

**RESOLUTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO
FORMULATE PROGRAMME OF
RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION.**

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that Government should appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to formulate a long-range programme of rural industrialisation to fully utilise the spare time and talent of the rural population."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, in the past decade all-India Boards had been set up to advise and assist in formulating the programmes of development for the handloom industry, the village and khadi industry, the small-scale industry, etc. In the First and Second Five Year Plans considerable assistance had been given to them through provisions of loans, subsidies, technical and marketing advice, and so on and so forth. Due to these efforts at the Central and State levels village and small-scale industries have contributed in realising the objectives of expanded employment, larger production and more equitable distribution to some extent. I live in a village. I know that these rural industries have failed to adopt the improved techniques. I know that the production cost of rural industries has remained relatively high and I know that the problems of unemployment and unsold stocks have arisen. The income in rural areas is distinctively lower than in urban areas. The average income of the people in urban areas is double that prevailing in rural areas. The agricultural labourer gets one-tenth of what the labourer in industries gets. Shri V. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, gives reasons for the lower income in the rural

areas, on page 126 of 'Ooty Seminar'. It has been stated as follows:

"The main factors responsible for the low level of per capita incomes in rural areas are the growing pressure of population on land and the decline or decay of rural occupations and industries. The degree of unemployment prevalent in rural areas is not to be judged solely from the results of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee whose investigations did not cover rural artisans or agricultural families cultivating their own lands as tenants or proprietors. The large volume of earning and non-earning dependants in rural areas conveys an idea of the disguised rural unemployment, both on the land and industry. Besides, we now have the results of the inquiry entitled 'Economic Activity and Gainful Employment' conducted sometime back as part of the National Sample Survey:

It will thus be seen that the incidence of under-employment is much larger in rural areas than in urban areas. This emphasises

	Percentage of gainfully employed persons (Progressive Totals)	
With under 7 hours per week	13.6	9.2
With under 14 hours per week	17.6	12.1
With under 28 hours per week	29.0	21.5
With under 5 days per month	20.2	7.2
With under 10 days per month	26.7	9.6
With under 15 days	36.1	14.6

first the need for immediately devoting greater attention to problems of economic development in rural areas than in urban areas."

In many parts of our country during busy agricultural seasons shortages of labour are frequently reported and over the greater part of the year a large proportion of agricultural labour and others engaged in allied activities are without continuous employment. Under-employment in the sense of those who have some work but are willing to take up additional work is about two crores. Our aim is to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture to about 60 per cent, by 1976. Our learned Member of this hon. House, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, in his Paper on 'Problems of the Rural Sector' at Ooty Seminar stated as follows:

"No agricultural community can improve itself sufficiently through agricultural work alone. We need, therefore, to pay much greater attention to (i) the development of supplementary occupations like cottage and small-scale industries in rural areas and (ii) the planned integration of these areas with the economic life of the urban centres."

On page 3 of the Bulletin on Small Industries, No. 42 of September, 1961 Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, in his talk on the role of small-scale industries in the national economy has said that there is an imperative need to give a higher place to the small-scale industries in the national economy. He added that this was necessary for achieving a self-accelerating economic growth which was vital for the country. He further said that India was such a large country that no amount of increase in the national income could bring the desired effect. It was, therefore, necessary that the small-scale industries were popularised everywhere by providing facilities in the rural areas. He also ruled out the possibility of the large-scale industries fulfilling the need or doing any harm to any small scale

industry, he cited the example of the industrially advanced countries like Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, France and Japan where he said the number of small-scale establishments formed 75 per cent, or 80 per cent, of the total industrial units employing on an average 25 per cent, of the industrial workers. Now, as much as 82.3 per cent, of the population of India live in the villages. That means that 82.3 per cent, of the voters in India live in the villages. In a democracy it should be the well-being of this overwhelming majority of the people that should receive the first priority. But, Sir, in actual practice, the opposite seems to have happened. Considering all the factors of the Indian situation, the unemployment and the under-employment, the heavy pressure on land, the terrific rate of the growth of our population etc. the industrialisation of the rural areas is the only remedy. In order to narrow down the existing disparities in the incomes in the rural and urban areas, in order to stop the migration from the rural areas to the urban areas, in order to reduce the pressure on land and in order to ensure the benefits of science and technology to the rural areas, concrete steps must be taken for rural industrialisation. Otherwise the content of our socialism will have no meaning. Rural industrialisation means the even spread of industries throughout the countryside. It is not to be conceived of as being limited to what are termed the rural industries or merely to the processing industries. There should be an unlimited variety of industries established in the rural areas, transforming as rapidly as possible the purely rural communities of today into properly balanced agro-industrial and urban-rural communities and rural industrialisation must come out of the soil, as it were, and be organically related to the areas concerned. It should not mean an invasion of the rural sector by the urban capital for the exploitation of its resources and markets. A serious

[Shri K. S. Chavda.] programme of rural industrialisation should give the highest priority to research in small machine technology with a view to improving the traditional tools and techniques. Such a programme should also give stitious attention to radically transforming rural education so as to make it fit instrument for rural industrialisation and development. Rural industrialisation should aim at full and sufficient utilisation of the rural resources. Rural industries must be small in scale and widely spread over. They must be given adequate protection from urban industries. The necessary means of production should be reserved for the rural industrie. The Government should assist them by providing the raw materials, power, water supply, roads etc. What kinds of goods should the rural industries produce? Should they be consumer goods, or exportable goods or luxury goods? On page 47 of the report on the Ooty Seminar, Shri V. L. Mehta has said:

"It should be one of the aims of any programme of decentralised production to ensure that the products are consumed in the region of production to the extent possible."

