

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fourteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RESOLUTION RE DIVERSION OF THE BULK OF FOURTH PLAN FUNDS TO THE PROMOTION OF PROSPERITY OF VILLAGES—contd.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore) : Madam Deputy Chairman, the Resolution reads thus :

"This House is of opinion that Government should modify the Fourth Five Year Plan so as to devote the bulk of the funds available to the promotion of the prosperity of the villages and the village population of India..."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Are you reading the Resolution ? You do not have to read the Resolution. I do not think you can read the Resolution now. Please give your comments if you have any.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ : Madam, it is a well known fact that the country is formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is also a fact that it is necessary as the Resolution contemplates, that rural development and rural progress has to be taken as a primary factor. We have completed three Five Year Plans. So far these three Plans have contemplated the development of productive industries and also agriculture. During these Plans so far as productive industries are concerned, collaborations with foreign countries has been taken and big industries have been started and they have been yielding good production. But now the prosperity of the villages and the village population of India is the main problem and it is very important for consideration. Unless the Indian economy, its rural economy, is given special impetus and unless rural progress is taken up seriously, even though three Five Year Plans have

already been completed, this method of planning will never improve the economic position of the rural population. Madam, it is a well-known fact that India consists of seven lakhs of villages. If these villages were to be developed, if the village population were to be given special consideration for its progress, it is necessary for us to think that planning must be done in such a way that it ensures their economic, educational and industrial progress. I mean to say that education is the first criterion. Education must be made compulsory. We have got Article 45 of the Indian Constitution which says that there must be compulsory education for children of school-going age between 7 and 14.

It is also contemplated that free education must be imparted to the children. As far as the provisions of the Article are concerned, they are there. But in how many cases has education been made compulsory for children ? It is necessary, therefore, that the children must be made to go compulsorily to the school and they must be given free education.

Then, Madam, as regards rural communications, the Government has been spending lots of amounts; but the method of work that is followed is very inconvenient, and it is not progressing properly. Whenever work on rural communication or on road is taken up, the method they follow is that one-fourth of the amount is to be made good by the village and the village people have to render *shram dan* of their labour. How many people are there to come forward to render services in that way ? That is why there is a handicap in the development of roads. Therefore, it is essential that road communication should be made a primary factor in the Plan.

Then, Madam, we have spent nearly 20 years after independence. Even today we still find the necessity for drinking wells in villages. It is said in Russia they are capable of getting water even underneath the Caucasus area. While such being the case with them, we are finding it very hard to get water. It is a well-known fact that nothing prevents us from having tube-wells. Wherever it is necessary and wherever water is not found sufficiently, there it is advisable to have tube-wells about which the framers of the Plan may think about seriously. Housing is a serious problem because in the villages

most of the labourers are very poor and they cannot have sufficient space to live in. The hut is very insufficient to give accommodation to their cattle, sheep, children, and their entire families. They have to live in a small congested hut. If this condition continues in the villages, it will only mean that the plans are not formulated in such a way as to improve the lot of the poorer classes in the villages. Now we have the cooperative societies in the villages but because of the way in which these work, the farmers are not helped much. Only some influential persons in the society will have the benefits and as far as the poor people are concerned, they do not have any major economic benefit that is meant for them. Therefore this comprehensive Resolution is very necessary in the interests of the rural development and rural economy. The Plan has to be formulated to provide rural education also. Certain amounts have been spent on big industries, on the development of cities and the city improvements. Now it is necessary to give greater attention to rural development and cottage industries in the villages. Though we have the Khadi and Village Industries Board, their work has not been extended to the villages. The village industries are being started near the cities and big industries are also started there. If you go to big cities, within a range of 20 miles we see big industries coming up and as a result the village people come to live in the nearby cities and thereby slums are created there. To avoid these complications it is necessary that more and more facilities should be given to the villages so that they may not think that city life is a luxurious life, where they will get their livelihood. Such ideas have to be removed from the minds of the villagers. Therefore it is necessary that the framers of the Fourth Five Year Plan should think of allotting more and more funds for the development of the villages.

SHRI G. R. PATIL (Maharashtra) : I welcome the Resolution which has been brought forward before this august House by Mr. Ruthnaswamy. In fact the Fourth Plan has not so far been formulated and this House will have an opportunity to discuss it but now an opportunity has been given by Mr. Ruthnaswamy whereby the attention of the Government is being drawn to the apathetic conditions prevailing in the villages of this country. In fact what Mr. Ruthnaswamy has stated in his Resolution is accepted by everybody. If we look at the Plans it will

be seen that though emphasis was given on the development of agriculture, still it can be seen that during the First and the Third Plans particularly agriculture was neglected. We have to import foodgrains from abroad to a considerable extent and crores are being spent on the import of foodgrains. Everybody knows that 75 to 80 per cent. of the people of this country live in the villages. I need not narrate their number but what is the plight of those villages? Barring a few affluent farmers, it will be seen that even after 20 years of independence whatever has been done for the uplift and prosperity of the villages of this country has proved to be very short and therefore, I would urge on the Government to see that more and more funds are allotted for the development and prosperity of the villages.

As far as the Fourth Plan is concerned a considerable part of it should be directed to the villages and funds should be so allocated as to benefit the villages which form the backbone of this country. I may point out that even after 20 years, while we are celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary this year, it is most unfortunate that the dream of the Father of the Nation has not yet been fulfilled even in regard to drinking water availability in the villages. Therefore, in this year, as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has also stated, as we are celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary it is the wish of the Government and also the people that at least the basic necessity of drinking water should be made available to the villages. I know that there are thousands of villages where even to-day people have to go for miles to get a bucket of water and if this is the state of affairs, how can we say that we are changing the face of the rural areas in this country. I personally feel that so much has yet to be done. In fact, in the Second and the Third Plan emphasis was given on industrialisation of this country and we have forgotten that unless agricultural production of this country is increased, there cannot be any success in the industrialisation of this country. Now we have to import raw materials from foreign countries which we could produce in this country. Efforts have not been made so far in this direction. I talk about the cotton and jute industries in which we could transform many things and bring about a revolution not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. I talk about the green revolution. And what is the green revolution that is taking place?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL
(Gujarat) : Only red revolution.

SHRI G. R. PATIL : That may come too. If we fail in the green revolution, the country may have to face a red revolution also as the hon. Dahyabhai Patel says.

SHRI DAHYABHAI PATEL : It has faced it already.

SHRI G. R. PATIL : Now today, in the morning, the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture stated that there are some farmers who have not at all been given any credit facilities. Even after a period of twenty years it is a matter of shame that we are not in a position to meet their credit needs where the need was the greatest and most justified. Even the smallest possible needs of the deserving agriculturists are not being properly met, not to speak of adequately met. If this be the state of affairs, how long is this state of affairs going to continue? If in this way the state of affairs is to go on, I am quite sure, Madam, whatever plans we may formulate and discuss and try to implement them, they will never be successful as long as the villages, as long as particularly the villagers do not get any benefit out of the plan funds. Therefore, Madam, I feel deeply that the Government should take a very serious view of this matter agriculture being the backbone of the country's economy. Even today we get more than 50 per cent of our national income from agriculture. Yet, what is the amount that is being spent for agriculture? It is a very paltry sum, and as matters stand today, the requirements of the agriculturists for inputs and all other things have not at all been supplied. On the contrary, in the next year's Budget proposals, fertilizers are proposed to be taxed. If this be the approach to agriculture I am sure, Madam, the green revolution about which we talk so much might be confined only to benefitting the few affluent farmers of this country. And if the majority of the farmers of this country, if they continue to remain poor because of their agricultural production not going up for want of help by way of credits and agricultural inputs to the required extent, I am quite sure that they may not feel very happy with the situation in which they continue to remain. Therefore, Madam, it is high time that more emphasis has to be on agriculture and the small farmers. The draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been

