवाना

चाहता है, जो आज तक उस को नहीं दिया गया है। एक तरफ तो मोहतरिम प्रो० रंगा जैसी हसती इस बात पर नाराज हैं कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इस हद तक छाई जा रही है कि वह चाहती है कि अगर दूसरे मिनिस्टर सांस भी लें, तो इस मिनिस्ट्री से पूछ कर लें और दूसरी तरफ बाकायदागी से एक ऐसी मुहिम चलाई जा रही है कि जहां भी को-अपरेटिव का काम आया, वहां रुकावट डाली जाये। मुझे यह कहने में कोई आर नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट की सांझी जम्मेदारी होते हुए भी गवर्नमेंट के अपने ही महकमों में ऐसे अनासिर की कमी नहीं है, जो को-अपरेशन के नाम से चिढ़ जाते हैं, तंग आ जाते हैं और फाइल उठा कर फक देते हैं और को-अपरेशन तहरीक का वही हाल होता है

जाहिद तंग नज़र ने हमें काफिर जाना काफिर समझता है कि मुसलमान हूं मैं

रंगा साहब को यह शिकायत है कि कोप्रो-प्रेशन सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर छा गई है और कोप्रोप्रेटज को यह शिकायत है कि हमारी कोई मुनता नहीं है, हम जायें तो कहाँ जायें।

एमरजेंसी का इस मुल्क में ऐलान हुआ। सब से जरूरी चीज जो इस एमरजेंसी में करनी थी वह प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने की थी। कंज्यूमर स्टोर्ज का आइडिया सामने लाया गया। उसको बाकायदा मंजूरी दी गई। कंज्यूमर स्टोर्ज को किस हद तक हम आगे बढ़ा सके हैं, इसका जवाब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछूंगा।

अप्रोजीशन वालों की तरफ से और दूसरों की तरफ से भी यह ताना दिया जाता है कि हंगामी हालात पैदा करके कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट एमरजेंसी अख्तयारात का नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर रही है। वह अप्रोजीशन को दबाना चाहती है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दबाना चाहती है, तजारत पेशा को दबाना चाहती

है। इस एमरजेंसी को ध्यान में रखते हुये और इसकी जो जरूरियात हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुये और प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने की जरूरत के बावजूद और इसके बावजूद भी कि जो कारखानेदार वे हैं, सोर्स से कोप्रो-प्रेटिज को चीज देंगे, आज तक कितनी इसमें कामयाबी हासिल हुई है, इसको मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूंगा। जो कामयाबी मिली है, उसकी एक मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूं। टैक्सटाइल मिलज के पास जो मुनो कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ था, लाखों गांठ कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ था, उसको उन्होंने इनको आफर कर दिया कि ले जाओ, कोप्रोप्रेटिज में रख दो, ऐसी चीज जो हमेशा मिल सकती है उनको रख दो किसी तरफ से भी कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं मिल सकी जिसे कोप्रोप्रेटिव तहरीक को बढ़ावा मिल सके या प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड किया जा सके और बड़े कारखानेदारों ने तमावन नहीं दिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खतम करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री समनानी : पांच मिनट तो अभी मैंने सिर्फ लिये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकते हैं। एक दो मिनट में आप खतम कर दें।

श्री समनानी : मुक्तसर तौर पर जो मुझे कहना है, वह अब मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं।

मैं दो चीजों पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं। आज जो कोप्रोप्रेटिव तहरीक की मुखालिफत हो रही है तो सिर्फ इसलिये कि अगर यह कामयाब हो जाती है तो जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, जो इजारेदार हैं, जो समाज और गरीब का खून चूसने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर एक तरह से रोक लग जायेगी। उसके लिये मैं एक मिसाल दूंगा। पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ मैं इसको साबित करने के लिये भी तैयार हूं। आज आप कहते हैं

[श्री समनानी]

कि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनकी लिस्टें लगाई जायें दूकानों पर। जो लिस्टें लगी हैं, उनमें एक ही चीज की कीमत अगर एक दूकान पर ६० नए पैसे लिखी हुई है तो उसी चीज की कीमत दूसरी दूकान पर एक रुपया लिखा हुई है। यह जो चीज है, इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री इम्पोर्ट के लाइसेंस देती है। शेविंग ब्रशिंग जिनका इम्पोर्ट बन्द हुए कितनी ही देर हो गई वे आज भी आपको दिल्ली की मार्केट में मिल जायेंगे उन पर मेड इन इंग्लैंड लिखा रहता है, लेकिन वे बनते यहाँ दिल्ली में हैं और उन पर मुहर मेड इन इंग्लैंड की लगा दी जाती है। ये ब्रश दिल्ली की हर दूकान पर बिकते हैं। अगर कोप्रोप्रेटिव तहरीक चल जाये और कामयाब हो जाये तो इस तरह की लूट नहीं मचाई जा सकती। अगर इस तरह की चीजों से मुल्क को बचाना है तो हमें कोप्रो-प्रेटिव तहरीक को मजबूत करना होगा और पूरा ताबुन भी देना होगा। यही एक तरीका है जिससे लूट खसोट करने वालों से अवाम को बचाया जा सकता है।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक हाई पावर कोप्रोडिनेटिंग कमेटी बननी चाहिये जिसमें बकायदा कांस्टीयूशन के फैसले के मुताबिक कोप्रोप्रेटिव सेंटर को मजबूत करने के लिये जराये तलाश करने के लिये इस मिनिस्ट्री को पूरा अधिकार हो।

श्री समनानी: جناب قیومی

سپیکر صاحب - جب ہم سوشلسٹ پیٹرن آف سوسائٹی کی طرف بڑھ رہے ہیں اور ہم نے یہ عہد کیا ہے کہ ہم اس ملک کو ایک جمہوری ملک بنائینگے - جس میں ہر ایک

باشلڈے کو مساوی حقوق حاصل ہونگے تب اس صورت میں کہدنتی قیوپلہمنت اور کوآپریشن کی مخالفت کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ ہم سوشلسٹ پیٹرن آف سوسائٹی کا جو تصور اپنے سامنے رکھا

ہے اور اس کو قائم کرنے کا عہد باندھا ہے -

اس کی سہ سے مخالفت کی جائے -

گوشہ تھوڑے سے عرصے میں اس

محصے نے جو کچھ کیا ہے وہ قابل

تعریف ہے - ہمارے ایک دوست نے

صیح کہا ہے کہ اس مسئلہ کے

ذہن جو کام ہے وہ کافی مشکل ہے -

وہ نہ صرف اس لحاظ سے مشکل ہے

کہ اس نے ملدوستان کے دیہات میں

دفعہ والے ان لوگوں تک پہنچنا ہے

جن کو آج تک پڑھائی کا ایک لفظ

بھی پڑھنا نصیب نہیں ہوا - بلکہ

اس لئے یہی مشکل ہے کہ یہ

سیجیکٹ کنگریٹ لسٹ میں ہے

اور مرکزی وزارت ہی اس میں

کارمختار نہیں کہ وہ جو کچھ چاہے

سٹیٹس سے کرائے یا یہاں کچھ

قانون بنا کر تمام سٹیٹس سے ملوالے -

بلکہ ہر ایک سٹیٹ کا اپنا اپنا

کوآپریشن ایکٹ ہے - پلچایتوں کے

متعلق ان کا اپنا اپنا طریقہ ہے -

اسی اسٹیٹس نے پلچایتی راج کو

ایک قہق سے اپنایا ہے اور کئی نے

دوسرے قہق سے اپنایا ہے - مجھے

یہ کہنے میں کوئی عار نہیں کہ اس

مسئلہ نے اوو بالخصوص سری ایس - کے - کے - اور انکے ساتھ

نے کوآپریشن کی تحریک کو آگے بڑھانے میں بہت بڑا کام کیا ہے۔ اس تحریک سے میرا گہرا تعلق ہے اور میں نے چھوٹی سے لے کر بڑی سوسائٹیز میں اپنا عملجوانہ اور مؤدبانہ حصہ ادا کیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ سوچنا غلط ہے کہ صرف یہاں پر نکتہ چینی کرنے سے ہی اس تحریک کو اور زیادہ بڑھاوا ملے گا۔ ہم کو اس بات کا جائزہ لینا ہوگا کہ جوں جوں یہ تحریک آگے بڑھ رہی ہے توں توں اس کے مخالف عناصر۔ ایسے عناصر جو کوآپریٹو فارملنگ کے نام سے روٹے کر اپنی پیمزنت باقی کو چھوڑ کر آپوزیشن بیمنچیز پر جا بیٹھے ہیں۔ ایسے لوگ جن کے مفاد بالکل سیدھے ٹکرا گئے ہیں دن بہ دن ملظم ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔

اس وقت ایک طرف تو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ کوآپریٹو تحریک یا کوآپریشن کی مرکزی وزارت تمام پوزیشنز پر جہانی جا رہی ہے اور کوآپریٹو والے یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان میں ہونے والا ہر ایک کام کوآپریٹو کے دائرہ اختیار میں آ جائے اور دوسری طرف عدلاً تجربہ یہ بتاتا ہے کہ کوآپریٹو کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے یہ قدم پر ایک بہت بڑی رکاوٹ سامنے آتی ہے۔ اگر میں یہ مثال دوں تو نامناسب نہیں ہوگا

کہ کوآپریٹو کی تحریک کی حتمیت اس وقت کسی خاندان کے اس ہونہار اور لائق لوگ کی سی ہے جو لائق ہے پرورش پارہا ہے اور جس نے زندہ رہنے۔ بڑھنے اور بڑھنے پر اس خاندان کے نام اور اسکی روایات کے زندہ رہنے کا انحصار ہے۔ ماں باپ اُس لوگ کو پال رہے ہیں اور اس کو زندہ رکھنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن کچھ لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اگر یہ لوگ زندہ رہا تو وہ اس خاندان کی حاداد کہ سمجھا لیتا اور اس خاندان کی روایات کو زندہ رکھکر آگے بڑھاتا۔ اس لئے اس خاندان کو ختم کرنے کے لئے اس لوگ کو ختم کیا جائے۔ وہ لوگ اس لوگ کے شہر۔ ڈاکٹر اور دوست بن کر اس کی خوراک اور دواؤں میں زمر بہر رہے ہیں تاکہ آہستہ آہستہ اس لوگ کو ختم کر دیا جائے حالانکہ بظاہر ایسے لوگ اس خاندان کے لائق اور اس لوگ کے دوست ہی بلے ہوئے ہیں۔ کوآپریٹو تحریک پر جو حملہ ہے وہ سوشلسٹک بہترین آف سوسائٹی پر حملہ ہے۔ سوسائٹی نے اس نظام پر حملہ ہے جو کہ غریب کو وہ حق دلوانا چاہتا ہے جو آج تک اس کو نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ ایک طرف تو محترم پروفیسر رنکا جیسی ہستی اس بات پر ناراض ہیں کہ یہ



[شری سلانی]

منسٹری اس حد تک چھائی جا رہی ہے کہ وہ چاہتی ہے کہ اگر دوسرے منسٹر سانس بھی لیں تو اس منسٹری سے پوچھ کر لیں اور دوسری طرف باقاعدگی کے ساتھ ایک ایسی مہم چلائی جا رہی ہے کہ جہاں بھی گواہیگو کا نام آیا - وہاں رپورٹ ڈالی جائے - مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی عار نہیں ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کی سائنچہ ذمہ داری ہوتے ہوئے بھی گورنمنٹ کے اپنے ہی محکموں میں ایسے عناصر کی کمی نہیں ہے - جو کوپریشن کے نام سے چڑھ جاتے ہیں - تلگ آ جاتے ہیں اور فائل اٹھا کر پھینک دیتے ہیں اور کوپریشن تحریک کا وہی حال ہوتا ہے -

زاهد تلگ نظر نے ہمیں کافر جانا

کافر - سمجھتا ہے کہ مسلمان ہوں میں

رنگا صاحب کو یہ شکیت ہے کہ کوپریشن سارے ہندوستان پر چھا گئی ہے اور کوپریٹوز کو یہ شکیت ہے کہ ہماری کوئی سلٹا نہیں ہے - ہم جائیں تو کہاں جائیں -

امرجلسی کا اس ملک میں اعلان ہوا - سب سے ضروری چیز جو اس امرجلسی میں کرتی تھی وہ پرائس لائن کو ہولڈ کرنے کی تھی - کلزیومر سگورز کا انڈیا سامنے لایا

گیا اس کو باقائدہ منظوری دی گئی - کلزیومر سگورز کو بس حد تک ہم آگے بڑھا سکے ہیں اس کا جواب میں منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھونگا -

اپوزیشن والوں کی طرف سے اور دوسروں کی طرف سے بھی یہ طعنہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہنگامی حالات پیدا کر کے کانگریس گورنمنٹ امرجلسی اختیارات کا ناجائز استعمال کر رہی ہے - وہ اپوزیشن کو دہانا چاہتی ہے - پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو دہانا چاہتی ہے تجارت ہمیشہ کو دہانا چاہتی ہے - اس امرجلسی کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے اور اسکی جو ضروریات ہیں ان کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے پوائس لائن کو ہولڈ کرنے کی ضرورت کے باوجود اور اس کے باوجود بھی کہ جو گارخانہ دار ہیں - وہ سروس سے کوپریٹوز کو چھڑیں دیں گے - آج تک کتنی اس میں کامیابی حاصل ہوئی ہے - اس کو میں منسٹر صاحب سے جاننا چاہونگا - جو کامیابی ملی ہے اس کی ایک مثال میں دینا چاہتا ہوں - ٹیکسٹائل ملز کے پاس جو ملوں کوڑا پڑا ہوا تھا - لاکھوں گنتہ کوڑا پڑا ہوا ہے - اسکو انہوں نے ان کو آفر کر دیا کہ لے جاؤ - کوپریٹوز میں رکھ دو - ایسی چھڑیں جو ہمیشہ مل سکتی ہیں انکو رکھ

دو - کسی طرف سے بھی کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں مل سکی جس سے کوآپریتو تحریک کو بڑھاوا مل سکے یا پرائس لائن کو ہولڈ کیا جا سکے - اور بڑے کارخانہ داروں نے تعاون نہیں دیا -

ایادھیکھس مہودے : اب آپ ختم کرنے کی کوشش کریں -

شری سلمانی : پانچ ملت تو ابھی میں نے صرف لئے ہیں -

ایادھیکھس مہودے : دس ملت سے زیادہ نہیں مل سکتے ہیں - ایک دو ملت میں آپ ختم کر دیں -

شری سلمانی : مستحضر طور پر جو مجھے کہنا ہے وہ اب میں آپکے سامنے رکھتا ہوں -

میں دو چیزوں پر روشنی ڈالنا چاہتا ہوں - آج کوآپریتو تحریک کی مخالفت ہو رہی ہے تو صرف اس لئے کہ اگر یہ کامیاب ہو جاتی ہے تو جو مذاافع خور ہیں - جو اجارہ دار ہیں - جو سماج اور غریب کا خون چوسنے والے لوگ ہیں - ان پر ایک طرح سے روک لگ جائیگی - اس کے لئے میں ایک مثال دیتا ہوں - ذمہ داری کے ساتھ میں اس کو ثابت کرنے کے لئے بھی تیار ہوں - آج آپ کہتے ہیں کہ جو ضروری چیزیں ہیں - ان کی لسٹیں دکانوں پر لگائی جائیں - جو لسٹیں لگی ہیں -

اب میں ایک ہی چیز کی قیمت اگر ایک دکان پر ساتھ لے پڑے لکھی ہوئی ہے تو اسی چیز کی قیمت دوسری دکان پر ایک روپے لکھی ہوئی ہے - یہ جو چیز ہے اس طرف آپکا دھیان جانا چاہئے -

اسی طرح سے کامرس منسٹری یا دوسری منسٹری امپورٹ کے لائسنس دیتی ہے - شہرنگ برہمن جن کا امپورٹ بلڈ ہوئے کتلی ہی دیر ہو گئی ہے وہ آج ابھی آپکو دلی کے مارکٹ میں مل جائیں گے - ان پر مہڈ ان انکلیڈ لکھا رہتا ہے - لیکن وہ بلتے یہاں دلی میں ہیں اور ان پر مہڈ ان انکلیڈ کی لگا دی جاتی ہے - یہ برہمن دلی کی ہر دکان پر ملتے ہیں - اگر کوآپریتو تحریک چل جائے اور کامیاب ہو جائے تو اس طرح ای لوٹ نہیں بچائی جا سکتی - اگر اس طرح کی چیزوں سے ملک کو بچانا ہے تو ہمیں کوآپریتو تحریک کو مضبوط کرنا ہوگا اور پورا تعاون بھی دینا ہوگا - یہی ایک طریقہ ہے جس سے لوٹ کسوت کرنے والوں سے عوام کو بچایا جا سکتا ہے -

آخر میں میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک ہائی پار کوآر ڈیپلٹنگ کمیٹی بنائی جائے جس میں بانالدا کانسٹیبلویشن کے فیصلے کے

[اردو سہ ماہی]

مطابق کوپریٹو سیکٹر کو مضبوط کرنے  
کے لئے ذرائع تلاش کرنے کے لئے اس  
منسٹری کو پورا اختیار ہو -

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I extend my  
gratitude to you for giving me this  
opportunity to participate in this dis-  
cussion.