Speaking on the role of small industries in the industrialisation of the rural underdeveloped areas at the Small Industries Information Exhibition at New Delhi in 1961, Shri H. C. Mathur, M.P. was of the view that the public sector should play an important role in the rapid industrialisation of rural areas. I think, Sir, that there should not be any water tight compartments of the public sector, the private sector and the cooperative sector so far as rural industrialisation is concerned. Shri Mathur also suggested the setting up of a high-power autonomous Board for the rapid industrialisa-

tion of rural areas. It has been said in my Resolution that a Committee consisting of Members of both the Houses of Parliament should be appointed. Government, if they like, may appoint a committee consisting of both Members of Parliament and non-Members or a high power autonomous board. At present there is no such authority at any level whose particular responsibility is to think, study, plan and act on behalf of rural industrialisation. There are different boards and commissions with limited scope but there is no integrated approach to the problem. Rural industrialisation has to be viewed as a single integrated problem and not dealt with piecemeal by separate agencies even though these might co-ordinate their activities. There should be a comprehensive authority charged with the responsibility of rapidly industrialising the rural areas.

An amendment has been proposed by Shri Malkani to my Resolution. I welcome it and would request the hon. House to accept my resolution as proposed to be amended by him.

The question was proposed.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI (Nominated): Sir, I move:

1. "That for the words 'long-range programme' the words 'comprehensive and integrated programme' be substituted."¹

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Mover has accepted your amendment.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, previously different terms were used about this subject. Generally, I was brought up on the word village industries and by that was meant khadi only. There was a time when by village industry we meant only khadi and for many years I myself thought only of khadi and other thing were

incidental. Subsequently, when I grew up, and the idea grew up along with me as it were, the idea of agro-industrial economy became current. It was not quite clear but it was there mentioned almost loosely but very widely that we want not an agricultural economy, not an industrial economy but an agro-industrial economy. That word was used and it was never very clear to my mind as to what it meant. But it was a wider and a more comprehensive word though I did not yet quite understand it. I rather think that when we thought of village industries previously we thought of giving supplementary income to people in rural areas who did not have enough. When we think of an agro-industrial economy, we think of industries in rural areas which may be autonomous, independent of this, which could give a full living wage to a worker there and not merely a supplementary wage, not merely a wage for the agriculturists but to people who live in rural areas. Sir, as far as I can remember, it is only very recently, in the last year or two, that this term "rural industrialisation" has been used and I find that it has been used also in the Plan and very clearly but every one of us has got his own interpretation of what is meant by rural industrialisation. I have mine and I place it before you. Before I do that, I would like to mention something else. In the Third Plan I find that discriminatory treatment has been meted out to what are known as village industries and small-scale industries. In the First Plan the total provision for village industries and small-scale industries was Rs- 43 crores, five crores of rupees only for small-scale industries and Rs. 38 crores for the rest including handloom. In the Second Plan, the figure was Rs. 180 crores total; khadi and village industries got Rs. 82 crores, from Rs. 38 of the previous Plan, more than double, but for small-scale industries it was Rs. 56

crores, that is, eleven times. In the Third Plan, I find that the provision for small-scale industries is Rs. 115 crores but the provision for khadi and village industries is only Rs. 92*4 crores. It has been increased only by Rs. 10 crores. I have read a number of reports on this subject- There is with me now what is known as the Report of the Study Team on Community Development, December, 1959. It is worth a look, and on page 70 they say that the provision for small-scale industries should be Rs. 165-70 crores, and what is more important, there is provision made in this Report for artisans, provision for the training of artisans which is a substantial figure. There is no such provision at all in the Third Plan as it exists, as if an artisan does not exist. I have also read what is known as the Report of the Working Group, perhaps appointed by the Planning Commission and they have recommended a total provision for small-scale industries to the tune of Rs. 232 crores but the actual provision in the Plan is only Rs. 115 crores even though it has been doubled. The recommendation of the Study Team put it at Rs. 165 crores and the Working Group put it at Rs. 232 crores. Sir, this is most significant remembering that the Plan provides for big industries to the tune of Rs. 3,993 crores; the provision for small-scale industries is only Rs. 115 crores while the total provision under this head is only Rs. 264 crores. If I may say so, it is rather a discriminatory treatment. As far as I know, in this House most of us are very favourably inclined towards small-scale industries; I have not heard anything against it and as far as I know, the provision made last year was completely spent and more could have been spent if there was additional provision. There are no two opinions in regard to it; there is no quarrel about it at all. There is, you may say, a divided mind, a hesitating mind, about khadi and village industries but none whatsoever about

[Shri N. R. Malkani.] small-scale industries. I do not see why this provision could not have been raised at least to Rs. 250 crores when a provision of more than Rs. 3,000 crores has been made for big industries. Even now it is time enough to revise and enhance the provision under this head so that small-scale industry is not treated as ancillary, subsidiary or incidental to big industries but because on its own merit, it is necessary, it is very essential.

