

[Secretary]

such proceeding or award relates to the rates of wages payable to all the employees in the scheduled employment, no minimum rates of wages shall be fixed or revised in respect of that employment during the said period'

# RE:CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri Braj Raj Singh—Absent.  
matter of urgent public importance.  
Shri Braj Raj Singh—Absent.  
Motion for Election Committee. Shri  
S. K. Patil.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** I beg to move.

**Shri S. M. Benerjee (Kanpur):** This may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** It would not be. The hon. Member who is interested does not come.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research vice Shri T. Sanganna resigned from Lok Sabha.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council

of Agricultural Research vice Shri T. Sanganna resigned from Lok Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.10 hrs.

## MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Third Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration".

It was almost exactly a year ago, on August 22nd, 1960 that I moved the motion for consideration of the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, and this House was pleased to give its approval to it. Previous to that, it fell to my lot to place before this House the First Five Year Plan, in December, 1952, and the Second Plan in May, 1956.

I am moving this motion for consideration, not on behalf of the Planning Commission, of which I have the honour to be chairman; but, as a matter of fact, this is not the work of the Planning Commission only; it has had naturally the full co-operation and support of the Central Government and their Departments and Ministries, of the State Governments, the Chief Ministers and their governmental apparatus and a large number of other organisations and specialist individuals, who are included in various panels, and organisations, even going down in many cases to pachayats and the like, so that, this is very much a joint effort, and I should like it to be considered as that joint effort and not the work of a few eminent persons who have given a good deal of thought and labour to its preparation. Many hon. Members of this House have been associated with the consi-

deration of this or parts of it, in various stages. I put it forward, therefore, as this joint effort, not as a party programme, but, I hope, representing, if not everybody, a very large number of individuals and groups in this House and outside.

Indeed, ever since this has been published in the press, the reactions thus far have been very largely in its favour; it has been approved of; naturally and rightly, there have been criticisms. We welcome these criticisms; but the broad approach of it has been welcomed.

Now, it is true that the party out of which the present Government has come, is intimately interested in this Plan and they have given it their support, because it represents certain principles for which they have stood not today only, not for the last ten or twelve years, but at least for thirty-two years, ever since 1929; and at that time, some hon. Members who sit opposite today were themselves associated with the great organisation which I have the honour to represent.

Ever since 1929, the Congress has had two objectives in view, democracy and socialism. Socialism was not put in its objective and creed and all that, but in its resolutions, it appeared. Gradually, the idea has developed, but the basic concept has been there in the Congress since 1929. I say this because some people seem to imagine that these concepts are of recent growth. Of course, long before 1929, and long before the Congress more or less officially adopted them, there were large number of people in the Congress and outside, who believed in them and spoke about them.

Therefore, let us, I respectfully submit, treat this Plan not in a party sense, but as a national plan, in which the broad approaches have been agreed to by all, but which is always susceptible to criticism and improvement in many of its detailed applications.

It is a matter of pride to me that the organisation with which many of us have been associated, and I have

been associated for very nearly half a century now, and through all these years, has laid stress on this broader social outlook which this Plan represents.

Ever since Independence, we have come to greater grips with this subject, and soon after freedom, we started on this exciting pilgrimage through Five Year Plans and the like and gradually, this concept of planning has seeped down into our people all over the country. There is no doubt about it. And the broad aspects of this planning have also gradually and progressively been understood by them and approved by them.

Indeed, it is astonishing that during these last few years, ten years or so, that we have been planning, the amount of attention that our Plans have drawn from the rest of the world has been surprising and gratifying. They have drawn attention even from countries which in their own domestic spheres have different types of economy, whether it is the economy of the capitalist variety or the economy of the communist or socialist varieties, there attention has been drawn; I do not say that they agree with all that we have said or intend to do, but they have recognised this as a matter of the greatest importance that this tremendous efforts is being made by the Indian people to pull themselves up almost to the grass-roots, as it were. And they have recognised the principle, the basic principle of planning. They have recognised the basic principle and the general structure of the Plan also. I need not refer to it in any detail, because it is well known and it often appears in the public press. It is rather unfortunate that some very few of our own people still have failed to grasp these basic facts which the world recognises. As I said, I not not mind criticisms. We welcome criticisms, but not understanding and recognising what the world has begun to recognise is rather a surprising fact.