circulated and it speaks of "Growth with stability". It is quite all right, but we expected that some such things as contemplated now in the draft Plan for the upliftment of the people living in the villages should have been done long back. All the amenities required for life, made available in the cities and towns, have not yet been made available in most of the villages taking into consideration also the requirements of the agriculturists who live in the villages. Even after twenty years of independence and freedom, if the people of this country, if particularly the 75 per cent of the people of this country living in the villages are not in a position to get all the amenities and all the facilities for a happy life and for more agricultural production, I am sure one has to come to this conclusion that the planning, as far as the prosperity of this country is concerned, particularly as far as the prosperity of rural India is concerned, has failed. Therefore I urge upon the Government to see that all the maladies that are existing today are made to disappear because, even today, although more irrigation facilities have been provided, what about the small farmers? What about the marginal cultivators? They are not getting any long-term loans because they are not in a position to surely repay the loans taken by them. It is not their fault that they have got small pieces of land, three acres or five acres of land. When they are so placed, if the Government is not in a position to meet all their demands, at least they should extend the term of long-term finance. Instead of making them ten years and fifteen years you may make them twenty-five years and thirty years, as some foreign countries are doing. I myself had been to the USA, and also to Japan. While in the USA I made enquiries from the co-operatives there and I was really astonished when I was told that long-term finance was made available for a period of thirty-five years or so. Therefore the USA and other countries are making rapid progress. But here we are giving them for a period of ten years and fifteen years, and if within that period a farmer fails to repay, he becomes a defaulter and in making good the default he is made to lose whatever small pieces of land he possessed. If this be the state of affairs, where is the scope for him, where is the incentive for him to produce more? Take the case of Japan. In the Second World War that country was smashed to pieces. Yet, after the war was over, since that time the country has

remarkably recovered, and a new Japan has come up, as before. There also we find small pieces of land being held by the people there—one hectare and even half a hectare. Even then they are producing more than what we are doing here and it is because the people there have been working very hard all through. And here also, Madam, I find that during the last three or four years the people in the villages have taken very seriously to agriculture. But, unfortunately, the needs of the agriculturists are not being properly met.

As far as the setting up of industries in the rural area is concerned, we always talk of decentralisation of industries. But where are the new industries being set up? They are more and more being set up in cities like Bombay or Calcutta or Madras and in such places there is concentration of all the industries. Long back, even during the British regime, Mahatma Gandhi once wrote and said that every educated person should go back to the village and work among and wipe off the tears of the poor people. Now, even if he wants to go back to his village, what is there in the village? In the villages there are groups and factions. There are not the civic amenities available in cities and towns. Nothing is made available there for a happy life, and for a livelihood even to make both ends meet. Therefore nobody is prepared to go back to his village although we go on saying that industries should be set up in the villages, that they should be decentralised. Now we find that a new technology in agriculture is also coming up. Madam, as you know, there were the carpenters, blacksmiths and artisans who were working in the villages carrying on in their traditional way and making some implements. But now the days are changing. People are taking to the new agricultural implements, to pump sets, to electric motors, to oil engines, and so on. Now, for the repairs of these things also somebody is required. But nobody is there who can do these repairs. So a farmer has to go to a town, where again he is exploited by the repairers. Why not take some steps for some job orientation? If some such artisans are given some training—the traditional blacksmiths and so on—whereby instead of their traditional knowledge they can gain some modern technical knowledge, and thereafter they can be useful to and make their livelihood in the villages themselves without shifting from their villages to the cities

and towns for employment. As matters stand at present, thousands of people are leaving their villages and going to some cities for better employment or fuller employment. And there they are creating problems of housing. They create slum areas by living there. So many other problems are being created by them by their migrating from the villages to the cities. It is high time that Government took some steps, and at least in the coming Fourth Plan they should make provision to see that the artisans who are there with their traditional knowledge, which no longer pays them in the work they do, in the implements they make, because of the coming into existence of modern implements and as a result the poor demand for their implements, are trained in the modern knowledge relating to their profession, trained in making the modern implements, so that they could at least earn a living. Now they are not in a position to make their living. Therefore I humbly submit to the Government that some such steps should be taken.

Then what about other things? Though we talk about providing the basic amenities and necessities of life to the people in the villages, where are they in all the villages? We particularly talk about food, clothing, housing, education, sanitation and so on. We talk about these things. But where are they? They are conspicuous by their absence in the villages. We always talk about these things but I myself know of so many primary health centres where there are no doctors available, and it is because they are not prepared to go to the villages in the absence of the facilities that need to be there, the minimum amenities that need to be there for a comfortable living. It is no good merely talking about these things. As long as some such steps are not taken by Government, Madam, it will be of no use simply making a provision of funds at random, and that too if it is not being utilised in such a way as to make the villagers feel that after all something is being done for their uplift after the attainment of independence of this country, though more than two decades have passed since the attainment of independence and freedom.

As far as the housing problem is concerned, we know we are making some provision for co-operative housing and

[Shri G. R. Patil]

some such other housing in the urban area. What about the rural area? Mr. Ruthnaswamy has rightly emphasised the necessity and importance of undertaking rural housing programmes. Of course it will take many many years to execute all the programmes and I know that there is dearth of funds and resources also. If the resources are not there we have to see that the resources are created. At the same time we see that we are diverting our funds to the public sector undertakings, where we have invested crores of rupees and yet are not getting any returns from most of them. If this is the basic idea behind the socialistic pattern of society, if the idea is this sort of public undertakings, then at least why not increase the excise duty and get more money if the public sector is not going to function properly? It is perhaps because the Government is not so keen as to make the right personnel, the right managing directors, run the still loosing public sector undertakings. I do not know and so I am not going into the details of it, but it is a fact that the Government and the country are sustaining very huge losses on them. During the last three Plan periods, whatever resources were created, have been locked up in the non-paying public sector undertakings, and therefore the country is not in a position to reap the harvest that it expected to reap at least after these last three five-year plan periods. No doubt it is true, Madam, that a change is coming; at least I am happy to hear from the Government that agricultural production will increase to such an extent that there will be no need for imports from foreign countries. I wish the Government target for this success. Unless we stop these foreign imports of foodgrains, I am afraid, whatever funds are available for the country's development, we will be wasting them only on importing foodgrains from abroad, and on other imports which we can very well produce here if we put in more efforts and industry. Once again I thank you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity 3 P.M. to participate in this very important debate on this Resolution piloted by Mr. Ruthnaswamy and once again I draw the attention of the Government to take necessary steps to see that all these basic amenities are provided. Although they may not all be fulfilled in this Plan some steps at least should be taken.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री ह्यातुल्ला अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, यह रिजोल्यूशन कुछ ऐसा है कि न तो इस को सपोर्ट करते बनता है और न रिजेक्ट करते बनता है। मैं इस की स्पिरिट के साथ हूँ, लेकिन इस में प्लानिंग का ऐसा अनप्लान्ड अइडिया है कि जिस की वजह से इस को सपोर्ट करना मुश्किल है। मैं एक बात लेता हूँ, आखिर की बात जो है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर को सपोर्ट दिया जाय। बिल्कुल ठीक है, इस से कोई डिफर नहीं करेगा। लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चर को सपोर्ट का मतलब यह है कि हमें लोहा और चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिन हुए इलेक्शन में एक सिम्बल था हल का जो बी०के०डी०ने बनाया था जिसे एक किसान कंधे पर रखे हुए जा रहे है। वह पुराने किस्म का नुकीला हल था जो पहले चलता था जिस में चार इंच का एक फल होता था लेकिन ज्यादा फायदा उस से नहीं होता था और उस को देहात का एक मामूली लोहार भी बना सकता था। मगर अब हल ऐसा बन गया है कि उस में चार इंच का एक नहीं बल्कि कई एक फल होते हैं और वह चलाया जाता है और उस हल में अब मामूली किस्म का लोहा नहीं बल्कि बहुत उम्दा किस्म की स्टील लगती है। तो अगर ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवलप करना है तो उस के लिये आप को स्टील इंडस्ट्री भी डेवलप करनी होगी। जाहिर बात है कि आज कल के जमाने में बिना स्टील फैक्ट्री के साथ उम्दा किस्म का हल किसान को नहीं दे सकते।

इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर लगाने के लिये भी लोहा चाहिये। इंजन के लिये इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चाहिये और सीमेंट की भी जरूरत होगी। तो अगर ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवलप करना है तो उस के साथ लगी हुई जितनी चीजें हैं उस के लिये हम को स्टील ही नहीं चाहिये बल्कि बिजली चाहिये और सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री भी चाहिये। इस के अलावा कई एक टूल्स बनाने वाली मशीनें भी चाहियें।

अब जमाना आ रहा है हाइब्रिड सीड का। यह भी कोई आसान काम नहीं है। उस के लिये भी बहुत इंतजाम चाहिये। तो कहने के लिये कि ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवलप किया जाय बहुत आसान है लेकिन आज ऐग्रीकल्चर का मतलब है कि हाइली इंडस्ट्रियल इज्ड स्टेट बनानी चाहिये। तभी हम ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की कर सकते हैं। पुराने जमाने की बात और थी जब हल देहात के लोहार बनाते थे। सिचाई के लिये कच्चे कुए लोग बनाते थे। लेकिन आज कल बिना सीमेट और अयरन फ्रैक्टी के काम नहीं चल सकता। बहुत बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी जब तक न हों तब तक ट्यूब वेल काम नहीं करेगा। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर को आप को मॉडर्नाइज करना पड़ेगा। पुराने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

एक बात यह कही गयी है कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री डेवलप की जाये। काटेज इंडस्ट्री में क्या क्या लाया जाय? कहना बहुत आसान है, लोग समझते हैं कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री डेवलप कर दी जायेगी तो मार्केटिंग की प्रॉब्लेम कोई है ही नहीं उन के सामने। ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैंने थोड़ा बहुत काम किया है और इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ कि कितनी दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं कि कौन कौन इंडस्ट्री डेवलप कीजिये? देहात में बहुत से लोहार होते हैं। अभी मान लीजिए एक लोहार एक हल बनाता है और कल को अगर 50 हल बनने लगे तो वे कहाँ खपेंगे? क्या 49 हल बेकार नहीं हो जायेंगे। तो मेरा कहना है कि एक अनप्लान्ड आइडिया है प्लानिंग का। इस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसे हम समझ सकें कि हो सकती है। सड़कें बनायी जायें। ठीक है। लेकिन क्या बिना बुल डोजर्स के और कंकड़ तथा कोलतार के सड़कें बन सकती हैं। और अगर बनी तो फिर वही सवाल आ जाता है कि हमारी स्टेट हाइली इंडस्ट्रियल इज्ड हो तभी तो उन सड़कों का फायदा भी लोग उठा सकते हैं और अपनी इक्तसादी हालत को बेहतर बना सकते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि विलेज इंडस्ट्री का डेवलपमेंट हो तो उसके

लिये स्टील का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, बिजली का इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा, सड़कों के लिये बुल डोजर्स भी बढ़ेंगे, कोलतार भी चाहियेगा, कंकड़ भी चाहेंगे। गरज कि एक इंडस्ट्री, यानी ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवलप करने के लिये और तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करना पड़ेगा। उसके बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है।

लेकिन दो बातें जरूर ऐसी आयी हैं जिन की तरफ़ चाहूँगा कि मैं ध्यान दिलाऊँ। एक तो यह है कि पीने का पानी देहातों में नहीं मिलता। मेरे खयाल से यह फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी होनी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि इस के लिये हमें सीमेट चाहिये, ट्यूबवेल चाहिये, और मशीनें चाहिये, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चाहिये। हो सकता है कि इस से बाज काम जो हो सकते हैं रुक जायें। लेकिन फिर भी इस पीने की पानी की प्रॉब्लेम को सौल्व करने के लिये रूरल एरियाज के अगर कुछ और काम सफ़र भी करें तो भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज है लिट्रेसी की प्रॉब्लेम। इस समय इस की डिटेल् में मैं नहीं जाऊँगा। यह सबजेक्ट है जिस में मैं 20 साल से इंटरेस्टेड हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि बजट के मौके पर इस प्रॉब्लेम पर बोलूँ। लेकिन इस समय मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि सब से ज्यादा बरबादी अगर हिन्दुस्तान में किसी चीज की हुई है तो वह लिट्रेसी की हुई है। इस पर करोड़ों रुपया वेस्ट हुआ क्योंकि इस की असली प्रॉब्लेम को हम ने नहीं सोचा। लिट्रेसी की सारी जड़ है मैथड़ आफ़ टीचिंग। उन की तरफ़ हमने गौर से नहीं सोचा। एक छोटी सी किताब होती है जो आठ आने की बिकती है किसी आफिसियल के पास गयी या मिनिस्टर के पास गयी ऐप्रूवल के लिये और उस ने कहा कि ले लो। उम को प्रेस्क्राइब कर देगे। जब एक अडल्ट पढ़ने के लिये आता है तो वह पहले दिन सोचता है कि मैं इस को पढ़ भी सकता हूँ या नहीं। पहले दिन अगर उम का सबक नहीं चला तो दूसरे दिन कुछ कोशिश करता है और तीसरे दिन से आना बन्द कर देता है। इस प्रोग्राम को चलाने के लिये तरह

[श्री हयातुल्ला अन्सारी]

तरह के बहाने किये गये, नाच रंग किये गये, थ्योरिज बनायी गयीं। लेकिन लाखों रुपया इसमें बरबाद हुआ और लिट्रेसी नहीं बढ़ी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे भी विलेज हैं जहाँ पर लिट्रेसी की पेपर फिगर्स डबल हैं उस गांव की पोपुलेशन से। सब फिगर्स फोक रही हैं। यह एक बहुत अफ़सोसनाक चीज़ है। लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ा सबजेक्ट है इसलिये इस पर फिर जब बजट पर बोलूंगा तब बताऊंगा।

एक चीज़ मैं आखिर में और कहूंगा कि ब्रिटिश रूल के जमाने में सिर्फ़ क्रौरि रूल नहीं था बल्कि हम को सिखाया गया था कि कैसे स्लेव बने, गुलाम बने। स्मिथ की एक हिस्ट्री पढ़ायी जाती थी उस में लिखा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ा? वजह यह लिखी गयी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गरम मुल्क है और यहाँ के रहने वाले सुस्त होते हैं, उन में जोश नहीं होता, मिज़ाज के ठंडे होते हैं। इसलिये हम नहीं बढ़े यह पूरी हिस्ट्री में कहा गया है। अंग्रेज़ तो चले गये मगर उन का सिखाया सबक हमारे पास मौजूद है। जब भी कोई स्पीकर खड़ा होता है तो पहले वह शिकार होता है इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स का। उस के पास एक इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स होता है कि जो हम कर रहे हैं वह बेकार है, हम स्लेव हैं, हमारा कोई काम ठीक नहीं है। हालांकि ओरेटर के नज़रिये से उस की बातें चढ़े फ़िट हों, और लोगों के दिलों को अपील भी करती हों, लोग खुश होते हैं और जोश में आकर कहते हैं कि बहुत अच्छी तकरीर हुई। लेकिन वह जो इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स काम करता है उस की वजह से कोई प्रॉब्लम सौल्व नहीं कर सकते हैं। लोग सोचते हैं कि किसी शहर में जो आयरन फ़ैक्ट्री बनी है, रूरकेला में जो स्टील का कारखाना बना है उस से क्या फायदा देहात को पहुँचता है? पहले से ही इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स से सफ़र करने लगते हैं और सोचने लगते हैं कि सब बेकार काम कर रहे हैं। रूरकेला में अगर स्टील का कारखाना