Sir, I come to the third point, ■which is this. Very recently a Report has come in our hands, the Report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections and the Chairman of that Committee was my distinguished friend, Shri J. P. Narayan. There is, to my mind, a most valuable chapter in the whole Report about rural industries containing about six or eight pages with an appendix. In the very first page, page 35 of the Report, it says—it is very strongly worded to my mind, very strong language—"It should be obvious"—but it is not quite obvious to the Government—"to anyone who has given the least thought"—I hope the Government of India has given great thought to the question—"that rural industrialisation more than anything else is the supreme requirement both for uplifting rural economy out of the morass into which it has fallen and also for raising the standard of living of the economically and socially weak." It should be raised to a higher level than it is and they give the reasons why they have said so. Somewhere else they say that it is "the only remedy" for renovating and advancing the condition of people in rural areas. The words used are "the only remedy". I would not put it so strongly. As it is, it is too strong even for me, I submit. I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister there. This Report is not written by Malkani, by

anyone whom you would call, people whom you presume to call, 'fadists', 'fantastic people' who are not to be taken seriously. I may not be taken very seriously but why these Reports issued by the Government are not taken seriously? They are Government-appointed committees. What is the use of appointing these Committees which make important recommendations if they are not to be heeded by the Government? I cannot understand that at all. This Report was in my hands a few months ago. As a matter of fact, I wrote to the Prime Minister in his capacity as Chairman of the Planning Commission that the Third Plan should not be finalised until this Report was received and its recommendations had been taken into consideration very seriously and I am sorry that notwithstanding that the Report has been published and the plan finalised.

Sir, I come to the next point which is this. I do not wish to inundate or cloud you with figures about the growth of population and the movement of population from the rural areas to the urban. I think we are all aware of it. When I was in Delhi in 1932 the population of Delhi to the best of my memory was five lakhs and that only when people came down from Simla, otherwise it used to be four lakhs. Now you are talking of a Master Plan; I think of it as a monster plan, not Master Plan. It appears to me like that. You are aware of Bangalore, Sir. It is very fine town, very fine city. It had a population of about six lakhs only six or seven years ago and the population now is double. Go and ask the people who live there. The city is full of mosquitos and slums. Take Calcutta. I do not want to use strong language in regard to Calcutta but I could not spend a couple of days in Calcutta. I spend three days in Bombay and on the fourth day I feel like leaving it. I would call this art

aberration of civilisation that people should rush to these towns. But they are forced. It is not only these big cities that are like this but there are a number of towns also like that. I was a member of the committee called the Scavenging Enquiry Committee. The Report is now in your hands. We visited about 80 or 90 municipal committees, corporations and so on and wherever we went, the cry was, "We have not enough water. This water supply was meant only for this much population but the population has doubled and trebled. We have no water supply. We cannot wash anything. We cannot give adequate drinking water because the whole town is bursting with population growth. We have no drainage and we cannot dream of providing drainage because it is too expensive". This is happening all over the country. It is a move from the very bottom to the top and the cities are having the worst impact. There are *so* many cities now and do you know the number of cities having more than five lakhs? I rather think that figure should be the limit of a city population. No city should have a population, to my mind, of more than five lakhs. You must find the means of putting a stop to this growth. I had a talk with 'Shri J. P. Narayan once and I asked him as to what we should do about this problem. He said that we could establish a number of check posts all along the line where population is moving. The idea appealed to me very much and I said, "How would you put it? Who would put such check posts? Having put these check posts, who will exercise check upon these check posts?" He said that these check posts should begin from the top level up to the division, district and once population crossed that check post, we should revise the national economy in such a way—the people at the very bottom are bound to move to Digger villages and to towns, bigger towns and so on—that there is some provision for their livelihood, or a minimum wage,

and what you would call minimum amenities for life, education and all that so that they do not move beyond the district. He said that the time had come when we should revise our idea of national economy, that towns and big cities should go to the background and the villages come to the foreground because 82·3 per cent, of the population lives in these villages and he said that it is this 82·3 per cent, which is more important. He said, as my friend pointed out, that agriculture cannot absorb this population. All the time, the only Plan we are putting is, how much production per acre, and then, how much foodgrains per acre and there we stop. We have made some progress, not very good progress because it is a very difficult process, it is a very uphill task. We have made some progress so far as foodgrains are concerned but what about the other lines? Have we made any progress in anything else? When we find that there are no such check posts, there are no such rural industries, we find the population flowing, the exodus going on and on from the bottom to the top. We are not able to stop it. Sir, we are all aware of slums. I am also aware of it and as members of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, we try to introduce improvement in some slums, just a little. We touch the fringe of a slum, the horizon of it and when we touch one, we find that there are ten more slums! when we touch ten we find that there are fifty more slums. I almost told the people in the Bharat Sevak Samaj that it is an impossible task. You cannot do it. It will break your heart and mine. We are creating, manufacturing slums before our very nose. You cannot abolish them. You find them multiplying in every area all over the country. Now, where are those check posts to be put up?