Indeed, only the other day, I was to some extent surprised, and if I may

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

say so, pleased, to read, of all things, a Papal Encyclical. The Papal Encyclical which appeared just about a month ago, representing views of the Roman Catholic Church on social matters makes very interesting reading. It does not, of course, deal with our Plan or refer to it, but the broad approach of that Encyclical—it is interesting to note how even that is changing—is changing in favour of socialisation, in favour of public enterprise, in favour of so many things which the world stands for today. The Roman Catholic Church in social matters is slow to move from its original moorings, but if the Roman Catholic Church itself, in the shape of its head, the Pope, goes thus far, it shows how far the world has gone.

I invite the attention of those few Members of this House or few members outside to this matter, those who have not grasped what is happening in the world, what directions people are seeking and who are so out of step with modern thought and modern actualities that they have lost all contact thought the realities of life. Therefore, I say that our Plan, in its broad approaches and broad aspects, is a plan which is inevitably trust down upon us in the conditions as they are and which is being followed with the greatest interest by many other countries who would like to do something like it and by other countries who are much more advanced than us because they are interested, for a variety of reasons, in the results of this Plan and our progress etc.

To begin with, I should like to express my gratitude to all those people who have helped in the making of this Plan the State Governments, Chief Ministers and other and the many others whom I mentioned. In particular, I should like to mention the name of one person who has in effect embodied or represented our Planning Commission for ten years, it is Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. For these ten years, he laboured there

and laboured with great ability, great endurance and great courtesy to all the numerous people who came there, and helped in giving really a foundation to all our planning. Fortunately, even though he is not the Deputy Chairman or a member of the Planning Commission, he is now, I am glad to say, Member of the other House, and we shall have the advantage of his counsel in regard to planning and connected matters.

I should also like to pay a tribute to the present Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, my hon. colleague here, the Planning Minister, who has attended to this work of planning with a crusading zeal and deep interest and, what is more, with very firm views about the social objectives that we ought to pursue. And that is important because all this planning business is not a matter of just technically putting things together, putting up factories here and there. It must be governed by the social objectives that we pursue. If we have not got social objectives, then all this planning is rather in the air. We do not quite know where we are going. We must have a picture of the organisation of society that we driving at, and it is this picture that hon. Members will see has grown with our planning. It was there in the First Plan. In the Second Plan, it was more so; in the Third Plan, it takes more and more shape.

Some aspects of planning are inevitable almost, whatever social picture you may have. That is to say, if your social picture is just greater production, you can do it in various ways without any other social objectives. Of course, that picture of greater production might lead to new problems, more difficult problems, more hiatus between a small number of people and the masses of the people, greater concentration of wealth and so on. So while achieving one thing, it will lead to other difficulties.

But essentially, planning must have some social objectives and I wish to point out that the basis of the Plan that I put forward is in accordance with our social objectives. It must be remembered that it is not merely a question of putting up a factory there or a factory elsewhere. In that, my hon. colleague, the Planning Minister, has always laid great stress on these social objectives because he feels strongly on them.

Now, what has happened during these ten years or so of planning? We began at a time when for a long period previously, many decades, India's economy was almost stagnant. It is difficult to get a move on from a stagnant economy; it just gets stuck in the ruts. That is the most difficult part of it, to pull it out. After it gets in motion, it is easier to go on at more speed. So we had to face that position. Well, we faced it.