लग गया या बिहार में सीमेंट का कारखाना खुल गया या कोलतार का तो उस से मेरा क्या मतलब। लेकिन हम यह नहीं समझते कि अगर ऐग्रीकल्चर को डेवलप करना है तो उस के लिये तरह तरह के कारखानों का होना बहुत ही जरूरी है क्योंकि ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिये हम को उसकी डेवलप करने के लिये तमाम जरूरी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को भी डेवलप करना होगा और तभी ऐग्रीकल्चर डेवलप हो सकेगा।

तो जिस वजह से मैं इस रिज़ोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हूँ उस की एक वजह तो यह है कि इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स बहुत है इस के अन्दर। दूसरे अनप्लान्ड आइडिया है प्लानिंग का कि क्या होती है प्लानिंग, प्लानिंग कैसे चलती है। कोई भी काम आप को अगर करना है, मसलन सड़क बनानी है तो उस के लिये आप को बुलडोज़र्स बनाने होंगे जिस के लिये स्टील फ़ैक्ट्री का होना भी निहायत जरूरी है। या लिट्रेसी अगर बढ़ानी है तो उसके लिये पेपर फ़ैक्ट्री बनानी पड़ती है, इंक बनानी पड़ती है, काफ़ी तादाद में बनानी पड़ती है और बहुत बड़ा, ह्यूज इंट्रजाम होता है। पहले पैराफ़रनी-लिया बनाया जाता है ऐंज्यूकेशन, लिट्रेसी के लिये, तब कहीं काम होता है।

तो जो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस को हम ने देखा है अंग्रेज़ों की दी हुई इनफ़ीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स से। हम ने अपनी पूरी तस्वीर उल्टी देखी है जो उल्टी नज़र आयी। किसी आर्टिस्ट ने एक बहुत खूबसूरत तस्वीर बनायी जिस में आसमान भी था, चांद सितारे निकले हुए थे, दरख्त भी थे। लेकिन देखने वाले ने उस को उलट कर देखा नतीजा यह हुआ कि सब चीज़ उल्टी हो गई। ज़मीन ऊपर चली गयी और आसमान नीचे चला गया। तो मैं आप से अर्ज कहूंगा कि मैं इस रिज़ोल्यूशन को इसलिये सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हूँ, हालांकि इस की स्पिरिट के साथ हूँ, कि इस को उलट कर देखा गया है। देखने में गलती है इसलिये अनप्लान्ड प्लानिंग का आइडिया है और इसलिये मैं इस

को सपोर्ट नहीं करता हूँ। वरना मैं इस की स्पिरिट के साथ हूँ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Paranjpye. We have had one day for this Resolution and we have more or less decided that we cannot go on and on. So, you will be the last speaker.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I have given my name to you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Nobody was here at 2.30.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Is it the rule that we must line up at 2.30 ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Somebody should be here.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : When my name is not on top, it is very near the bottom . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not a question of top . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : My name is right at the bottom . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I called six names, two names from your own party. It is not my fault. Whether you line up or not, you have to keep a watch on it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : There are some people who speak for an hour and they are allowed. What is this ? Are we going to continue in this House in this manner that some people can get up and use abusive language and some can go on speaking and those who try to stick to order are denied ?

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar) : But you were not present.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Where is the rule that I must be present at that time ? You are not the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If another two Members were not present, this Resolution would have finished by now. Do you know that ?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : There was somebody.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Even the person whom I called was not ready to speak.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa) : I have given my name.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, Mrs. Paranjpye.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE (Nominated) : Madam, I heartily support the Resolution moved by Prof. Ruthnaswamy. Many Members have said that three-fourths of our population lives in the villages and if the rural conditions of life are not improved and rapidly improved, there is very little hope for us. We are not going to progress at all. The Community Development projects have now been handed over to the Zila Parishads and they must be seen through by those bodies with the help of the PWD. Many projects have been half-finished and are now in danger of reverting back to the jungle for want of completion or repairs. I was very impressed by the two articles "Planning Sleeps on its Feet" written by Shri Lobo Prabhu, a Member of the other House, a very vigilant Member I should say in his journal the "Insight". Tanks are going into disuse for want of desilting, roads are languishing for want of connecting culverts or causeways, bridges already constructed are unusable for want of approach roads and so on. Thus the expense incurred on such rural projects is in grave danger of going waste. Therefore, a concerted effort by the panchayats, which are not very rich bodies, and by the State PWD needs to be made to see the projects through and to accomplish new ones, in every State. In my State also I have seen similar cases where roads have been constructed with culverts. Next year you do not find the roads. I have seen it with my own eyes.

Now, the first need of man is air to breathe and then water to drink. Thank heaven, those living in the rural areas perhaps breathe purer air than we do in urban areas, but what about drinking water ? It is a pathetic tale. Prof. Ruthnaswamy has pointed out in his introductory speech that nearly four lakhs of villages out of five lakhs are without proper drinking water. It is a crying shame that after twenty years of independence we should have failed in providing this primary necessity of life. How can one expect doctors, nurses, teachers and others to go to rural areas and live under such conditions ? The top priority programme of planning should be the provision of wholesome drinking water.

[Shrimati Shakuntala Paranjpye]
Housing, in my opinion, should come next. Not only would the housing programme make village life more attractive, but it would provide employment for the village folk. It would bring in several other subsidiary industries which also would provide more employment. If fact, while granting permits for the starting of new industrial ventures, the Government should lay stress and even offer better terms to those who propose to start them in the rural areas. I remember the Barve Study Group in Maharashtra had advised against the opening of new industries in the city of Bombay. If Government adopted a policy of refusing permits for new ventures in urban areas and thus force them to go to rural areas, on the one hand they will get the credit for providing employment to several village folk and on the other hand of gradually getting rid of the slum nuisance that is every day increasing in the big cities with the result that it is a tremendous eyesore to everybody. Then, slowly the occupants of these slum areas will go back to their villages, when they find that there is work to be had in the villages because of the new industries that might be started. The whole rural scene will be transformed. Schools, hospitals, shops, houses, post offices, banks, even cinemas will automatically spring up. After all, how big was Jamshedpur when it was started, when it came into being and within a few decades what has it not achieved? Even road and rail communications were opened up because of it. I have not had the good fortune to see it, but from all the accounts from people who visited it and of those who work there particularly, it seems to be something to be proud of. If this one strategy of no more industries, public or private—I am not saying necessarily private—in the urban areas, go to the villages, were developed, the whole scene will be gradually transformed. This is the message that was given to us by Mahatma Gandhi. If this is followed meticulously, the whole rural scene will be gradually changed

Agricultural development, I am glad to say, has now fortunately won its own place in the order of priorities. It has done so at a tremendous cost, both of public funds and public misery. At least now let us hope that the Government will not take the credit for the two good seasons we have had, but apply itself to more and better irrigation, provision of seeds, insecticides and fertilisers at

the proper time and really bring about the self-sufficiency in food that we have been hearing of during all the Plans. As my friend, Mr. Patil just said technological assistance will have to be provided in these villages, so that the village folk will not have to go miles and miles to a town or a city in order to get this help. I would like to point out planning must never be lopsided. Just consider the one-sided planning which took place regarding health. Schemes for the eradication of malaria, small pox, cholera were introduced. Effective antibiotics and drugs were administered, with the result that the death rate was appreciably reduced. What happened to the birth rate? It remained constant, with the result that the population increased at a breath-taking pace. Since independence, it is no exaggeration to say that we have increased by twenty crores in numbers. Supposing we had not, there would have been no food shortage, very little unemployment. The number of school going children would have been manageable. The shortage of teachers, doctors, etc. would have been very much less and we would have been a happy country, a happy society.