I come to the next idea. Fortunately, there are a few terms that have now become identifiable. There

[Shri N. R. Malkani.]

is a good term called Common Service Centre. I think we should have a Common Service Centre for a population of 20,000 or 25,000 people where all these carpenters, tin-smiths, fitters and all that can go and get common service. We have a few of these and they are very popular arw* they are inexpensive also. They hardly require an investment of Rs. 50,000. But how many have you all over India? I think there are only a few hundreds, but they should be 3,000 or more from my point of view. There should be a Common Service Centre for artisans very near a group of villages. It is accepted on all hands that these Common Service Centres are very popular, extremely good and they are very near the artisan. The artisan today is in such a pitiable position that he is neither in the town nor in the village. He is leaving the village and he does not know how he will be absorbed in the towns; he does not know Vw and where he will get settled. We have also used the words "Industrial Estates". We have sixty of them but not one is a rural industrial estate. We have got an Industrial Estate in Delhi and we are putting another, a double Industrial Estate for Delhi. I cannot understand it at all. It passes my wits to have these Industrial Estates in big towns almost to invite people to come to towns and live there. It is almost an invitation to come over here for "There is plenty of work here". We can easily have at least 300 Industrial Estates at the district level. The small-scale industries are very popular, run by hand or power, run by the public or through co-operation or by the private sector. They are extremely popular and wherever I went, I found small-scale industries prospering, flourishing and yet the provision for them is so miserly, so stingy that I think Government should almost be ashamed of it. Sir, these terms which are very good have not much left in them. We accept them

but we do not recognise them. We do not make enough provision for them in the Plan.

If you can give me five minutes more . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had five minutes more. Instead of fifteen minutes, you had twenty minutes.

The question was -proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, I rise to sup[^] port this Resolution because this matter has to be considered and reconsidered as planning goes on. Right at the beginning I must say that this village industry, despite all brave talk on the part of the Planning Commission and the Govern-ment, has been given a back seat by the Planning Commission and I think a lot has to be done in order to reorientate the entire approach with regard to village industries. I generally agree with much of what has been said by the two speakers who have preceded me and I shou'd like to add, a few suggestions to what they have said.

Now, even when we were fighting the British, one of the indictments against the British rule was that it led to the ruination of our village and cottage industries. This criticism was absolutely justified and the meaning of it was not fully seen at that time perhaps as it is seen today after independence. We have embarked on a policy of industrialisation of the country but in an underdeveloped economy like ours where we have got nearly 82 per cent, or a little more of the population living in the villages, you cannot have rapid industrialisation merely by starting heavy industries or even medium industries in the urban areas and towns, whether they be in the public sector or in the private sector. They are, of course, important, and the development of such industries

must be on a far bigger scale. That is what we stand for but at the same time we must embark on a policy of industrialisation of the rural areas today. There was a time when capitalist economists almost took it for granted that with the development of capitalism rural industries must go and in fact in Europe in the beginning of the 20th century we saw in Germany and] other places many small-scale and village industries going out of existence as capitalism grew. Monopoly capitalism which is growing in our country also has a tendency to crush the small and medium industries, let alone village industries. The moment rural economy is drawn into the orbit of capitalistic market the tendency is there, and the laws operate, for the decline of the rural industries of the type that exist. Now, this process is there in our country; artificially we are trying to maintain some. Therefore the very first thing that we must realise is that we need a basic orientation in the policy and that the development of rural industry is an integral part of the industrialisation of the country and for the general development of our underdeveloped economy. In the rural areas today you have nearly 3i million new job-seekers every year. According to the statistics worked out by the Indian Statistical Institute and also as stated by Prof. Mahalanobis we find that 53 million people in the countryside today do not have more than 15 days' work in a month; that is to say, for half of the month they remain idle because there are no employment opportunities. Then we find every year people becoming unemployed in the countryside and that swells the number of unemployed in the country as a whole. How are we going to face this situation? Now, rural industry must be viewed from the larger angle of industrialisation -of the country, from the point of its employment potentialities, and also from the point of view of raising the standard of living in the country. Yesterday here the Prime Minister was saying that unless agri-

culture looked up, national income would not go up still higher and the standard of living would not go up. I entirely agree but then in the rural sector of our economy we must develop simultaneously the other sector that is called the rural industrial sector for promoting rural industries on a larger scale. That is not being done.