Sir, while I rise to support the  
Demands relating to the Ministry of  
Community Development and Co-  
operation, I would like to make a  
few observations. By Panchayati  
Raj we mean decentralisation of  
power, which is the main object of our  
socialist pattern of society, increase of  
food production and a rise in the  
national economy. So far, twelve  
States in the country have passed the  
Panchayati Raj legislation and are  
trying to implement and give effect to  
them in their respective States.

But we find that the implementa-  
tion of this has to face many prob-  
lems. The method of election to  
panchayati raj bodies which is in  
vogue has given a scope for en-  
couragement of corruption, casteism,  
communalism, factions etc. At the  
same time, I do feel that if indirect  
method of election is resorted to, it  
will not also help much in this re-  
gard.

Sir, due to unconsciousness and  
due to lack of education regarding  
panchayati raj and also the eco-  
nomic condition of the country, the  
people are more apt to all these  
things. So I would request the  
Ministry concerned to find out ways  
and means to have the people of the  
country more educated and conscious  
about their responsibilities. I would  
again like to bring to the notice of  
the Government that the approaches  
of the Block Development Officers  
should be such that they may easily  
identify themselves with the people  
of the areas which, I think, can only

help to educate the people. Also, the  
Block Development Officers who are  
appointed should be taken from that  
section of the people who are trained  
in social work and in community or-  
ganisation. On page 6 of the Report it  
is said:

"Panchayati Raj aims at the  
establishment of a participating  
democracy in which the Gram  
Sabha should not only deliberate  
but also participate along with the  
Gram Panchayat in planning and  
implementing various programmes.  
Further, if decentralisation of  
powers is to be real, these powers  
have to be exercised by the va-  
rious functionaries in Panchayati  
Raj institutionally."

But in Assam, from which State I  
come, so far as my information goes,  
the Gram Sabhas are not functioning  
properly. They do not even hold  
meetings. If this is the fate of the  
Gram Sabhas in my State, how can  
we expect the development program-  
mes which are vested on them to be  
given effect to?

To intensify agricultural production,  
new methods of cultivation with good  
seeds and fertilisers are to be propa-  
gated in the lower level of the pan-  
chayat institutions. Minor irrigations  
etc. also should be taken up. It may  
not be out of place to mention here  
that my District, the District of  
Cachar, is a surplus rice-growing area.  
But in last winter it has only pro-  
duced 40 per cent of the crop. The  
present price of rice has shot up to  
Rs. 30 and Rs. 32 per maund. During  
the rainy season it will be more.  
It seems that the community develop-  
ment work has not fared well as it  
ought to have been in the State of  
Assam. I do not find so much effort  
for small-scale industries in block  
areas. Though Assam has the good  
fortune of having natural resources,  
up till now no such attempt has been  
made to utilise those resources which  
could have given some employment to  
the unemployed people.

The Village Volunteer Force has been organised; I believe, it will help to increase production if the forces are properly guided and utilised. Primary health centres have been opened in stage I block. I hope these centres have been provided with proper medical facilities. 3,402 rural family planning clinics are functioning, according to the Report. But, unless and until oral contraceptives with low cost could be distributed among the villagers, family planning cannot succeed in this country, where the economic condition is so low and poor.

Lastly, I draw the attention of the Minister to some anomaly that still exists in my State of Assam. I do not find any reason why the tea garden areas in Assam had been excluded from the Panchayati Raj areas earlier. I think some two years back they have been included in the Panchayati Raj area. The most regrettable thing is that there is no representation in the panchayat for these tea gardens. Taxes are collected from them. Further, the tea gardens also grow some kind of food, tea, which is an agricultural product, though it is treated as an industry. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into the matter and allow the tea garden labourers to have proper representation in the panchayati raj institutions.

With these observations, I support the demands relating to this Ministry.

**Shri Rishang Keishing** (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as the time at my disposal is very short, I shall make my comments as brief as possible.

At the outset, I should like to make a grievance reference to the Block Development Committees. In our part of the country, Manipur, the Block Development Committees consist of only nominated members. I do not know if it is the practice in other parts of the country also. The Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of that area in which the block is in existence is the

Chairman and the Block Development Officer is the Secretary of the Block Development Committee. In that way, that officer is the Chairman, Secretary and everything else. Further, among the non-officials, most of the members are nominated. Therefore, the Block Development Committee does not represent the people. As I visualise it and as I understand it, in other parts of the country the Chairman is generally a non-official member. But, in our part, it is not so.

When the Deputy Minister in charge of the Block Development Committee visited Manipur, I pointed out this to him for correction. Practical difficulty I know because I happen to be associated with this Block Development Committee from its very inception. In my constituency also one block has been established and I was the Vice-Chairman and as Vice-Chairman I could not do anything. It has not been corrected up to this time. I feel that the Block Development Committee should be properly organised in order to represent the people. For development purposes everything has to be initiated at the block level. The formulation of schemes and projects has to be done at the level of the block. Such being the functions of the block, I feel that the people of that area should be properly represented in the B.D.C. There are circle development committees but the members of that committees are also not elected. Thus, right from the village panchayat up to the Block Development Committee, the members are nominated. I think it is high time that position is changed.

Coming to the functions, I have to point out that the schemes are not formulated by the Block Development Committee. The Government of India has converted the blocks in the Tribal areas into Tribal blocks and more money has been given. Thus, the Tribal area can be developed properly. But as the schemes are not formulated by and with the consent

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

of the people—the officers just formulate it—and as they are formulating them without knowing the area and the needs of the people, the schemes cannot be implemented properly.

It has come to the notice of the authorities also that the blocks are very poorly staffed. Staff of the allotted strength is never appointed; specially technicians are never appointed. Whatever schemes are to be implemented, for example, irrigation, water supply and road construction schemes, are being carried out without technical guidance. As you know, the sources of water in the hill area often are springs. Now, when a water tank is constructed in this area, the spring is blocked with the result that instead of collecting water, most of these tanks constructed, say about 50 per cent, are dried up and we never get water. That is the condition of the water tanks in that area.

Then, take irrigation. Irrigation canals are hardly constructed and in certain places when they are constructed, water cannot flow in them because that is being done without technical guidance. Then, so many jeepable roads have been constructed but their alignment is such or their gradient is such that no jeep can go in most of the areas. Therefore, I feel that block fund has been wasted to a large extent. There should be proper planning and proper technical guidance. Proper technicians should be appointed. With their guidance only we can successfully implement the scheme. I hope the Ministry will look into this matter.

Panchayati Raj is something which the country has accepted. As regards the Tribal areas I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the Tribal people have got their own system of Panchayats and they do not want to change their traditional system of Panchayats. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been requested several times that proper Panchayats should be established according to the tradi-

tion or custom of the Tribals and that they should be allowed to function. But that has not been done in our part of the country. Therefore, there is confusion as there is no Panchayati Raj system at present. Some time ago the Ministry of Home Affairs introduced some sort of a Panchayat system which has been rejected by the people. It is two or three years since this has been rejected and upto this time the Ministry of Home Affairs has not introduced any new system of Panchayats. So, the Panchayats are not functioning there and in the absence of these, I do not know how this Panchayati Raj can progress in that area.