I stress again that planning must not run away in one direction. Even now when giving all kinds of help regarding loans, education, housing, medicine, employment, etc., if disincentives to those who refuse to shoulder the responsibility of planning and limiting their families are not adopted, we are going to be sunk

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
Madam, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What can I do? If more than eight Members are absent who have their names here, it is very difficult for the Chair to carry on.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
I agree. This is an important motion. We thought that those who had given their names would be present. I enquired from the Secretary. There were several names. I came only a few minutes late. You know I always observe the rules and co-operate with you. This is a very important matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You do not take it very lightly. Some Members come and speak and go away. You do not do that.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I would like to speak because this is a very important matter that has come before the House. I think Prof. Ruthnaswamy has done a great service by drawing our attention to this. The hon. Minister in his reply appeared to be sympathetic. I am afraid what Government is doing is not sympathetic. The hon. Minister according to the proceedings that I looked over says that all these policies have been accepted in the Fourth Plan. Are we going to be alive till the Fourth Plan ? That is the question. We come to the House and hear the imprint of the new policies. The hon. Minister spoke on the 21st of February. Since then we have seen the Budget and, as I will presently show you, they bear no imprint at all. Therefore, I charge the Government of misleading the House. It was expected that the Prime Minister would be here to reply. I am sorry she is not able to come because she is unwell. I would like this to be conveyed to the Prime Minister, and the House and the country should know . . .

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Let him say what it is that has not been implemented. I am here to reply. I shall prove that it has been done.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : The hon. Minister comes from Bihar, from Shahabad, and I have had the pleasure of looking into that area if it can be called a pleasure. I would suggest you take a trip to the villages of Shahabad and see what is being done. One cannot sleep or sit in the open at 6 o'clock in the evening. You are bitten by mosquitoes all the year round. My friend from Bihar will confirm this. But he is staying in Delhi. Unfortunately for poor Bihar, there are four Ministers from Bihar in the Central Cabinet : Mr. Bhagat, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Ram Subhag Singh and one more ; and yet I do not think there could be a worse district than Shahabad in the matter of sanitation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Just to correct him. In the Evaluation Report of the Planning Commission, from the agricultural point of view Shahabad district is declared as one of the best districts in the country. The Member does not know anything. If mosquitoes do like him very much, I cannot help it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I am pointing out the condition of the villages. What is the condition of the roads ? What is the condition of the water ? I am sure you will not drink water everywhere wherever you go. You look at the colour of the water. You will think twice before you drink the water. This is what Prof. Ruthnaswamy is trying to point out.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Again I would point out that in Shahabad the water is supposed to be one of the best. He is saying all wrong things.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Ministerial water may be different. When I went for the elections, one night I happened to be at a place where Shri Ram Subhag Singh was camping and his P. A. said, "There is no room; the Dak Bungalow is occupied by him; nobody else will be allowed." You can understand how the Ministers move about and what is provided for them. The Dak Bungalow which has room for four people is occupied by the staff. Surely he can get good water from everywhere. But what is the condition of the people who live there and how far this policy is being implemented even in the Budget that the Finance Minister has given ? If you look at the Budget, since the hon. Minister has drawn me into this discussion and the Budget discussion will come later on, but briefly I will point out how hollow this assurance is. What the agriculturists and the rural people, of whom he talks so much, need most for their crops is fertilizer. That has not been taxed so far, but it will now be taxed. Agricultural land also is going to be taxed. This is the encouragement that is being given to the rural areas. The Keskar Committee of the Government of India wanted tax on petrol and diesel to be removed because it is a tax on transport and therefore it makes things difficult for the agriculturist. They wanted transport to be cheap so that the agriculturist should get a good price for his crop. But this is what this Government has done. This is how the policies have been implemented according to the assurance given by the Minister. It is well-known that the savings of the people have been falling everywhere. Where is the assurance and what do we see presently here ? On the other hand I want to point out something regarding a place in Gujarat from where I come. It was infested by dacoits and people could not go on cart roads. But

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel]

by co-operation, by the co-operation that a retired engineer gave the place has been built up as a site for education and industry together, which is a sight worth seeing. But what has been this Government's attitude to it? No help. Even when the university was built up, Government said, "we have got no money to give you". It was only when I took Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, to see the place he said, "It is my misfortune that nobody brought me here earlier when I was Finance Minister. This is what we want in this country. I would have given you all the money that you wanted." And he was glad to give a large sum of money to that university. That was about the time when I came to this House. That university is doing well. Why? Because ultimately some people went to the rural area and built up this area according to the ideas of Gandhiji. They were encouraged by my father. My father asked them to go there "because this is what we must do if we want to build up India". Somebody read that Gandhiji said that we must go to the villages. Here is a place where it is done. What has Government been doing? I just told you what is coming in the new Budget. That is the encouragement that is forthcoming. I do not see any mention about where people have done anything like that, where there is a collective effort of this type even as a co-operative society. This was built on the basis of a co-operative effort, this university. The industries are run by co-operative societies. Government has not come forward to give any encouragement. They have hardly ever said a good word. This Government hardly ever says a good word to anybody unfortunately. That is the quality we have lost. We have become so poor and beggarly and miserly that we have lost all sense of saying good words. We have become miserly in saying even thanks to something good done to us. Unfortunately that is the situation which we are in. Where is improvement of the status of villages when we do not encourage education, when we put more taxes on villages, when we do not give roads to people? It is a pity that the condition of agriculture and education in these two large States, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, is so poor. I have seen it in Bombay. I have seen it in the South. There is a regular aggressive—if I may say so, in some places; in some places

not so aggressive—adult education programme. In some places it is slow. I would like to see it aggressive everywhere, but it is totally absent in these two places. Why? Because they have got such a bias or they are not encouraged properly. Hindi, Hindi, Hindi. "We will learn Hindi only. We will not learn anything else." I agree that Hindi should be taught. I have no quarrel with it. But Hindi should be taught to everybody so that there is no illiterate person left. If after 20 years of freedom we have been only able to make 25 per cent of our people literate, does it not mean that the Resolution that the hon. Mr. Ruthnaswamy has brought forward needs to be....

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Ten per cent in U.P. and Bihar.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : They should go and convert more people to literacy than talking for hours and hours, not observing the rule. If you had devoted more time to literacy, perhaps that would have been more useful and more constructive. Don't you agree, Madam?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is giving you advice.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सही है, सही है।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : He agrees with me.

श्री राजनारायण : हम तो हर एक की सही बात से ऐंग्री करते हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : हाँ, अपने को कहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि शीलभद्र जी को रोका जाय।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Why is it so backward in agriculture and why is it that now, years after other countries have gone ahead, we are thinking of it? And we are calling it the Green Revolution. I have been telling this Government again and again that agriculture is going ahead in other countries. Some people get allergic when I mention Taiwan. But there are some other countries also. The Rockefeller Foundation offered us a total grant of a rice research station.

Prime Minister Nehru said, we do not need it. We have got enough rice in this country.

So, this has gone to the Phillipines. And from one centre they have now a rice research centre in every province, and that has helped the villagers there to increase their production of rice. Our Government buys what is their favourite IR-18 or IR-183, I do not know what...