The First Plan took a step-motherly-attitude towards it. At that time they did not understand what planning was. There was a Planning Commission but it had not yet found its feet. When we came to the Second Plan we had the Plan Frame issued by Prof. Mahalanobis, Member of the Planning Commission and Statistical Adviser to the Central Cabinet, who said that Rs. 400 crores should be allocated to the village and small industries and that consumer goods should as far as possible come from the village and small industries. We thought it was a very-good suggestion. I participated in the discussions and we wholeheartedly supported that proposal at that time. What happened then? There was a cut by 50 per cent. The allocation was reduced to Rs. 200 crores and now we see that only Rs. 180 crores out of that Rs. 200 crores had been spent. A sum of Rs. 20 crores had not been spent. I am taking the entire sector here and the Planning Commission has not given any explanation as to why it has been so. But we know the explanation and that is, they do not take special care to see that the money is spent. They are so pre-occupied with helping the private sector big industries, big monopolists and so on that they have little time and energy left for paying attention to the rural industries. We see our Ministers participating in the centenary celebrations of the Birla family but we never see the same Ministers going to the villages and participating in the centenary or similar functions of the rural industries of our country. That sums up the l entire attitude. But why should it

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] ibe so? That has to be looked into. The Jaya Prakash Narayan Report has given some ideas. But there are so many Reports. There is no dearth • of Reports. I think if you pile up all the Reports here it will look something like a mountain. The gentlemen of the Treasury Benches have been sitting over them all these years. The Planning Commission is fond of producing Reports but paying very little attention to the many good things that are said in these Reports. It has a dogmatic and preconceived idea about planning. Once it decides on certain things it goes ahead. I know it. I participated even in this Committee which the Prime Minister formed in order to advise the Planning Commission. He was the Chairman of that Committee. It was a small Committee and he agreed with us that village and small industries had an important part to play. Almost many of the things that have been said here, he also said but when the Report of the Planning Commission came in the shape of the Draft Third Five Year Plan we found that the approach was essentially the same. There has been undoubtedly some quantitative addition by way of a little greater allocation and that is understandable because the size of the Plan itself has gone up but if you look at it from the point of view of proportion, it is more or less the same. Therefore the approach is the same; only the size has become a little bigger and therefore a little more money has gone to the village and small industries. That is about all as far as they are concerned.

Now I found in our country—and I have gone round during the elections, visited 13 States or so, and seen many places including Centrally administered areas—and we heard complaints that these industries were not getting help. The artisans are not only not taken care of but they are sent to their doom by this Government in many places. In Murshida-

bad which is known for its silk industry, the whole industry suffers and I found that in the South also many fine handloom industries which should be nursed by the Government and developed with all the attention and care are allowed to go out of existence. Such is the position. Therefore it needs a serious re-thinking on the part of the Commission as to how we can set about this task. It is not just a question of supplementing something. It is a question of developing a vitality dynamic sector in our economic life in the country-side because we cannot envisage a situation where industries will be developing only in the towns and the problem will be solved. Bigger industries and certain other medium industries will certainly develop and should develop in the towns. At the same time small industries through co-operatives, State sector, individual enterprise and through artisans should also develop in the countryside. This is how we can step up the rate of industrial progress of the country. Otherwise, we cannot do so.

These industries can cater to the consumers' needs to considerable extent relaxing our pressure on imports and also helping the development of certain vital industries, apart from providing employment. The employment question is very important. Now, at the time of the last general elections, the gentlemen of the Congress Party issued a manifesto written by Prime Minister Nehru in which they have said on page 11 of the manifesto that unemployment would be reduced in the course of the next five years. At that time it was 53 lakhs. Now, when they went to the third general elections the unemployment has gone up to 90 lakhs and we are told by the Planning Commission now that in the course of this Five Year Plan it would have gone up to nearly 12 millions. This is what we are told and then we are told, pie in the sky, that unemployment will go some day. Now, this

is the general approach of the Government. The promise was reduction of unemployment, performance is doubling of unemployment and then trebling in another five years. But some day if we all survive, then we shall be living in a land—well, I do not know under whose blessings—without unemployment. This is what we are told. How can you solve unemployment in a country like ours unless and until you have village and cottage industries developing on a gigantic scale? It is not a question of doling out some funds here and there. This is the approach of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission's approach is one of doling out some funds here and there creating an impression in the country that they like the small industries and so on. It is the most miserable approach that the Planning Commission can take on a subject of so vital significance and importance to the life of the nation. This is what I say. Where is the scheme for starting village industries and maintaining those that are there? Marketing, if you look at it, is not available to the existing industries. Credit is not available to many of the existing industries. As far as starting new ones in concerned, it is an extremely difficult task for even small artisans and others, co-operatives or otherwise, to get the sanction or assistance from the Government in order to start certain village industries. No, that is not given. They have to knock at the doors of the bureaucrats. And shortly in India, I do not know whether the Ministers will be more or bureaucrats will be more at the rate at which both are proliferating in the Government. Then, you do not get anything. I know of many cases where people have gone there and got nothing from them and they have given up the so-called as lost. Such is the position. Therefore, we are nowhere. Where is the scheme? No scheme at all. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Members

opposite to become a little strong in criticism as far as this issue is concerned. It is a vital issue and I think that the Planning Commission should be told sharply, pointedly, plainly that we disapprove of the manner in which they have set about this task of developing our rural and village industries where millions of people are involved. That should be made clear.