Regarding co-operation I would like to say that the Tribal way of life is community life and the Tribals co-operate with each other. There is no exploitation and mutual help is always available. Everything is done in co-operation. It is surprising to find that in the Tribal areas the co-operative societies have not been a success. I think, the Department concerned has not properly organised them. If they are properly organised, there is no reason why these co-operative societies should not thrive in the Tribal areas. Among the Tribals, as you are aware, there are some educated people, some contractors and some well-to-do people now. These people are now about to become a closs of the exploiters among the Tribal people. This tendency should be put a stop to. To do this the only way is to organise a network of co-operative societies. There should be co-operative societies in different parts of the Tribal areas. I think, every village can expect one co-operative society. Therefore, I would again request the Ministry concerned that steps may be taken to see that co-operative societies are established in every village in the Tribal areas. I think with these corrections, the community development and panchayati raj and cooperation will thrive and progress in tribal areas.

17 hrs.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I realise I am standing here for presenting the budget of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation for the seventh time. The subjects dealt with by this Ministry cover practically all aspects of life of the people in the rural areas. Therefore, I do not feel surprised there is so much of interest on the part of every Member of this House to speak on community development and cooperation. My only regret is that we did not have this year the time that used to be accorded to the debate on the demands for grants of this Ministry every year in the past.

Sir, I would have liked to begin the answer on behalf of the Ministry to this House, with what my hon. friend Prof. Ranga had started with. Unfortunately, he is not in the House. So, I think, I would try to reserve it till he comes back, if he does. For the past many years, the Community Development Ministry is being hammered both within the House and outside, everywhere, with the charge that it is a Ministry which does not pay sufficient attention to the economic development of the people in its charge. This time, I would, therefore, make a change in the approach to the answer to the question. I would begin with cooperation and end with community development. I say I would begin with cooperation because in the rural areas which are still inhabited largely by the relatively dumb and mute of India's population, it is through cooperation alone that we can make a significant impact on the economy of life in the rural sector.

I would not like to burden this House with quotations of statistics. People say, statistics can prove anything. Of course, specialists may not be deceived, but maybe, laymen can be deluded. We have given plenty of statistics, not collected by ourselves but collected by an institution which, not even by the remotest stretch of

imagination, can be credited to have anything to do with the Community Development Ministry, namely, the Reserve Bank of India. According to those statistics which have already been quoted by quite a number of friends in this House and which have been given out in fair detail in the annual reports that have been submitted to this House by the Ministry, it is quite clear that during the past ten years there has been a very significant progress in the cooperative sector. And yet, when we talk of significant progress, we must understand exactly where the progress has taken place and where there has not been progress, because, if we do not have a proper understanding in this House as to what is lacking in the cooperative movement and what is still required to be done, the Minister and the Ministry will be at a very great disadvantage. After all, a Minister in a democracy can only proceed as far the Members would allow him to proceed and with understanding, support his action. We have succeeded in a significant way in improving membership in primary co-operatives and in extending credit to people, taking the aggregate of credit offered from year to year. As compared to what obtained ten years ago, the success certainly is very significant. In the number of co-operatives, the percentage of agriculturist families that have to be covered, and what we have set as a target for coverage in extension of credit and in other fields relating to the primary co-operative society in the village, we have set for ourselves a very worthwhile goal. There is every reasonable hope that these targets will be achieved. And yet we have hardly touched the fringe of the co-operative movement just by touching co-operative credit. Co-operative credit by itself cannot go very far unless it is linked up with marketing, with processing, with consumer needs, with the needs of agriculture and services distributed by the co-operative society to the village cultivators. In the field of marketing, I am sorry to say, we cannot claim the success that we

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should have achieved. Nor even in the field of processing. The only exceptions perhaps are co-operative sugar factories where the progress has been really significant, something of which this country can be proud, very mightily proud. There is some success achieved in cotton ginning and processing. But, barring these, in the primary processing sector, namely, in oil pressing, in paddy husking, in groundnut decorticators, our success has hardly begun. It is because of this that at the Lucknow conference which, I think my friend Shri Ranga was good enough to quote to me, we had to be brutally frank.

Between Ministers of Co-operation who hailed there from the States, we had to shed all the complacencies that had grown over the years because of a relative success in the field of co-operative credit. I am very happy to report that, as a result of the blunt, heart-to-heart talking that we did, there is a universal realisation in the country today amongst the people who matter in the co-operative movement, both in the Government as also in the non-official organisations, that all is not well in the co-operative movement and that if we have to make a real impact, we should make a beginning significantly with co-operative marketing and processing. We also have come to the realisation that, however much we may try to resolve here in this House or in the Government to help the weaker sections of the community, it is impossible to make significant progress in giving help to the weaker sections of the community except through joint co-operative farming on the one hand and special measures for giving credit to the weaker sections of the community and through rural industrialisation in a substantial scale. So far as co-operative farming is concerned, it is a very strange phenomenon. When we started talking about it, the champions of the landlords in this country, and more particularly the absentee ones, shouted themselves hoarse.....

**An Hon. Member:** Belonging to the Independent Party or Swatantra party.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** . . . against the iniquity of even the very concept of co-operative farming. When the Prime Minister assured time and again that there was no intention whatsoever on the part of Government to force anyone to come into joint co-operatives against his will, they would not take it for granted. Now that we have really proved that we do not wish to compel anybody, now that we have really proved that it is being allowed to gather momentum on pure personal volition on the part of the small cultivators, now that it has been proved even according to a significant number of the Members of this House who have gone out in groups to different parts of the country and seen the working of the co-operative farms with their own eyes, unaided by any officials from the Ministry, they say that the Government of India do not really believe in co-operative farming, and, therefore, they are trying to whittle down the original target they had set for themselves.

I would like to assure this House that there is no intention whatsoever on the part of the Government of India to whittle down the target of co-operative farming, particularly for the small holders and the landless people in this country and also those penitents amongst the absentee landlords who would like to do justice to their down-and-out brethren whom they have been exploiting for centuries, and who would like to join company with those landless and small holders as a penance for the past. I would like to assure this House that this programme is catching, and we shall do everything possible to see that it catches on an entirely voluntary pattern. There is nothing like showing by doing. Therefore, we do not want to talk much about it. Perhaps, in a way, we overdid the talking part of it to start with. Therefore, we are trying to make up

for it by talking less and trying to do as much as we can.

This Ministry was free for some time from deliberate vendetta on behalf of the many vested interests of this country. Suddenly, as soon as the Chinese attacked this country and the Government of India decided that there should be a special programme of consumers' co-operatives, immediately we found—and we knew exactly from what sources it would come, and one could almost predict it with certainty—that the attorneys of the devils of all past ages came forward and started attacking this Ministry for no rhyme or reason.

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** Can the House have some facts and figures about the achievements of this Ministry? We are being treated to a lecture on ideological grounds always.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The facts and figures have been given in the reports that have been submitted by the Ministry, and those facts and figures are significant enough.

Even in co-operative farming, we have had about 700—800 farms under the pilot projects and about 700—800 outside the pilot projects. We have now decided, after the Lucknow conference, to eliminate the distinction between the pilot and non-pilot for convenience of operation by State Governments. We expect that there will be at least a thousand co-operative farms established during the next financial year.

I was talking about consumer co-operatives. This is something where I am quite sure the House will give unqualified compliments to the Ministry. I will quote statistics, as my hon. friend wants. Only five months ago, it was decided by the Government of India that there should be a chain of consumer stores in the country the wholesale stores supported by primary consumer stores in the big cities and towns. Originally, the

idea was that this programme of 4,000 primary stores and 200 wholesale stores should be implemented in a period of about three years. The Ministry went out of its way to tell the Planning Commission themselves that this would not be good enough considering the emergency through which we are passing. If the co-operative sector was to have an impact on the priceline, if it was to act as a deterrent to professional profiteers, we should move ahead with it with greater speed. In three months, 70 wholesale societies and 700 primary co-operative stores have been established, and in the next one year, that is, within one year and three months, we expect to establish in the country a minimum of 250 wholesale stores and 4,000 or more primary consumers' co-operative stores.

**An Hon. Member:** Throughout India?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Yes, in big cities and towns above 50,000 population. Along with this, we realise that it is not enough to hold the priceline in urban areas alone. Eighty per cent. of the people live in villages; therefore, something must be done for the rural people, in particular. We did not want to start separate consumer stores in villages. Therefore, we said that we would try to help the marketing societies, the marketing unions and the primary co-operative societies which are taking up service functions today. Gradually, in phases, we will spread this to all the co-operative societies, according to their aptitude.