AN HON. MEMBER : IR-8.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : IR-8 rice seed is being brought from there, and also Taichung rice is being brought ; from that centre which we would have developed here, the Government is buying rice. We are always three or four years behind the research that we should have carried on. I have no objection if such things come from Russia. Anything good coming from any country I am willing to take. If rice research and agricultural knowledge that is going to help the agricultural people, the village people, of this country is available, I would be only too glad to have it here. But I am afraid it is exactly the opposite. The friends of Russia, like Mr. Krishna Menon, have tried to block our progress. Instead of green revolution, what is coming upon is the red revolution. None of us are so blind as not to see it—what has happened in West Bengal is very obvious. Lenin said many years ago that the road to Paris is through Shanghai and Calcutta. And in this very House I asked Prime Minister Nehru, "With your blessings or acquiescence, the Communists have taken Shanghai. Are you going to give them West Bengal ?" If he has not, his daughter has given, and this is going to be the state of our country. In that situation, where is our village and where is our....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : It is very unfair to cast a reflection on the daughter because the daughter wanted not to give, but we have taken it in spite of the daughter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Anyway, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is going to stop it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I did not say that I was going to stop it. But I would ask everybody to educate and tell the people of this country that this is the wrong way, that this is not the right

way. Whether the daughter has given it or not, I do not know. But the way in which the affair of the Congress Party has been managed is such that it is like spreading the red carpet for them. The Congress Party has spread the red carpet for the Communists to walk over everywhere. (Interruptions) Through these interruptions they are disturbing me, Madam.

So, I would like the people and the Members of this House to really see in the Budget proposals that the Finance Minister has formulated, whether the assurance of Mr. Bhagat is carried out. Mr. Bhagat gave us a very nice assurance. On the face of it, perhaps we would not have even pressed the amendment or the Resolution. But I do not see it translated into any practical terms in the Budget that came eight days afterwards.

About planning, Mr. Bhagat has been in one Ministry or the other all the time. We have been hearing of planning for the last so many years. What has the Planning Commission done ?

As far as my State of Gujarat is concerned, the Planning Commission has blocked the progress of Gujarat, I say, practically every time. I repeated the case of the fertiliser project at Mithapur where we are losing a lakh of rupees every hour, where we are losing Rs. 25 lakhs every day. We are losing Rs. 25 lakhs every day because of the vacillation and indecision of the Planning Commission. I do not know what is happening. The Prime Minister herself went and saw it and said that such projects should be encouraged. But what is happening after that, nobody knows. And perhaps that is the case of other projects also. I think there are half a dozen fertiliser projects with the Planning Commission awaiting sanction. What about our poor villagers ? Unless you give them inputs for agriculture, unless you give them tools, what can the poor villagers do ? We talk of famine, we talk of famine in Bihar where water is only 25 or 30 feet deep, and the farmer looks at the power line going above. He does not get a pump. Who is going to give him the pump ? This is what I asked in that Famine Relief Committee. I have repeated it also in this House. Is the Government machinery being improved in any way so that the poor agriculturist could get a pump to draw the water out, so that he can get power to run the

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel]

pump, so that the poor agriculturist could get some fertiliser and good seed, so that he can add a little money to his pocket or build a decent house? I am afraid, I will not be able to describe the condition of the villagers, the condition of the houses where they live. I think a few lady Members are going to speak about them. I would invite them to go and see the conditions in Bihar in the rural areas. The poor women have no separate set of clothes to wear. Inside the house they use one and when one has to go out, they use the saree by turn. This is the shameful and disgraceful condition of our people that this Congress Government boasts of, and they say that they are improving the condition of the villagers. I am sure that my friends who come from Bihar, who come from villages, will corroborate what I have said. (*Interruptions.*) What my friend here says is correct. The Ministers are improving their conditions, no doubt. But God help the villagers.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Mangladevi Talwar.

Under the Rules of Procedure, only 15 minutes are allowed to each speaker. We must observe it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Then why do you allow one hour for some speakers? Only yesterday it was allowed, one hour. Ladies should be allowed more time. This is a subject in which ladies are very much interested.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Ladies do not talk much.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR (Rajasthan) : I join others in congratulating Prof. Ruthnaswamy on bringing such an important Resolution before this August House. There is no doubt that the bulk of the population of our country lives in villages and education, housing, medical relief and other programmes of prosperity and progress are very important for the people who live in villages. I would like to draw your attention to the construction of drinking water wells and construction of houses. This applies to the whole of India. Particularly in Rajasthan, the scarcity of drinking water is so bad that people are just thirsting for water. The State Government is doing its best to provide water through wells

for drinking purposes. But I would request the Centre to pay more attention to that area and take up the Rajasthan Canal Project. Let it not depend upon the resources of the State Government, let the Central Government take it up entirely in the Fourth Five Year Plan and develop it. It will give water to the thirsty people and to the thirsty lands. Farmers will be able to grow more food, they will be able to supply foodgrains not only to Rajasthan but to the other areas as well.

The other item to which I would like them to pay more attention and allot more funds, is the welfare of children because children are the future citizens of our country. We have lived our lives in whatever way that we have been able to live, but we have to see to the future generations that they grow up into useful citizens and they do their best for the benefit of the community, for the progress of the country and for the secular and other ideals that we want to inculcate in our citizens. Madam, there are children who have no food; they do not have enough food, they do not have enough clothes, they do not have education. The Directive Principles in our Constitution have directed us that the education of our children should be free and compulsory up to the age of 14 years; now it has been reduced to 11 years. I would like to know in how many States this is happening. Even in the most advanced States, at the primary school stage only 78 per cent of the children of school-going age have been covered. The children are not able to go to school. In my own State, the State Government has made it compulsory and free. But the rural children are not able to take advantage of it for two reasons; first, they have to work to earn their living and secondly, perhaps they are not socially conscious of going to school. Motivation is required in this and as my previous speaker has said, the problems would have been much less in all directions if we had paid more attention to our population control programme some years back. Therefore, that programme has now to be stepped up. It has to be taken to the villages; it has to be taken to areas which are over populated; and it has to be taken to the population that is not healthy, that is not able to look after itself, leave alone looking after their children. Therefore, the programme of population control is very important and it should be taken to the villages, to the rural people by all means that is available to us.

Then I come to adult education. Our illiteracy rate is very high. Even in smaller countries like Cuba and Iran, though Iran is not so small a country, they have been able to make their people literate up to 78 per cent of their population. We should take lessons from them. We should devote more time, more attention to this matter. Voluntary organisations also should come forward and our Centre should pay more attention to it so that they can make our people literate in whatever way that is possible in the villages.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

It is the village population that is important because we are a democratic country and our democracy cannot go on working if the people who are participating in it are not literate, not educated, not conscious of their rights and privileges and at the same time, their duties to themselves and to the community and the country. Therefore, Sir, I emphasise that the Centre should pay more attention to the spread of literacy.

Now, cottage industry is the backbone of the villagers. As you know, the greater part of the population do not own land; they are partially employed, they are under-employed and they work only for a few months in a year. For the rest of the time, they have no work. Therefore, there should be an industry which they can run in their own homes. Or several people can engage themselves in a cottage industry and thus be employed with advantage at the time they are not employed on their fields. They could thus be given part-time employment and that will supplement their income and thus their lot could be bettered.

The co-operatives also should be developed. More attention should be paid to the service co-operatives, co-operatives that could help them to market their produce. This is very important, Sir, and I urge upon the Government to pay more attention to it.