Take the agricultural labour. The Commission's Report has come out. Previously agricultural labour was unemployed for 82 days in the year. After the advance of socialism of their brand, according to the Report of the Second Agricultural Labour Commission, they are unemployed for 110 days in the year. Child labour has grown and their indebtedness has also grown. Such is the picture today, not according to any communist propaganda, but right according to the reports given by the Government. This is the position. The latest we have got is the Report of the Second Agricultural Labour Commission. This Report gives a very sorry picture of the countryside in our country, whereas our Ministers are fond of discovering revolutions there. Now, one of the reasons why it is so is the neglect on the part of the Planning Commission and the Government of our village industries. We have got industrious people there who have imbibed a lot of skill and are skilled people. It is not as if we are starting on a clean slate, as if we have to build it up. We have got a good tradition of village industries in our country, but there is no leadership, there is no resource to tap this into proper productive activity. Therefore, it is important to draw up a scheme under which these industries can be started through co-operatives, by individual artisans and so on, by rendering them assistance. I do not know why the State Governments themselves should not be in a position to start some industries there in order to provide employment. I am

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] not going into industrial estates and so on, but it should be possible for them to have a clear-cut scheme for starting, under the aegis of the State or other public or semi-public institutions, industries in the countryside. Money should be available to these enterprises and so on. That is how the scheme should be developed. Now, the Planning Commission does not listen to us. I tell you only three Plans are there, I participated in the discussions of all the three Plans and we broke our heads against the stony walls of the Planning Commission simply to impress upon them that they should render greater assistance to village industries, pay more attention to their development and make this rural industrialisation a vital part of the general industrialisation of the country. They have not listened at all.

Therefore, I think this question has to be discussed and I would like this House to give a unanimous opinion that we are not satisfied with the manner in which the Planning Commission has set about this task. I do not know how we can influence this Government. They have got their parliamentary party meetings. Well, they can put pressure on their Prime Minister. We are leaders of our party. All the rank and file of our party put pressure on us and tell us that we should put more pressure. We do not like the way you are supporting it. Why cannot you get up in your party meetings and put pressure on the Prime Minister or whoever it is and say that you are not satisfied with the manner in which you are helping the Planning Commission in handling the problem of village industries? There should be consultations and discussions with a view to bringing about the requisite orientation and approach in the matter of planning the development, on a far larger scale, of the rural and village industries in the country.

With these words, I fully support the Resolution and I am grateful to the hon. Member who has brought it forward for discussion in this House.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, I support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend. Shri Chavda. Village industries are a very important sector of our national economy. As a matter of fact, one could say they are the most vital sector in the national economy of India. The Resolution is carefully worded and it pointedly draws our attention to the fact that the talent and time of the village folk is not properly utilised. A well-known fact is that our agriculturist works in the fields only for about 80 to 90 days in the year. He does not know what to do the rest of the time. If we could make some arrangements to make use of his time and talent, when he is not engaged in agricultural production, our national wealth will grow by leaps and bounds. It was with a view to doing that that the Father of the Nation started the great movement of khadi, which many in the country misunderstood. It was mainly with a view to utilising the time and talent of the village people that the movement was started.

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Now though we have been free for more than fourteen years, the condition of the village industries is what it was under the alien rule. The task of promoting khadi and village industries has been entrusted to a Commission which is headed by well-known people. What I find is that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is more active in fashionable quarters than in villages. You find the Commission opening luxurious shops in big cities and paying a high rent. You do not find it active in the villages.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Their customers are generally Princes.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Their customers are Princes and men like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. All the same the fact

that a Khadi Bhavan is opened in the fashionable Cannaught Place or in the fashionable Fort area of Bombay does not seem to help the village people. The production of khadi in the country is not growing. The production of village industries in the country is not growing. As a matter of fact what is happening is that the village people themselves come to the cities for buying things produced in factories which they normally, till some time back, produced in their own villages through their own toil. So, instead of enriching the village economy, we are responsible for a state of affairs in which the wealth produce in the villages is drawn to the cities. That is a very unhappy state of affairs, and it is time that a Resolution like this was accepted by the Government and acted upon.

Sir, I have some information about -what is being done in the matter of electrification in the States. If we are keen on developing village industries, if we are keen on developing small-scale industries in the rural areas, we should ensure that electric power is available to the villages in rural area at a low rate. What is happening is that electricity rates in the cities are much cheaper, and if you want to instal even a small-scale industry in a rural area, firstly, electric energy is not available, and if something is done according to the much publicised rural electrification plan, what you find is that the rates are very high. In U. P., for example, electric energy is available at cheap rates in cities like Lucknow and Kanpur, but in the rural areas the normal rate is nine annas per unit, about four times of what it is in big cities. Now that is not giving encouragement to the rural industries. "That is not giving help to the rural people to make use of their time and talent. The Prime Minister said yesterday that electricity and steel are the two prime factors of industrialisation. He was very correct in saying so. I feel that electricity is even more im-