So essential consumer needs in rural areas also will be attempted to be met through the primary service co-operatives and marketing societies, and they will have interlinking with the wholesale stores for supplies. In order to make sure that these wholesale stores are not left at the mercy of many interests in the country who like profiteering, Government has gone out to establish special agencies, special reservations of textiles....



**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): What is the minimum number of members required to form a primary society in a rural area?

**Shri S. K. Dey**: An area with a population of, I think, 500 families can have a primary consumer society.

**Dr. M. S. Aney**: No condition for membership?

**Shri S. K. Dey**: No condition. Approximately for every 10,000 people you can have a primary co-operative society, which is considered viable enough.

I mentioned about the consumers' co-operative wholesale stores being serviced by the Government for essential requirements of medicines, of soaps, of oil, of textiles, securing special reservation from manufacturers both in the public sector and in the private sector, and I am very happy to report the warm reception that we have received to this idea from many recognised and settled wholesale manufacturers of essential commodities in the country.

Co-operation as a concept cannot grow unless there is co-operation in every sector of the economy. Therefore, we realised that simply confining our activities to the agricultural sector of co-operation would not ultimately take us to the destination of *sahakari samaj* or co-operative commonwealth as we call it. There must be some activity in co-operation in every sector of the economy. Therefore, some time ago, at our instance and with the collaboration of the Planning Commission and the various Ministries at the Centre, six working groups were created for studying the potentiality for co-operation for the future and for the present within the existing provision of the Third Plan in various sectors of the economy—for instance, industrial co-operatives, transport, dairying, fisheries, housing, industries, in the Railways, Post and Telegraphs and other sectors run by the Centre. These working groups are expected very

shortly to submit their findings. Once these reports have been received, it is expected that these Ministries, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the Planning Commission will get together, and work up a balanced, integrated picture of co-operation as it should emerge in this country for the future, so that we can for the present try to develop co-operation in all the sectors under the Third Plan, and more particularly build up an even more significant sector of co-operation for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Co-operation cannot grow unless people understand what co-operation is, and the indivisibility of it. Therefore, we have been placing the highest emphasis on co-operative education, both on the part of the Government functionaries, functionaries in co-operative institutions, and the general public. We realised that if co-operation was to be a people's movement, there was some contradiction in trying to run the training and education programme under the aegis of the Government. Therefore, a year ago the entire responsibility for training and education in co-operation was handed over to the National Co-operative Union, and now the State Co-operative Unions also are beginning to get themselves strengthened with additional responsibilities that are being cast on them on behalf of the National Co-operative Union. It has also been decided to introduce courses in co-operation in the universities, schools and colleges, not merely in the curriculum, but also for practices in universities, colleges and even in high schools. Co-operative stores are being opened so that the student community can get its requirements cheaply and at the same time they can get practice.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary**: Nobody raised that point.

**Shri K. C. Sharma** (Sardhana): He is telling what he is doing.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: I am giving a picture.... (Interruptions.)

**Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri):** All is for the future. Nothing in the near future. How best have you controlled the priceline?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There are 70 wholesale stores and 700 individual consumer stores in operation. Naturally you do not expect miracles; they do not take place in the 20th century. Even this is much more than what we ourselves expected. By no means is it expected that co-operative consumer stores would hold a monopoly of the entire trade. It will be an evil day for this country when the monopoly of business or manufacture is held by any one particular sector. We visualise that, in a mixed economy, such as has been set for India as a goal, that there should be a proper balance between the public sector, the private sector and the co-operative sector. The more powerful the co-operative sector, the more will be its influence on the public sector on the one hand and on the private sector on the other. What exactly will be the impact of the co-operative movement on prices or on integrated business of manufacture in this country will depend upon the extent to which we can bring about an integrated co-operative development in every sector of the economy. That is what is being attempted. There was no understanding whatsoever that co-operation was indivisible. The fact that people have already begun in this country to talk in terms of co-operative movement as a balancing force is an indication that progress is being made in the right direction. First we must have proper understanding before we can have proper action.

Some time ago the national co-operative development corporation was created by an Act of Parliament. We have had its first meeting. When that Bill was debated here, a desire was expressed that we should have a more predominant element of non-officials in the board and I guaranteed at that time that there would be functional committees and that we would try to

give wider representation to non-official elements. I am very happy to say that we are creating four functional committees with adequate representation for non-officials who will be in a predominant position in all these committees. I can claim that the anarchy that used to rule at one time in the cooperative sector years ago when either Ministers or officials or others used to hold key posts in the co-operative movement is now a thing of the past. So far as Ministers were concerned, only two months ago a question was raised in this House and I was pressed to give the names of the three Ministers who were still holding posts in co-operative movement despite protests and our instructions to the contrary. I realise that it was a good thing that I did not give the names at that time. There were not three; there were actually eight of them and five States were involved. But the fact that this House was adamant to know the names of such Ministers who defied the instructions was quoted to them and that was enough as a deterrent for the future. Within two months all the ministers have resigned and we have no minister anywhere in the co-operative movement today. I am very happy to report it, but while I report this, this also drives at another point, namely, unless there is a vigilant public opinion in democratic institutions, whether in the co-operatives themselves or in the Parliament or in the legislatures, it is impossible for any minister or any ministry to impose correct behaviour on an institution like the co-operative. Therefore, it is not entirely on the ministry that the future integrity of the co-operative movement will depend. I would plead for an equal vigilance on the part of this Parliament so far as they have knowledge of anything which is a flagrant abuse of privileges in the co-operative movement. The more they can bring such things to the notice of the ministry, the more effective they will make their instrument in carrying out their behests, and we hope also when hon. Members of Par-

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liament go back home after the adjournment of Parliament, they will try to convey the same feeling to their counterparts in the State legislatures because we want the State legislatures to be equally vigilant about it.

Even today there are a number of officials holding key positions in the co-operative movement but because there is a better understanding of the temper of Parliament in this behalf I have already received assurances from the States concerned that they will bring about amendments in the legislation, laws and procedures in the near future to bring about a change. In fact, during the last three years there has been a considerable change in the situation.

**An Hon. Member:** Name the States.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** It will not be proper because I would be much more effective in other ways. Now, to sum up, so far as co-operation is concerned, we have brought about during these four years of the working of the Department of Co-operation, certainly substantial improvements in some sectors of the co-operative movement, a considerably clearer understanding of what the Sahakari Samaj must be in India and an acceptance of the actions that must follow if the Sahakari Samaj is to be real.

I also believe that there is a certainly much greater collective and individual respect for integrity of functioning. I cannot say—I wish I could—that the co-operative societies all over the country were completely free from corruption and malpractices. After all co-operatives are not glass-houses, self-contained. Co-operatives are being run by the people of this country who represent the whole spectrum from the saint to the devil, all the different sections of the community that God created. Therefore, it is inevitable that the co-operative sector also will have some reflection of that spectrum. Of course, the effort will

always be on behalf of the ministry, on behalf of Parliament in turn, to see that there is integrity in functioning and there is efficiency in operation, and that there is substantial and significant progress. I hope that we shall be able, when we meet next, to report, so far as the co-operative sector is concerned, much better progress in some fields where progress is not yet significant, namely, in marketing and processing; and certainly, I am absolutely clear we shall be able to report very significant results in the programme of consumer co-operative which has received very wide support all over the country. Now, Sir, coming to the subject of community development....

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** May I know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister in respect of those States which are still reluctant and are not coming in on the footing which the hon. Minister has suggested?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** Sir, in theory all the States are agreeing as to common policies. The difficulty is, where no co-operative public opinion exists, under the stress of competing priorities, co-operation becomes the first casualty, and that is where we are trying our utmost. I believe, Sir, I mentioned that four eastern States, in particular, in many ways did not have in their totality an operation equivalent to one forward district in the State of Maharashtra. It is really surprising that it can really happen, but it is so. When this realisation came to the eastern States, of course, they felt very shocked. They wanted additional help. So we went out of our way to secure special assistance of Rs. 1 crore from the Planning Commission to assist the eastern States. It took us nearly a whole year to get the eastern States to work up some programme for the utilisation of these additional funds which we were prepared to give to them. It only shows that you do not build a people's movement by fiat from governmental offices. A people's movement can only grow in health

when there is a pressure from organised public opinion. Unfortunately, in some of the States that public opinion never existed. It is only now that by comparison with other forward States some sort of competition and, at least, public awareness of the deficiencies in co-operation are beginning to emerge.