During the first two Plan—I shall just give a few figures—national income increased by 42 per cent. During this period, the population increased by 77 millions, and yet there was an increase in per capita income from Rs. 284 to Rs. 330. This increase came through development in all sectors. In these ten years, agricultural production increased by 41 per cent, industrial production by 94 per cent and power by 148 per cent. Railways carried 70 per cent more goods traffic and the traffic on surface roads increased by nearly 50 per cent. In education, 20 million more children went to school. At present, there are altogether, I believe, about 46 million children—boys and girls—in schools and colleges. Very considerable strides have been made in technical training. Now, there are 380 engineering colleges and polytechnics all over India while there were 134 ten years ago. Admissions have increased four-fold. I think that this increase in education, although some people may think that it is not rapid enough—

and it is not rapid enough in terms of the directions in our Constitution which said that in a certain period of time we must cover the whole country—is, nevertheless, quite significant. I am not for the moment considering the quality of that education because quality has to be improved very much, but the mere fact of this increase is very significant and this is bringing about, or helping to bring about, a social revolution all over the countryside. Everywhere, boys and girls who have never been to school are going there.

I should like to mention one aspect of it which is gradually being introduced and which is referred to our Plan, that is, the introduction of mid-day meals. The State of Madras stands foremost in this, and I should like to congratulate it on the great success of its mid-day meal movement. But I hope that other States will follow this. In fact, many others are thinking in terms of doing the same thing.

Another outstanding feature of these years has been the progress in scientific and industrial research. The large number of national and regional laboratories, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Oil and National Gas Commission, the Geological Survey of India, the Bureau of Mines, the Central Water and Power Commission, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—all have laid the base for rapid scientific and technological advance.

One fact which I have mentioned several times previously, which is a simple fact and which stands out without any covering showing what has happened during these ten years, is the increase in the expectation of life at birth. When I was very young, long years ago, I think there was a book which perhaps people do not read now but which was one of the classics in those days, William Digby's 'Prosperous British India' ("Prosperous" within inverted commas), an

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Englishman's book, where the expectation of life in India at birth was given as 24. It is a shocking thing. Well, now in 1941-51, the expectation of life at birth was 32. During the Second Plan it rose to 42. Now it is 47.5. It is a very remarkable increase, which represents many factors—of course, the factor of better health, the factor of better food, general bettering of living conditions. This is the average, and it is, I think, a remarkable growth in these few years. It is true that in other countries this figure of the expectation of life has gone above 60, but I think for India to have gone up to over 47 in these last ten years is quite remarkable.

I should like the House to remember that during this period of ten years, we have had to face the tremendous problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons. Nine millions came from Pakistan to India.

This is a very brief account of the past. I shall not go further into it.

We have had two social objectives during all this period: (1) we had to build up by democratic means a rapidly expanding and technologically progressive economy, and (2) a social order based on social justice on offering equal opportunity to every citizen. These objectives have to be kept in view all the time because the moment we forget either of the, we go astray, and therefore it is necessary for us to have not only a Five Year Plan, but a plan with longer perspectives. One interesting thing that we propose to do that hon. Members may notice is having this perspective plan approach. Of course, we have been doing that all these years, but now it will be a more definite one for the next 15 years. One of the principal activities of the Planning Commission is going to be the preparation of a Fifteen Year Plan.

We calculated the national income at the end of 1960-61, that is now, to be Rs. 14,500 crores. In 1965-66 it will be Rs. 19,000 crores; in 1970-71, Rs. 25,000 crores; in 1975-76, Rs. 33-34,000 crores. Hon. Members will see that progressively the rate of increase grows, as it should.

The per capita income in 1960-61 is Rs. 330. In 1965-66 it will be Rs. 385; in 1970-71, Rs. 450; in 1975-76, Rs. 530. This figure of Rs. 530 is not very much, we must realise, when compared to the countries which are affluent, but we have started from almost scratch, and the rate of progress goes on growing.

Then there are other things. I need not go into the rate of net investment, as a proportion of national income, which grows from 11 to 20 per cent, and the rate of domestic saving in proportion to national income which grows from 8.5 per cent now to 18-19 per cent in 1975-76.

The investment during the first Plan was Rs. 3,360 crores; in the Second Plan, Rs. 6,750 crores; in the Third Plan, Rs. 10,500 crores; in the Fourth Plan presumably it will be Rs. 17,000 crores; in the Fifth Plan, Rs. 25,000 crores. This of course, can only be possible if we make the progress which we envisage.

**Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur):** Are these figures on constant prices? Which is the base?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These are the figures given for the perspective plan. I suppose they must be. I cannot answer the hon. Member's question straightaway. There will be no point in giving figures if they are not based on some stability in price.

It is proposed in this perspective plan which is going to be prepared to have the following tentative targets of capacity to serve as a basis for the end of the Fourth Plan, i.e., 1970-71:

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Steel ingots	..	18-19 million tons.
Pig Iron	..	3-4 million tons.

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Aluminium	..	230—250,000 tons.
Electric power	..	21—23 million k.w.
Coal	..	170—180 million tons.
Oil refining	..	18—20 million tons.
Nitrogenous fertilisers	..	2—2.2 million tons.
Cement	..	24—26 million tons.
Machine building output	..	Rs. 1,600 crores.
Foodgrains	..	125 million tons.
Exports	..	Rs. 1,300-1,4,00 crores.

These are our expectations, and it is proposed now to prepare a detailed plan for 15 years, so that we can keep these perspectives in view in all that we do and the Five Year Plans that we may draw up from time to time.

Perhaps hon. Members may have heard of the discussion which took place repeatedly in the Planning Commission about physical planning and financial planning, the physical programme and the financial resources available. Both have to be considered, obviously. Sometimes there is a greater stress on the one or the other. Ultimately it was decided that we should keep the physical programme in view and work for it, but not finally commit ourselves to anything which is not within the financial limits. The physical outlay in this way amounted to a little over Rs. 8,000 crores. The financial plan, however, is for Rs. 7,500 crores. The gap really is not big, and subsequent studies indicate that this gap may be much smaller.

This Plan requires a great deal of external assistance and foreign exchange resources. We have been fortunate in getting considerable help for this Plan from a number of friendly countries, and I am grateful to those countries for this help. For the present help has been given to us or promised for the first two years of the Plan, but whatever help we may get, it must be remembered that the real burden lies on our own people, and the burden of even the help we get is that we have to pay it back. These are loans etc. We have to pay them back with interest.

One point I should like to refer to here, because some of our friends across the border, that is in Pakistan, have objected very strongly to the

help we have got in this matter from other countries on the ground that although it is help for civil planning, it releases resources for defence, that we build up our defence and therefore indirectly it helps our defence although directly we do not take any help for defence. That is not true. Whatever we get from outside is for either specific projects or the Plan. Everything that we get from abroad means an additional burden on us in order to implement that scheme. The foreign exchange that we get today is part of a plan to build up something. Now, if we do not build it up it is a different matter. If foreign exchange does not come, perhaps we cannot build that enterprise. If we build it, then it means greater burden on us because we have to spend domestic resources for that plus that foreign part; it does not relieve us of any burden in any sense; it adds to our burden. It is true that we get some enterprise; that may be; but it does not release any money for defence at all—that is the important point—and we cannot transfer that money to defence because we are getting foreign help. That is completely a wrong argument. It is true of course that if our enterprises grow, as they have grown, that adds to the strength of the country and adding to the strength of the country adds to our defence. If our industrialisation grows, it is a great factor in the defence of the country. In the last ten years many enterprises have grown. Previous to these ten years we were completely dependent for any important thing on outside sources Britain or some other country. Now, as the House knows, we have got large establishments producing locomotives, wagons, carriages and all manner of machine tools and the rest and they are growing. We are

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

now laying the foundations for huge machine-building establishments at Ranchi and elsewhere. All that adds to the strength of the nation. That is true. But not one of these things directly releases money for defence for the moment. Ultimately it will do us good.

I should just like to give some figures of the scale of the effort in the Third Plan as envisaged—some illustrative statistics. We want to increase agricultural production by thirty per cent, food grains production by 32 per cent, industrial production by 70 per cent, steel ingots by 163 per cent, aluminium by 322 per cent, machine tools by 445 per cent and power, 123 per cent.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra-Dun): wonder if you have taken into account the rising population. Population also rises.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The rise in population is taken into account of course when I give the figure of per capita income. But when I say power is doubled, it has nothing to do with rise in population. When I say the entire food grain production goes up by one-third, it goes up by one third. Fortunately, population does not go up by one third.