portant than steel in many ways, because without electricity no industry can run. But in the rural areas there is no generation, no distribution of electricity. Our big hydel plants are got ready, and almost the entire energy available is given to cities and big industries. A substantial portion of it should be reserved for rural areas. In U.P., for example, a large number of tubewells have been sunk, but they have not been commissioned because the electric energy to drive them is not available. When the tubewells sunk by the Government itself at a huge cost in the rural areas of Eastern U.P. are not commissioned because of lack of electric energy, it is mid-summer night's dream to hope that village industries will develop. How can a poor villager utilise his talent, of which there is plenty available, in industrialising his area unless electricity is made available at cheap rates? That is not being done. It is a matter of great disappointment that whatever was provided for village industries in the Second Plan was not spent in a way it is correct because what we find is that much of the money which is supposed to be spent on village industries is spent on running offices in the cities designed to promote village industries. So, if that is not done, it is a good saving, but what should have been done was to utilise the planned expenses in the rural areas themselves. It is a great pity that it has not been done. The standard of living of the people will not improve unless that is done, and I therefore support this Resolution.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore) :
Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend and neighbour Mr. Chavda. I had also given notice of a Resolution of a similar kind, and therefore it is all the more proper that I should speak a few words in support of this Resolution, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, the primary objective of any Government is said to be to create or to

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] provide to the large masses of its people opportunities to lead a good life, and it is all the more so in the case of our democratic Government. If this is the premise that we have to concede to the Government, the Government must necessarily undertake a large-scale economic activity which in the modern times every Government has been doing.

Now, Sir, Free India after the advent of independence has to its credit the distinction of having planned two Plans, and it is proposed to launch the Third Plan right from the 1st of April. In the last two Plans much has been done, and much has not been done also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How can it be that much has been done and much has not been done also?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Both the things are possible because the magnitude of the problem is so great, is so Himalayan, that however much you do still much more remains to be done. That is the problem. Therefore, Sir, the Resolution before the House is very specific. It is not the intention of this Resolution to propose the methods or the measures that should be undertaken for a comprehensive and integrated programme of rural industrialisation. But for the purpose of this Resolution it is absolutely necessary to assess the quantum of employment or the unemployment that is prevailing in the countryside today. For this purpose our national economy can be classified under two heads: industrial economy and rural economy. The rural economy involves a far larger number of people than the industrial economy.

As has been pointed out by the Mover, it is nearly 82.3 per cent; 82.3 per cent, of the entire population of the country is involved in this rural economy. I do not know whether the Planning Commission or anybody else has worked out the actual figures for the quantum of unemployment that is found in the rural popu-

lation. From the Second Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee, it is quite possible to draw broad conclusions and from this Report I have attempted to work out the quantum of unemployment that is available in the rural parts. According to this Report which has been written in the year 1956, the total population of the country was 357 millions out of which the rural population was 294 millions which works out to 82.3 per cent, of the population. Out of the rural population of 294 millions, 240 million people were agriculturists depending upon agriculture directly or indirectly. The percentage of the population which is dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture works out to 81.5 per cent. Therefore, in the rural economy there is hardly 1.2 per cent, of the population which does not depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. Therefore, a vast number of people, almost 81.5 per cent, depend upon agriculture. Let us see how far this 81.5 per cent of people are usefully employed or are not employed. Once again, it has to be seen from this Report that of the entire population depending upon agriculture, owner-cultivators and tenants are 193 millions including their dependants, and agricultural labourers are nearly 43 millions.

From this Report it is quite possible also to work out the number of days on which each category of these people is employed or is unemployed. It is said that the land-owners and the tenants are hardly employed for 50 per cent, of the days in a year, that is they are employed for only six months in a year. The actual labour force out of these 193 millions is said to be 80 million people. These 80 million people have work, on the basis of this computation, only for six months in a year. For six months they are forced to be unemployed. It can be seen that 40 million people—land-owners and tenants—are unemployed throughout the year. This is the figure for the tenants and the land-owning classes only. There are;

other classes of people called the agricultural labourers whose number is 43 millions, according to this Report, and precise information with regard to how many days they are employed or unemployed is available from this Report. It can be seen that in this category there are both men and women. There are 24 million adult men agricultural labourers who are employed only for 221 days in a year. That means to say that they are unemployed for 144 days. Similarly, the number of women labourers comes to about 19 millions and they are employed only for 168 days in a year and for another 197 days they are unemployed. Therefore, putting all these together—40 million people from the agricultural labour force of tenants and the land-owning class, 24 million from the agricultural labour force (men) and 19 million from the agricultural labour force (women)—all these things put together, it would work out like this. How many working days are lost by the labour force of the country? It is a figure which is colossal. I do not know if the Planning Commission has done this job or not. But anyway I have attempted to do it and if I have shown to this House what a colossal problem this is, then I think I will have done my duty. Now, Sir, under the section 'Adult men agricultural labourers', on the basis of the idle 144 days in a year, the figure works out to 3,462 million days. Under the category of women, 3,722 million days are lost, and under the category of land-owning and tenant classes, 14,600 million working days are lost. Thus, all these three categories put together, work out to 21,784 million working days lost. If these figures are converted into men or women days lost, in terms of men and women, it works out—at the rate of 365 days in a year, of course—that 60 million people are unemployed throughout the year in the agricultural sector. This is the colossal figure which we arrive

at by basing our calculations on the Second Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee. Sixty million people are unemployed throughout the year in this country in the rural sector only. This is where we arrive at.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO (Kerala): What is the total population?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: According to this Report, 357 millions.