Coming to the question of community development, as I look back on the past 11 years, we see that community development has had four clear phases. In the beginning of 1952 we started with the official phase, with a governmental organisation trying to do good to the people. Soon it was realised that it was very difficult to do good to the people from top such as can endure; people must be a party to the planning of that good for themselves. Therefore came, in the year 1955, the next phase of operation. We call it the advisory phase where nominated members were associated with officials at the block level to plan the programme and assist in the implementation. In actual practice we discovered that more often than not good advice was left unheeded, and bad advice was treated as an excuse for inaction or indifference in action. So, Sir, came the next phase, the representative phase, in 1959; with the starting of the Panchayati Raj in the State of Rajasthan and then proceeding in other States. Now a new stage has arrived. Perhaps, it has been precipitated, in a way, by our situation with our very powerful neighbour, China. As this House is aware, we have now started, what we call a Village Volunteer Force. This was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 26th January. This programme has begun to take roots gradually, very slowly, but fairly steadily. With this Volunteer Force we are expecting to build up a live movement of women and of youth in the villages.

We make a strange discovery as we look back, as we even read the literature on the Community Development Programme, that it takes about 3-4 years before a concept begins to

become a reality. In other words, the demands about 3-4 years of education of public opinion to be ready for receiving a new concept. I am, therefore, not at all sorry that this programme, from which so much is expected by this House, people outside and different countries in the world, does not seem to move just by the magic wand, as we say.

My hon. friend, Professor Ranga, gave me compliments which I hardly deserve. If really I had such a tremendous hold over the governmental organisation, over the Panchayati Raj institutions in the country and the co-operatives that I just press a button here and the whole country vibrates and reverberates with the impulses that I shall send from here, I am quite certain that the Community Development Programme, especially the countryside, would have been totally different from what it is today. I wish I had really merited the compliments which he showered on me.

I could not quite appreciate it, when he said that instead of the ballot we should have the lottery for elections. It is really extraordinary that an outstanding person with such an outstanding mind should get so lost championing all lost causes in the world that he should not see the absurdity of the very proposition that he made when he said that elections to the Parliament must be made by the normal method, elections to the State Legislatures must be made by the normal method, but when the villagers elect their own friends for dealing with the ordinary day-to-day things of the village, but they are not competent to elect their representative, they should go and do lottery.

I am also very sorry that he quoted from the journal (*Kurukshetra*). As a matter of fact, it was not the view of the Ministry. The way he mentioned it appeared, at least I interpreted it so, that the Ministry had given all these views against the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions in India. The very title of the article was that

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it was a national debate on Panchayati Raj in the University of Delhi. Naturally, when there is a debate among students, there will be two sides, and we were open-minded enough to publish the extract of the debate without any reservations. We thought that the people in the country must see both sides of the question.

Coming back to Community Development, this Ministry, as I mentioned last year, and I think it will bear repetition this time also, has few terms of reference. If we do not understand and accept these terms of reference, we will be very far off the track in our judgment of the activities of this Ministry. The first term of reference was that it should establish the national extension service. There was a clear pattern—the block development officer, extension officers, the *gram sevak* and other appropriate staff.

The second term of reference is that it should build up people's organisations, that is, co-operatives on the one hand and Panchayati Raj institutions on the other and then youth organisations, women's organisations and other organisations which can take up development on behalf of the people. Then, it should take up training and education of the functionaries, both official and non-official. It should bring about a change in the climate of acceptance by the village people and of improvement in practices. It should bring about co-ordination of activities between different agencies at the ground level. It should act as the *vakil* for the dumb and the mute in the rural sector and try to help their cause with the powers that are in the Centre, in the States and elsewhere.

As this House is aware, we have already established about 5,100 and odd blocks, some of them pre-extension, some first-stage, some second stage and some post-second-stage. All these blocks have been staffed according to the pattern prescribed. Complaints are made that the blocks are

overstaffed and are top-heavy. I do not know what I can do to disabuse the minds of people on this question. The only staff separate from technical functionaries that we have in the block is one Block Development Officer for co-ordinating the activities of different specialised agencies. Extension officers are technical representatives of the technical departments in the States to extend the specialisation of the specialised departments for servicing the people. Certainly, a doctor for 60,000 to 70,000 people is not an excessive staff.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): But you do not have doctors; you only have block officers.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: I said, one block officer. We also have doctors but, unfortunately, there is a shortage of doctors. I will come to that later. We have one agricultural extension officer for 60,000 to 70,000 people; one animal husbandry officer, one social education officer; one *mukhya sevika* for 35,000 women

**Shri K. C. Sharma**: What is the quantum of work that they have done?

**Shri S. K. Dey**: I am coming to that. Nobody questions the need for servicing these subjects in the rural areas. The question arises—and this has very great validity—that whatever staff we have namely *Gram Sevaks* or extension officers, must do what they are paid for. We have tried to ensure that we recruit people who have the necessary technical qualifications. Technical institutions are being improved for giving them better quality of training, both practical and theoretical. We are trying to see that we give them a proper approach to the community development programme by giving them training again in specialised institutions, rather specially set-up institutions in community development approach and in extension approach.

We are trying to see that officials and non-officials receive their training together so that there is cross-fertilisation of ideas and impacts of mind and heart. When we send these people out to the blocks, if there is a vacuum in leadership, naturally, except for the few who move under their own steam, they would tend to feel lethargic. What is the remedy for it? Therefore, in order to prod people who are not functioning properly and to support and encourage people who are doing their work well so that they do still better, we initiated the programme of Panchayati Raj. Now, it will be argued that Panchayati Raj again is manned by representatives who do not have adequate competence. It has been argued here that they are being cheated by block development officers because they are illiterate or they do not have intelligence or they do not have aptitude. It is a very difficult question. I do not know how to answer it. I can answer for a Government officer so far as his training is concerned, so far as his competence is concerned. But if a non-official representative of the people who is elected by the people themselves with their eyes open, in a secret ballot, not with open hands, if those people are not selected properly, what can a Minister do about that, on behalf of this House, I would like to know. What can I do?

Now, we are trying to see that gradually the leaders, who are elected, themselves get training. Therefore, institutions have been set up, training centres for panchayat secretaries and there are 80 of them and training for Panchayati Raj functionaries like presidents of panchayats, *panchs*, *up-sarpanchas* and all that. We have a provision for 150 panchayati raj training centres and we are trying to build the centres particularly under non-official auspices so that they have the approach of the non-official, the approach of the social worker. In order to train the trainers of these Panchayati Raj training centres, we have established a

Trainers Training Centre for Panchayati Raj under the all-India Panchayati Parishad headed by no less a person than Shri Jai Prakash Narain.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Was there a general complaint that for a lack of trained personnel the Panchayati Raj institutions were not doing their work properly?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** That is what we are trying to do. We are trying to give adequate training to the representatives of the Panchayati Raj institutions, also to the secretaries of the panchayats.

It is very difficult. Swimming is not learnt on black boards. I plead it is learnt only in water and when people are thrown in water, ultimately they either learn to swim or sink. The experience is that very few drown. But the vast majority of people learn to swim and that is precisely what has been unleashed to the country.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We started the Panchayati Raj in nine States. As hon. Members of this House are perhaps aware, one other State has started Panchayati Raj day before yesterday and that is the State of Gujarat. Two other States, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, have also enacted their legislation. But for the Emergency that came in, we would have had both the States working on Panchayati Raj by now. The Emergency stood in the way and has somewhat delayed the consummation of the legislation. Nevertheless I have a promise of the Chief Minister, as recent as two days ago. I asked him over the telephone because I knew that this House will be anxious to know what is happening in the States. I have been told, and in fact I have been authorised to announce, that the Bihar State will implement Panchayati Raj in four districts on the 15th of August and in phases complete it in the rest of the 13 districts by the 15th August, 1964 at the latest.

Some complaints have been made...

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra** (Motihari): So, after the completion of the Third Plan, Bihar will have Panchayati Raj?

**Shri S. K. Dey**: I said, 15th August, 1964 at the latest. We are trying to speed up. Naturally, the State Governments have their own limitations. I do not wish to hustle anybody against his wishes. It is not good for them. It is not good for the programme.

Complaints have been made about combination of revenue and development functions in the Block Development officers. Here also, the Chief Minister of Bihar State in which alone this particular system works, has given assurance that he is going to separate revenue functions from development. In fact, he has already given instructions to his secretariat to work out the process so that it can be implemented at a very early date.