Great stress has been laid on the matter of exports. That is obvious because the only possible way for us to pay back these large loans that we receive is through exports. There is no other way to deal with it. If our exports do not flourish—I am sure they will—then this great burden increases on us. So, it is of the highest importance for exports to increase. In the Plan report they have estimated a fairly marked increase in exports. We have been too much wedded to certain conventional exports. We have to stick to them but we have to go outside that range. At the present moment, a fresh difficulty has arisen and that is the European Common Market and what effect it may have on our exports if and when UK joins that. I am not going into that matter

but merely mentioning it but that is adding to our difficulties. Anyhow, we have to find ways of finding markets other than our own for our exports; we must do our utmost to that end and get out of the old ruts.

This Five Year Plan deals with many aspects of life but it does not deal with defence, for understandable reasons. Defence has in the last ten years made rather remarkable progress. The progress of achievements ultimately is not in bright people parading before you but in the productive capacity of defence, what it can make. After all, defence today depends more on the industrial apparatus than on merely soldiers and uniform; it is what they have behind them, producing not only arms and ammunition but a very large variety of goods that a modern army requires. So far as that is concerned, I think it may be said that our defence apparatus has increased very greatly and in important matters. It is not merely a very fine show-piece the supersonic aircraft that we make. That shows capacity. Our electronics—they are highly important today and—have increased and are increasingly greatly—not only there but in the Atomic Energy Departments and in other places too. So also our capacity for making vehicles, which is highly important. An Army now hardly walks; it moves on vehicles. We shall be making, I hope soon, transport aircraft and so many other things and I need not go into them. Of course great improvement has taken place in defence science. Science today is the basis for all progress in any matter. Unless we have that basic science, we cannot produce much. We have made as I have just mentioned, great progress in science in our laboratories and in addition to that in defence establishments. The House knows fairly well about the Atomic Energy Department which is an outstanding example of what can be done by our scientists. It has been done, if I may try to rub in a lesson with all deference, because the Atomic Energy De-

partment has not only got a very able head but because he has followed a policy of picking people and giving them freedom to act. That is to say, all the innumerable procedures that encumber our work even in the Government of India have been simplified very greatly. Persons are picked. Take good people and trust them to do that job. They may make a mistake; you take the risk. If they do not do it, somebody else will have to do it. It is this type of procedure of choosing good men and giving them freedom that is essential. Allot him money and let him spend it and produce the results; you judge him by the results that are produced. This has produced remarkable results in the Atomic Energy Department. I think that we may well learn these things in our other departments of the Government of India. We have discussed this matter often and we continue to consider this—this business of decentralisation and of giving greater authority, not interference and not too much reference backwards and forwards. We have to do that. No science can progress unless freedom is given to the scientists. Apart from that all our major enterprises must be given freedom. Choose a good man and give him freedom. There is no other way; I am quite sure of it. It may be that we must be prepared for losses because losses occur in everything, not deliberately but the thing may not come off. For instance, one of our finest engineers—he is in the Army—the Defence—came to me. He wanted to do something. He said there was 85 to 90 per cent chance of its coming off, and there was 10 to 15 per cent chance of failure, and asked, "May I go ahead with it?" Normally, nobody in the Government of India will go ahead with that, because that man is also afraid that there is 10 per cent chance of failure. I said, "Go ahead, and if you cannot help it and if you fail, we will put up with that." But at the back of his mind was this, namely, that if he failed—it was an experiment in the manufacture of something—he will get it hot

from this House or everywhere, but if he did not do it, we fail in not doing this thing at all. Therefore, whether it is private enterprise or public enterprise, one has to take certain risks. Choose your man and give him the opportunity to work. Pat him on the back if he does well, and if he does wrongly, and if it is no fault of his, it is a misfortune we have to face in that kind of new activities.

I should like to lay stress on this fact because it is highly important how we work. I may say that we have made some marked progress in decentralisation and been giving greater authority. Our O. & M. Division has done very good work and it is continuing that work. But the fact remains that even now, in some of our major enterprises—and they are very big enterprises—they have not evolved a simplified system of working, and giving responsibility to the man on the spot.