Then coming to the question of housing, sanitation and medical relief, of course, the State Governments in their own States are doing some work in this direction. Sanitation in the villages is very important. It is a social problem because they have to be educated on the importance of sanitation. At the same time, the right type

of wells and the right type of conveniences have to be provided in the villages so that their homes are clean and their surroundings are not dirty. The place round about the wells should be clean so that whatever little water they get is not polluted. They should also have the motivation in this direction. For instance in some villages the people have the very unclean habit of discharging excreta nearby their houses. That has to be corrected. Gandhiji has advocated and taught us how to look after the cleanliness of the villages. I think if we take to those ideas and those practices, the villages would be much cleaner places for the people to live in and the air also would be clean for them to breathe.

With these few words, I strongly support the Resolution moved by Mr. Ruthnaswamy.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have had a discussion on this. I move :

“That the question be now put.”

We did not speak so that more resolutions can be taken up.

You know, we have not spoken. Sometimes we do such things. Let Mr. Ruthnaswamy reply.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, let me have a few minutes. Then Mr. Ruthnaswamy may speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : There are a number of speakers. If I allow you, others also would like to speak.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : No quorum.

(The quorum-bell was then rung.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now there is quorum.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is sense in what Mr. Bhupesh Gupta says. We should devise a method for allotting some time for each Resolution. Otherwise one Resolution goes on for three weeks and the others get scuttled. This is not proper. We should make some arrangement with regard to the time to be given for each Resolution hereafter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I think if the House can come to some agreement regarding this, I can call the mover to reply.

Now, is it the pleasure of the House that I call the mover to reply ? Should we accept the closure ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : All right. Mr. Ruthnaswamy.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY : Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is rare and refreshing experience for a Member of this group to find such a unanimous acceptance of the Resolution moved by a Member of this group. I am not surprised at the unanimity of agreement for the vast majority of Members of this House come through rural areas and, therefore, it is nothing surprising that they should give such ready and unanimous acceptance to my Resolution. One or two speakers were rather critical. Take, for instance, that angry young man in a hurry, Mr. Mohan Dharia ; he said that it is rather surprising that a Member of the Swatantra Party should think of speaking on planning. I am afraid his knowledge is not up to date because it is not that the Swatantra Party is against planning, but it is against the wrong kind of planning. It is against the wrong kind of priorities that the Congress Government is giving. The Swatantra Party has a plan of its own with priorities given to such things as are contained in this Resolution. I am especially glad that certain Members emphasised the importance of roads as being absolutely important for the development of agriculture. It is the roads the village roads connecting the villages and the farms with the nearest market town that will lift agriculture from the subsistence stage in which it is stagnating to the marketing stage. It is only when the producer, when the farmer, is able to take his produce himself to the nearest market, that he will be able to get the best possible price whereas without village roads he is at the mercy of the middleman who buys the produce of the farmer, not as the farmer may get, but as the middlemen wishes at the price of the middleman. A recent expert report on the package system has given the opinion that even our plans, our package plans in regard to the development of

agriculture failed because of want of roads. What is the use of these package plans, these fertilisers and other inputs that are put into our fields for the produce to increase, if that produce is not taken to the nearest market to be sold at the best possible price ? What I want is that the whole outlook of the planners, the whole outlook of the Government, should turn from towns and from high class industries, heavy industries, to the villages. It is mere common sense. The vast majority of our population is in the villages. You increase the prosperity of the villages and the village people and you will increase the prosperity of the country. One rupee per month of additional income to the village population will give you a hundred crore of rupees, and five rupees a month will give you five hundred crores a year which will finance most of the plans and policies that Government favours. People talk of the great gulf between the rich and the poor in India. But the real gulf is between the villages and the towns. The urban population gets richer. The urban population gets all the amenities of life, all the conveniences and all the facilities of civilised life while the villages are stagnating in the old conditions in which they are. The vast majority of our poor people are in the villages. The real gulf is between the villages and the towns, not between the rich and the poor. So, if this gulf is to be bridged we must increase the prosperity of our villages. Not much additional finance is required because, as I cited the example of a social worker from Calcutta, in the villages the villagers are willing to offer their labour in regard to building roads, in regard to rebuilding and reconstruction of their houses. The materials are there. The sand is there. The stone is there. The brick kilns can be built there, and the labour of the villagers is available. All that is wanted is wise and sound leadership from the Government, and that is what our poor villages lack. All that is wanted is that if not a bulk of the funds, at least 25 per cent more of what is now allotted in the Fourth Plan should be diverted to the villages for building roads, the reconstruction of houses, digging of drinking water wells, the provision of village industries. I do not want urban industries be transferred to the villages. I want village industries, those traditional industries, to be developed, to be modernised. Take, for instance, stone-cutting; it has got modern tools which are edged with diamond and

these are fast-cutting tools. Similarly, our carts can be provided with rubber tyres. Our country carts can be provided with springs. It is this modernisation of industries that I want in certain well-chosen centres like the panchayat union sites. It is the modernisation and the improvement of our village industries that I want. I do not want high-class industries like those that are developed in our industrial estates to be transferred to the villages. I do not want them to be transferred to the villages. I do not want our villages to be urbanised. I do not want our villages to become slums and *cheris* that we have in our towns. I want our villages to be improved so that the rural population of the country can be...

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Gujarat) : They say your party does not want planning.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY : That is why I said my party wants planning, but the right kind of planning, the right kind of priorities.

As regards the reply of the Minister, I must say for a Minister who has been in charge of planning for years it is the most disappointing reply, a reply that would have been satisfying if it had contained facts and figures as against the figures that I quoted in regard to roads, in regard to drinking water wells, in regard to houses that are to be reconstructed. He did not quote a single figure. This is perhaps because he was commissioned to reply at the last moment. It is a great disappointment to me and to the House that the Prime Minister who is the Minister of Planning, was not able on the first day and is not able today to come on account of illness. That is the misfortune of this Resolution of mine. But I will remind the Minister of his reply the other day and of the words with which he concluded his reply : "So all these policies"—by policies he meant policies that I have advocated in this Resolution—"have been accepted and the Fourth Plan that will come before this House will bear the imprint of these policies,"—namely, all these suggestions for you cannot call them policies because policies come from the Government, not from private Members—"Therefore", the Minister went on to say, "the objectives that the honourable Member has in mind are sound and are being pursued through different plans and will be followed up and intensified in the new plan

that will be before the House." Well, when the time comes, I will hold the Minister to these words and ask him how far these words have been justified in the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

With these words, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I commend the Resolution to this House. I do not want to press it to a division because even if it is pressed to division, it will be only a recommendation to the Government. But I am glad that I have been able through this Resolution to concentrate the attention of the House, the attention of Parliament and the attention of the public on this crying need of the villages and the village population. It is to the villages that we must look for our prosperity. It is to the village population that we must look for our strength, for our internal strength, for our internal security, for our internal prosperity. With the villages rises and falls the fate of our country.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra) : As Prof. Ruthnaswamy has rightly brought before the country his views, and as you might have observed, since almost the entire House shares his feelings, I may request Prof. Ruthnaswamy not to press his Resolution, but to withdraw it.

4 P. M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : He has said that in view of the assurances given by the Minister who replied, he is prepared to withdraw. There are two amendments, one by Mr. Chandra Shekhar and another by Mr. Das.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : When the Resolution itself is being withdrawn, I have no leg to stand upon.

श्री राजनाथायण : इसके विद्वद् करने का अकेजन कब आ गया । उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि हम विद्वद् करते हैं । He is not withdrawing. He is not accepting the amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Are you withdrawing it ?

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY : I am not pressing it to a division.

श्री राजनारायण : दोनो मे बड़ा फर्क है। चेयर मे बैठ कर के ऐसी बात आप को नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Let me be clear. Prof. Ruthnaswamy. You are not pressing for a division. Would you like this to be put to vote ?