We have begun the Youth and women programme in a little more significant way than we could do in early years. Then years ago, women were never in the picture in community development. Even if they came forward, except for one or two States in the south, they remained at a distance of about a mile or a half and saw from a distance what was happening. Through the efforts of the Education Ministry, schools have been opened, and also as a result of many agencies working particularly, the Central Social Welfare Board, which acted as a pioneer, a beginning has been made in the field of women's programme. There is certainly much better enrolment of schoolchildren girls, in the schools. About 40 per cent. I understand, of the girls between the ages 6 and 11 today are enrolled in the primary schools.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary**: The Minister has much to say even now. Let us continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker**: We will conclude. We have to start Defence tomorrow.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur) By what time shall we conclude?

**Mr. Speaker**: That, the Minister might tell us.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Members may go away and the Minister . . .

**Shri S. K. Dey**: Another 20 or 25 minutes more.

**Mr. Speaker**: That is all right. Now, hon. Members should bear with the Minister at this moment.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: As a result of the better enrolment of girls in schools in the villages, we have now better staffing of women workers in the blocks. I realise work among women is an extremely difficult programme. Conditions of life are still very hard in the villages.

**श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या औरत भी कुछ आगे बढ़ी हैं ?

**Shri S. K. Dey**: They have. That is what I am saying. That can be seen. Women come forward and sit ahead of the men in the meetings.

**Shri K. C. Sharma**: That they everywhere do.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: They have also taken to schools.

**Shri Balmiki**: I want to ask, how far they have emerged from purdah.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: Almost in every panchayat . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker**: To the extent that these men have allowed them.

**Shri S. K. Dey**: There are complete women panchayats also functioning in the country. There are women coopted members in every panchayat samiti and zilla parishad. There are also women in village panchayats in fairly large numbers.

**Mr. Speaker**: Are they in purdah there also?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The question of purdah does not arise. They may be in purdah elsewhere. In the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions, they leave their purdah behind if at all.

18 hrs.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** They do not leave it behind but they sit there with purdah only.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Not always.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** We have been asked over the past years to concentrate on agriculture as the primary activity. I am very happy to report that we have at last asked the State Governments to ensure that the gramsevakas will be given only one set of tasks related to agriculture in its wider sense, namely agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and soil conservation and co-operation related to agriculture; the gramsevakas will have no other function.

In fact, in order to improve the working of the agricultural programme, we have changed the pattern of the community development budget. In the earlier budget, we had Rs. 12 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.40 lakhs used to be given for agriculture. Then, we increased it to Rs. 4.50 lakhs for agriculture. Since the emergency, we have added one lakh of rupees more for agricultural programmes, cutting out programmes of amenities in the blocks and considerable emphasis is being given to it, more particularly, because of the emergency, on the production of protective food, vegetables, fruit cultivation, poultry and fishery. For instance, in the State of Orissa, 48,000 village tanks have been handed over to the village panchayats for stocking the tanks with fish fingerlings. The Department has a plan for supplying 30 million fish fingerlings during the next two years, so that every acre of water can be covered with fisheries.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi):  
In Rajasthan also?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** In Rajasthan, of course, you do not have tanks, and, therefore, the question does not arise. If tanks are available, then certainly it can be considered.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** What about the hon. Minister's constituency?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** My constituency does not have water. The people there bathe in sand. We are trying to see if some water can be secured.

In the field of training and education on community development, again . .

**Mr. Speaker:** If his constituency has not got water, where has he been learning this swimming?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I was born in a country which does not belong to me any longer. . .

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** He is a stranger to his constituency.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** . . . That was just the opposite of the territory which I have accepted as my constituency.

In the field of training and education, I do not like to say much here, because we have had many discussions in this House, and I have given some figures of the panchayati raj training centres. The report gives indications of a very large number of training centres, nearly 100 for gramsevakas, forty to fifty training centres for gramsevikas, and mukhyasevikas, and then for social education organisers, then 10 block development officers training centres, and we have training centres practically for all types of functionaries, both officials and non-officials. In order to ensure that in deciding the curriculum of the training programme and policies for training and education, we get the most representative non-official opinion in the country, we have now a national council of study and research on community development, consisting of a very large element of non-official representatives from various walks of life, including the two Houses of Parliament.



[Shri S. K. Dey]

I mentioned also about the village volunteer force. The intention is to train at least 10 million young men and women from the villages and build this volunteer force around youth clubs and women's clubs.

We are also establishing simultaneously what we call defence labour banks in villages, which after the needs of defence are over, can be switched over exclusively as village labour banks to utilise to the fullest extent of labour of the village people, and the local resources.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** May I know whether he has strictly instructed the State Government that there should not be any political discrimination in the formation of the village volunteer force? There are many complaints like that.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The village volunteer force is open to all sections of the community regardless of sex-political affiliation, religion, caste or creed.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** So it will be observed?

**Shri S. K. Dey:** For Raksha Dal, which is a scheme of the Home Ministry, I do not know; there may be more selectiveness. I cannot answer because I do not know enough about it. But even there, I do not believe there is any discrimination between the different political bodies in the country. If there is any complaint anywhere, I should be most happy to take it up. In fact, Shri A. K. Gopalan took up this matter sometime ago about Kerala and I have written to the Chief Minister of Kerala and am expecting a reply any day. I do not believe we have had many complaints. In fact, I do not remember to have received a single other complaint.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : ग्रामी हाल  
में बिहार राज्य के पंचायत डाइरेक्टर ने एक

सरकुलर भेजा है कि कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के लोग जो गांव सभाओं में डामिनेट कर रहे हैं, उनको सुरक्षा दलों में भरती न किया जाये।

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I am quite prepared, if I receive the material, to take up the question with the State Government and satisfy the hon. Member.

Now, there are certain problems we are meeting in the implementation of the community development programme in which I require proper understanding and support from this House. It is not enough to give me support here or to give me the sum I have asked for here. If these programmes, which I am describing now, are to be properly implemented—and they are essential for development of the rural sector—in many other sectors in government and elsewhere, efforts have to be made which are completely outside my purview.

One problem is that we have yet to develop suitable incentives and deterrents in the panchayati raj institutions. In other words, we have to devise measures by which we can reward panchayats and we can also punish people, who as representatives are misbehaving, who are taking advantage of the resources placed at their disposal. This is a matter which is being thought of.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** A good idea.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** There should be training in democratic leadership. I have mentioned that we are trying to give institutional training, peripatic training, to functionaries in the panchayati raj institutions. But that is not enough. If democratic leadership is to grow from the ground, democratic leaders from the top will

have to give the lead in educating their counterparts at lower levels as to how a democratic institution must function. That is where it is not enough for a Minister by himself to work alone. I require the assistance of all hon. Members of Parliament not for supporting any particular programme but to transmit to leaders at the ground level as to how, for instance, a democratic institution like this Parliament functions here, how different parties function on fundamental issues as one and how national policies are actually forged. This understanding has to percolate down and it is not possible to do it by institutional methods alone. Of course, we will try to do as much as we can in institutions, but the actual impact in the minds of the leaders has to be brought about by the other process I have mentioned.

**Shri Sonavane:** I wish to know what happens in....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not yielding. Therefore, no hon. Member need interrupt him.

**Shri S. K. Dey:** One other programme in which we have not made a very significant success despite all the efforts that we have made during the years is rural industrialisation. As the House is aware, because of the difficulties experienced in this very complex programme, the Planning Commission has at last set up a new committee under its own aegis to undertake Rural industrialisation programme in 47 selected districts, in which a good number of representatives from various institutions are included. In agriculture we make progress because the land cannot be transferred from the villages into the towns. Food cannot be produced in cities, it must perforce be produced in the villages. Therefore, agriculture must take place in the villages, and assistance for agriculture must reach the villages. But, in the case of industries the situation is entirely different. In this case the producers are the villagers, the surplus labour

from land. The means of employment of that surplus labour is largely in the hands of entrepreneurs who follow the path of least resistance. They concentrate on big cities, and therefore, there is a tendency on the part of industries not to migrate to the rural areas; rather there is a tendency for the village people to migrate into the urban areas.