There is another matter to which I should like to refer because it is important. The House may remember that about a year or two ago, we put forward a paper on our general approach to scientists. That is, we wanted to give them a better deal and we wanted to increase not only their emoluments but their general status, because from British times, we have inherited an apparatus of Government where experts, technicians and the like, are slightly considered outside the pale of the select and the elite which consists of administrators, and administrators of the old Indian Civil Service chiefly. Administrators are very important, no doubt, but all the work today is largely controlled by scientists and technicians, and unless one gives opportunities for these people to function properly and happily, progress has to be limited, because an administrator administers what is there. He does not normally speaking build a new world; he builds the existing world and that is important. What we are after is to build a new world, a new India; every country is doing that, whether it is capitalist or

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

communist, and therefore, the scientists, the technicians and the technologists are being pushed to the front. So, the paper we put forward was to this effect; to some extent it has been given effect to but not wholly,—I hope it will be.

But in one matter, I find a curious snag and that is in regard to agriculture. It is fairly well known that the people who go to agricultural colleges are those who can get admission nowhere at any rate who can not easily go elsewhere. That is, the agricultural course of training does not attract our best students, while we go on talking all the time about agriculture being the first priority as it is. Yet, somehow, agriculture does not draw our best students. Why is it so? Is it because the prospects of the agriculture graduates or whatever he becomes are not bright? It requires looking into and those prospects must be improved if they are not good enough to attract good students to our agricultural colleges, etc.

The general approach, if I may say so, is that we must join any work that we have to the objective. Our work should be task-oriented—not do a day's job, but do a composite task. That should be the background of any organisation, or any department or anything, and dispose of files. Where this has been done greater results have been flowed. Other but not in the way of speed that they would come if this outlook is more task-oriented.

I should like to remind the House of one thing more. I think the House has been informed previously of a committee that we have appointed some little time ago, to enquire as to where and how an additional income in the land is distributed and how far concentration of wealth takes place. This is a very important and vital matter. I have tried to find out, and I met some of the members of the committee. They said they are working at it and this ques-

tion has turned out to be even more complicated than even they had imagined. It is such a complicated matter that you can not dispose of it by any broad principle. You have to work it, and I hope that the committee's labours will result in some practical recommendations which we might adopt.

All this which I have ventured to place before this House is, I hope important for the House to consider. But it is patent that all this economic development, social changes, etc., depend upon various basic factors—basic factors that there is peace in India and in the world. If the world blows up, it takes many things with it and takes our Plans also largely with it. In India, if our attention is diverted from this business of implementing this Plan and if we are quarrelling among ourselves—one may call it communal quarrelling, or language quarrelling or caste, or whatever it is—all these factors which have become a bane in our existence and which weaken us, then naturally the work we envisage will suffer; India will suffer and the future of India will suffer.

Here, I may refer to one matter, although there are many which I might refer to, and that is the trouble in the Punjab. It has nothing to do directly with the Plan but it has everything to do with it, because it shows that people's minds are engrossed in narrow, sectional loyalties and have no concept of India, no concept of the progress of India or no concept of what the modern world is. It talks about things which really have relatively small importance in the modern context of things and matters which can be settled if looked at from this modern context easily. The Punjab is a brave province with a brave people and it is a tragedy that this courage and ability to work should be wasted in internal troubles. I hope, I understand, that some kind of settlement out of this morass will come in the Punjab.

May I remind this House that this question arose because of the language issue, but there is today or there should be at any rate, no language issue involved in it. It has shifted. It has gone somewhere else because even originally it was not the language issue. It was something else. It was a pure communal issue which was raised in the guise of language. When the language part became clear, more or less it shifted its ground. But so far as language is concerned apart from the fact that they have often stated, Punjabi is the dominant and widespread language of the Punjab. There is no doubt about it. That does not mean that there are certain areas in Punjab where Hindi is the prevalent language. But Punjabi is the dominant language and so far as speaking goes, it is spoken by vast numbers there and understood by them. There are very few there who do not speak and understand Punjabi. Even in Hariyana, Punjabi-speaking people have come a good number of them—after partition.