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY
Why not ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I am asking him.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । ससदीय प्रथा मे यह आपके पूछने का कौन तरीका है । आप ने यह खुद कह दिया "ही इज गोइंग टू विदड्रा" उसके बाद आप पूछ रहे हैं

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No. Please listen to me. You please sit down. He said in his concluding remarks that he did not want to press the Resolution.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : It does not mean that he wants to withdraw it. I also understand it. You have misunderstood. You have no business to say like this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I think I can

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ That the chair should behave चेयर को हर्गिज यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि उन्होंने वादा किया है कि हम विदड्रा कर लेंगे जो कि उन्होंने नहीं कहा है । पर्सियामेट्री प्रैक्टिस मे अब यह सदन को अधिकार है कि वह इसकी इजाजत दे या न दे । अब यह केवल उन्हीं का अधिकार नहीं है । अब यह सदन की चीज है । अगर वे विदड्रा भी करना चाहें तब भी हम डिवीजन की मांग कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I entirely agree with the point of order raised by Shri Rajnarain that it is for the Member to say that he would like to withdraw

and it is for the House to allow or not but I resent and I do protest against the remarks of my friend Shri Rajnarain.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : I do resent the behaviour of the Chair. मैं चेयर के बिहेवियर पर बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंट करता हूँ । यह कोई तरीका है

श्री एम० एम० धारिया : जब चेयर खड़ा हो तब सब को नीचे बैठना चाहिये, लेकिन राजनारायणजी खड़े रहते हैं ...

श्री राजनारायण : हमे मालूम है कि चेयर के खड़े होने पर मोहन धारिया जी कभी नहीं बैठते हैं ।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I am not yielding

SHRI RAJNARAIN : I am also not yielding

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : He said, 'The Chairman should behave'. The Chairman has been behaving very properly, only he should behave properly.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : I can disagree with the Chair इस तरह से कोई ससदीय प्रथा चल नहीं सकती है ।

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh) : I would like to make a submission. The usual procedure would be that amendment should be voted first and when they have been accepted or rejected, then the Resolution should come for voting. At that time the question of withdrawal might arise. If you think proper, we may follow the usual practice, that the amendment be put to vote first and then the Resolution as amended or original, not before that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I assure the House that I try to do as best as I can. I may commit mistakes but I try to do as best as I can and as long as I am here, I do not make any distinction between the Opposition and the Congress Party. That has been my honest and earnest effort. As there are two amendments, I would ask Mr Chandrasekharan whether he is pressing his amendment.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : I press my amendment

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : The question is :

“That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely :

‘and also the opening of Health-cum-Child Welfare-cum-Maternity Centres and Family Planning Units in villages or for groups of villages.’ ”

(The House divided)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Ayes—9 ; Noes—27.

AYES—9

Basu, Shri Chitta
Chandrasekharan, Shri K.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
Mani, Shri A. D.
Menon, Shri Balachandra
Rajnarain, Shri
Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
Sarla Bhadauria, Shrimati
Shakuntala Paranjpye, Shrimati

NOES—27

Ansari, Shri Hayatullah
Baharul Islam, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. P.
Chandra Shekhar, Shri
Dharia, Shri M. M.
Gujral, Shri I. K.
Kemparaj, Shri B. T.
Lalitha (Rajagopalan), Shrimati
Mallikarjunudu, Shri K. P.
Mangladevi Talwar, Dr. (Mrs.)
Maniben Vallabhbbhai Patel, Kumari
Meththa, Shri Om
Mitra, Shri P. C.
Patel, Shri Sundar Mani
Patil Shri G. R.
Punnaiah, Shri Kota
Purkayastha, Shri M.
Ruthnaswamy, Shri M.
Sahai, Shri Ram
Salig Ram, Dr.
Satyavati Dang, Shrimati
Savnekar, Shri B. S.
Shah, Shri K. K.
Shanta Vasisht, Kumari

Siddalingaya, Shri T.
Vidyawati Chaturvedi, Shrimati
Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now there is the amendment by Mr. Banka Behary Das. He is not here. I put it to vote. The question is :

“That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely :

‘and this House is further of the opinion that measure should be taken in the Fourth Five-Year Plan to break the monopoly in the economy, to abolish feudalism of all sorts, to promote regional balance, and to create an atmosphere of egalitarianism in the administration.’ ”

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now I come to the Resolution of Professor Ruthnaswamy.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY : I am not pressing it. I beg leave to withdraw my Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Is it the pleasure of the House that leave be granted to Shri M. Ruthnaswamy to withdraw his Resolution ?

SHRI RAJNARAIN : No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I now put the Resolution to the House.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : The Resolution need not be put to vote. What is to be put to vote is whether the House is giving him leave to withdraw his Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No, the Resolution has to be put to vote because there was a dissenting voice to leave being granted to the mover of the Resolution to withdraw his Resolution. So the Resolution has to be put to vote and I put it now. The question is :

“This House is of opinion that Government should modify the Fourth

[Vice-Chairman]

Five Year Plan so as to devote the bulk of the funds available to the promotion of the prosperity of the villages and the village population of India by providing for the rapid promotion of literacy among them, the building of rural roads connecting the villages and the farms with the nearest town or market, the sinking of drinking water wells, the construction and reconstruction of houses, the promotion of cottage and rural industries providing employment for the millions of unemployed and underemployed of the villages of India, and the improvement of the organisation of agriculture and methods of agriculture aiming at the progress of the economic position of the village population of the country."

(The House divided)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Ayes—14;
Noes—27.

AYES—14

Basu, Shri Chitta
Chandrasekharan, Shri K.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
Menon, Shri Balachandra
Menon, Shri C. Achutha
Patel, Shri Sundar Mani
Purkayashtha, Shri M.
Rajnarain, Shri
Ramiah, Dr. K.
Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
Sarla Bhadauria, Shrimati
Shakuntala Paranjpye, Shrimati
Somasundaram, Shri G. P.
Villalan, Shri Thillai

NOES—27

Ansari, Shri Hayatullah
Baharul Islam, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Shekhar, Shri
Gujral, Shri I. K.
Kemparaj, Shri B. T.
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Lalitha (Rajagopalan), Shrimati
Mallikarjunudu, Shri K. P.
Mangladevi Talwar, Dr. (Mrs.)
Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Kumari
Mehta, Shri Om

Mitra, Shri P. C.
Panda, Shri Brahmananda
Patel, Shri T. K.
Patil, Shri G. R.
Punnaiah, Shri Kota
Sahai, Shri Ram
Salig Ram, Dr.
Satyavati Dang, Shrimati
Savnekar, Shri B. S.
Shah, Shri K. K.
Shanta Vasisht, Kumari
Siddalingaya, Shri T.
Upadhyaya, Shri S. D.
Varma, Shri C. L.
Vidyawati Chaturvedi, Shrimati
Yajee, Shri Sheel Bhadra

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now we go to
the next item.

RESOLUTION RE GIVING FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO THE GERMAN DEMO- CRATIC REPUBLIC

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West
Bengal) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House is of opinion that the German Democratic Republic should be given full diplomatic recognition by India without further delay."

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the division has done me one good thing. Some hon. Members are present in the House ; otherwise they would not have been here. I hope they will continue to remain in the House because I bring forward this Resolution not in any partisan spirit, not with the idea of any acrimony or entering into needless controversy with the Government of India over a matter relating to our foreign policy and also our policy in international affairs. I ask for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic on the basis of the accepted foreign policy of our country, the policy of peace, non-alignment and what is sometimes called neutrality. I also demand the recognition of the GDR in deference to the directive principles of our Constitution wherein it is stated what should be our aim in world affairs.