When we set up industrial estates, we find that they suffer from shortage of raw materials. For lack of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, proper transport and electricity, a large number of rural industrial estates which have been set up in different parts of the country at considerable expense on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are infructuous today. These are difficulties which I cannot solve because they are not within my purview, and even the individual Ministries cannot solve them, because there are competing pressures on them, and it is here that I require the assistance of Parliament to place proper emphasis on the subject not of rural industries but rural industrialisation as such, so that all the corollaries to rural industries may be met by the different Ministries.

Similarly about the weaker sections. As you know, we have been doing a tremendous lot so far as financial assistance is concerned from the Centre on different schemes, but at the ground level, because the weaker sections are weak, they cannot take advantage of the assistance to the same degree. Two plants planted at the same time, receiving the same manure, do not necessarily grow at the same rate. That is exactly what is happening in the rural section. Despite all the efforts of the Government, we do not seem to be making a very significant headway with the weaker sections of the community.

I must mention to this House three or four forces against which we have to work in doing the behest of this

[Shri S. K. Dey]

House in the field of co-operation and community development. One is the large number of people who want to continue functioning as *mahants* politically speaking, what you call *mahant shahi*, a group of people who were *samants* and who wish to be *samants* in the places vacated by the old *samants*, and a large number of people who have been making money in very questionable ways who would like to control the Government organisation, the people and everybody with the resources that they possess. These are the forces against which this Ministry is pitted in the implementation of the programme which has been entrusted to it.

There is no short cut to heights. Heights are always covered by zig-zag ways, and one has to move very slowly. A country cannot be catapulted ahead of its leadership. So far as the people are concerned, they are progressive enough. It is not a question of the villagers' attitude not having changed. The Indian villager is the most progressive of all the people I have met anywhere in the world. Give him assistance and make it easily available to him, with the security of its repetition in the future, and you will find the most progressive human element in him. But in order to see that this happens he is to be serviced through a middle agency the leadership, whether that leadership is the institution of panchayati raj or of co-operatives, or of the youth men and women of the weaker sections of the community, I do not know how to build up that leadership fast enough. I do not seem yet to have discovered the shortcut to that complex problem of creating democratic leadership in a country which has been in ignorance and darkness for centuries. Certainly 2500 years cannot be compressed in two years or even, if I may say, 25 years. We realise that we have just begun to pierce the facade that worked at the ground level. Of course there is democracy

in Parliament; there is democracy in the legislature. But in the name of democracy there was unadulterated *naukarshahi*, *poonjishahi*, *mahantshahi* and *samantshahi* at the ground level. . . . (An Hon. Member: Leadersshahi also) That facade is being broken and a new churning has been created. As a result of this churning it is inevitable that much of the filth with the first churning will come to the surface. It was inevitable but if we carry on with faith and continue to churn....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):  
You are Lord Shiva.

Shri S. K. Dey . . . if we continue, all of us collectively, to churn nectar will begin to emerge to the surface. Whether in the field of co-operatives....

Shri Balmiki: Who will drink the nectar?

Shri S. K. Dey: People of India. Whatever success we have achieved in spite of our pronounced failings, is because of the large support both positively and negatively we have received from Parliament because when we have done well and when have made an honest effort we have received the support and a pat on the back to go ahead and strive still harder; when we have failed we have been prodded forcefully enough to be kicked off our position of complacency. I would like that this House maintains its vigilance not merely in respect of this Ministry but also is good enough to spread it out to the extent possible to their counterparts down below in the States, at the districts at the block and the village levels. If that begins, new leadership will begin to spring from below and the ocean which has begun to rise instead of flooding this country will begin to help the irrigation of the country so that we can have bumper crops in the future. Symphony always

begins after a certain amount of anarchy in the stage of alapana. Alapana has really begun.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Now, you are our Tan Sen.... (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri S. K. Dey:** I can only say hat when I meet this House again, next time, for the next year's Budget, as I go re-dedicated to the task, with the many suggestions, support and even criticisms that have been given to us during this debate, we shall be able—the Ministry, the Ministers and their counterparts in the States and the hundreds of thousands of institutions—to give a much better account of the year that is still ahead of us.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**Shri Sonavane:** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Ordere, order. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—ED.]

#### DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.'"

#### DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-Operation.'"

#### DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

18.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 5, 1963/Chaitra 15, 1885 (Saka).*

[Thursday, April, 4 1963/Chaitra 14, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS 7621—57	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.		
701	D.V.C. Navigational canal	7621-22	1432	Urban Development of Calcutta	7670-71
717	D.V.C. Canal.	7622-24	1433	A.I.D. loan to India.	7671
702	Eradication of famine	7624-27	1434	Mental Hospital at Shahdara, Delhi.	7672
705	Marking of drug prices on cartons.	7628-30	1435	Printing work of ministries.	7672
708	Joint power pool of Pubjab Delhi and U.P.	7630-33	1436	Hostel for working girls.	7673
709	Complaints of income tax evasion	7633-35	1437	Health institutes	7673
711	Ayurvedic graduates	7635-41	1438	Expenditure tax	7674
712	Gold declared under Gold Control Rules.	7641-43	1439	Study team on farm implements	7674
713	Deposit Insurance Scheme.	7644-45	1440	Rural housing schemes in Madras.	7674-75
714	Indian currency in Nepal	7645-48	1441	Medical colleges.	7675-76
715	Sales Tax in Delhi	7648-49	1442	Violation of foreign exchange regulation Act.	7676
716	Hindustan Housing Factory	7649-50	1443	Licence fee for goldsmiths.	7677
718	Over-growth of Delhi.	7650-54	1444	House rent allowance rules.	7677
719	Cost of living of salaried persons.	7654-56	1445	Sales Tax arrears in Manipur	7678
720	Transmission of leprosy	7656-57	1446	Imphal water supply	7678
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		7657-85	1447	Public Health problems in India.	7679
S.Q. No.			1448	Licence fee for Kohlus	7679-80
703	Rihand Hydel Power House	7657-58	1449	Thermal plant at Kothagudam.	7680-81
704	Refinancing of export credits.	7658-59	1451	Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme	7681
706	Rajasthan canal project	7660	1452	Demolition of jhuggis in Delhi.	7681-82
707	Ayurvedic scriptures.	7660	1453	Smuggling of currency	7682
U.S.Q. No.			1454	Water charges for Class IV employees quarters.	7682
1421	Smuggling	7660	1455	Civil amenities in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi	7683
1422	V.D. clinics in Orissa	7661	1456	Family planning in Delhi	7683-84
1423	Slum clearnace in Orissa	7661-62	1457	Pollution of rivers by sewage waters.	7684
1424	Irrigation and power projects in Orissa	7662-63	1458	Sales tax evasion.	7684-85
1425	Income-tax arrears in Orissa	7663	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—		
1426	Malaria and filaria in Orissa	7663-65	The following papers were laid on the Table:—		
1427	Aid India consortium	7665-66	(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—		
1428	Dandakaranya project	7666-67	(a) G.S.R. No. 476 dated the 23rd March, 1963		
1429	Duty on Indo-Nepal Border trade.	7667-68			
1430	Settlement of Santhal refugees from East Pakistan.	7668-69			
1431	Power shortage in West Bengal.	7669-70			

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

## COLUMNS

- (b) G.S.R. No. 477 dated the 23rd March, 1963. . . .
- (c) G.S.R. No. 478 dated the 23rd March, 1963. . . .
- (d) The manufacture in Customs Bonds (General) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479 dated the 23rd March, 1963. . . .
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules 1960:—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 480 dated the 23rd March, 1963. . . .
- (b) G.S.R. No. 481 dated the 23rd March, 1963. . . .
- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (4) A copy of the Gift-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1963.
- (5) A copy of the Indian Naval Reserve and the Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Regulations, 1963 published in Notifica-

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

## COLUMNS

tion No. S.R.O. 102 dated the 23rd March, 1963, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. . . .

REPORT OF ESTIMATES  
COMMITTEE PRESENTED 7686-87

Thirty-second Report was presented. . . .

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER 7687-98

The Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement regarding the mention of his name in connection with certain transactions of a mine-owner operating in Orissa from Calcutta.

## BILL INTRODUCED 7698

Export (Quality and Inspection) Bill, 1963. . . .

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7698-7862

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation concluded and the Demands were voted in full. . . .

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,  
APRIL 5, 1963/CHAITRA 15,  
1885 (SAKA)

Consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence, and consideration of the Private Members Bills. . . .