13 hrs.

It is impossible to divide Punjab in any way without leaving a large number of people who do not fit in with that principle of division, whichever way you divide and you produce the same problem in a more acute form. It depends on how this is done, but if anything is done in this context of bitterness of feeling and communal outlook, the consequences are very bad.

It should be realised that so far as the language question is concerned, some little time ago, 10 or 12 days ago, we had a conference here of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers and we discussed for three days the question of language, not in regard to any State or province, but in regard to the whole country. We came to certain conclusions which largely, of course, are a continuation of what was being done previously. But there are some changes, and I think changes for the good. I believe that those decisions of the Chief Ministers and the

Central Ministers have been largely welcomed in the Press and by others all over India. There have been some criticisms, but broadly speaking, they have been welcomed and I think they form a good basis for the future.

I think that the language policy of our Government, or rather of our Constitution, as implemented subsequently, has been probably the most generous policy of any country. Many countries have got into trouble over the language question. Our neighbouring country, Ceylon, has had a good deal of trouble over it. But the founders of our Constitution took a broad view, a generous view, realised the importance of language and therefore acknowledge and national languages a list of 13 or 14 languages and laid down other principles about mother tongue, protection of minority languages and the rest. If we accept all that, there is no room left for any kind of dispute on the language issue anywhere in India, provided those things are implemented. If they are not implemented, then of course, it is another matter.

A matter like language should really be considered not the political level, but in the educational level by educationists and the rest, and not as a means to change a political balance or something like that. That is another question, which should not be mixed up with language. It should be considered in a different way.

As I said, we had a conference of Chief Ministers to consider this problem of national integration and they considered this question of language. Of course, problems of national integration are not limited to language; they considered some other matters too and they will go on considering all aspects from time to time, because this is a living and continuing issue. We decided then to hold a wider conference, larger in numbers and wider in its context, i.e., embracing people of different parties and groups in this

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

House as well as outside, because this question should be treated in this wider context, in a national sense and not in any kind of party sense. It is proposed that this wider conference should be held on the 28th and 29th September plus perhaps 30th also in Delhi and I hope that all the leaders of the various groups in this Parliament will be good enough to give us their help and co-operation in this matter. Thus, this question of national integration is basic, if our Plans and everything must be realised. Unless we succeed on that front, our other efforts are likely to fail.

Before concluding, may I read a few lines from this report? I am reading from page 19—the end of the chapter on objectives of planned development:

"Planning is a continuous movement towards desired goals and, because of this, all major decisions have to be made by agencies informed of these goals and the social purpose behind them."

It is rather important to remember that, because if the agencies pull in different directions, naturally the Plan itself will tend to crack. The principal agencies which decide the Plan and implement it must have that basic idea in view and that basic social purpose in view.

"Even in considering a five-year period, forward and long-term planning has always to be kept in view. Indeed, perspective planning is of the essence of the planning process. As this process develops, there is a certain rhythm of expansion in the development of the people, and a sense of enterprise and achievement comes to them. They are conscious of a purpose in life and have a feeling of being participants in the making of history. Ultimately, it is the development of the human being and the human personality that

counts. Although planning involves material investment, even more important is the investment in man. The people of India today, with all their burdens and problems, live on the frontier of a new world which they are helping to build. In order to cross this frontier they have to possess courage and enterprise, the spirit of endurance and capacity for hard work, and the vision of the future."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions which have been tabled to this motion.

**Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):** I am moving my substitute motion No. 1 in the order paper.

**Shri Ranga (Tenali):** I move my substitute motion No. 2.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West):** I am moving my substitute motions Nos. 3 and 4.

**Mr. Speaker:** They are given as independent motions. Are they independent motions or parts of the same motion?

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Let it be taken as one.

**Mr. Speaker:** They can be taken as parts of the same motion. I shall treat these substitute motions as moved.

**Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh):** I have just sent my substitute motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member must know that unless all the amendments are before the House before the general discussion starts, hon.