So, Sir, we have not been able to provide against this colossal amount of unemployment that is found in the rural sector. Can we say that we ever are going to reach a stage which is properly called the self-sustaining economic growth or self-generating economic growth? When are we going to reach that? I suppose not in the near future. I do not know how many Plans we have to work out. But all the same, we are chased by another problem, the problem of population. The problem of the unemployed labour in the country is chasing this employment creating process. One is chasing the other and the employment creating potential is overtaken largely by the unemployment force that is coming into existence year after year. I do not know whether at this rate these two things can meet at all at any time or at any place. This is the situation. As against this, from the Third Five Year Plan Report we find what is the employment potential that is created in the agricultural sector. Sir, it is said that it can be done through intensive agriculture, that is due to irrigation, soil conservation, flood control, land reclamation, settlement of the landless workers, drainage schemes, etc. Out of the important agricultural schemes that have been undertaken in their entire capacity, the employment potential is estimated to be 3.5 millions. It is just a drop in the ocean. And not only that. There are what are called the village and the small-scale industries

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] which are expected to provide employment only to nine lakhs. Let us be generous. Let us convert it into one million. Even then, it is 4.5 millions, as against the unemployment that is found, which is to the extent of 60 millions. Even if the entire targets in the Third Five Year Plan are achieved, we are only still chased. We are probably not even neutralising the position. That is to say, the extra men that come into the labour force year after year are said to be 4.5 or 5 millions a year. So, at this rate I should think that we are nowhere near the problem. It is this enormity of the problem, Sir, that made me to be one of the supporters of this Resolution. Whether at all we are going to solve this problem, this is the thing that is troubling the entire country. If this is true, let it be investigated; let this problem be gone into very thoroughly. I am not satisfied with the Resolution; I do not know if there is time to move any amendments, but it ought to have been in a better form. This committee or commission or high-powered commission—whatever it was—should have included the Members of Parliament who are responsible to the people of this country. It should have also in it economists, great economists, without whose help probably we will not be able to assess the problem very correctly, and also engineers and industrialists. It must be comprehensive, integrated. I am very happy professor Malkani has given these words to me. Now if it is to be a comprehensive one, if it is to be an integrated one, the commission should consist of not only Members of Parliament of this House as well as the other House, but also the eminent economists, the eminent agriculturists, the eminent industrialists, the eminent engineers; this should be a body of that kind, and the problem must be gone into very thoroughly and very satisfactorily. What measures should be suggested, let us

leave it to the commission, and probably the scope of discussion should be limited to making out a case for bringing into existence a commission—a high-powered commission, if necessary—of this magnitude. The solution might lie in so many different directions, but solution must be found; it has got to be done. It is not probably in this House that we are going to decide what the solution should be. The commission to which we are entrusting this problem will not only investigate the magnitude of the problem but also propose the measures and the time. In the matter of time, Sir, yesterday, our illustrious Prime Minister was saying that the essence of the matter was time, how quick we go, how quick we solve the problem; otherwise we will be overtaken and we will get lost. Therefore, Sir, this commission or committee or whatever it might be called must be brought into being. I am sure the Government will accept the suggestion that has been made by this House today or is going to be accepted by this House today, and will bring into existence a commission of this kind, not only for their sake but for the sake of this country. We are not going to solve this problem by patchy types of approaches. I am sure, so far as the rural sector is concerned, the approach has been very patchy, half-hearted; it has not been totally employed at all.

Very recently, Sir,—to quote to you only one small instance—I was in a place called Madhugiri. I was sitting in my friend's house. At that time, a person with a bundle of firewood on his head and bare-bodied came to that house and offered to sell that bundle of firewood to the landlord—I mean to the owner of that house. The house-owner said: "I do not want; get away."

MR. CHAIRMAN-. Mr. Rama Reddy, your time is up.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Only one word, just one illustration of the

condition prevailing in our rural economy to which I was a witness very recently, I want to bring to the notice of this House.

As I was saying, Sir, a man, almost bare-bodied and with a big bundle of firewood on his head came to my friend's house I had the honour to visit and offered to sell that bundle of firewood to the house-owner. And he callously spoke, as if nothing had happened—for me it meant a different thing; it was a tragic story. A man goes to the forests, bring a bundle of sticks and offers it for sale for the use of the house-owner, not for the use of the man, and the house-owner says: "I do not want it; go." The man was sweating. Where would he go? And then he went to the next house where also the same thing was said and with the same reply from three or four houses he was turned out. Is this the sort of thing that should happen in a welfare State of which I should be ashamed? I should think that every able-bodied man must be found employment, and it is the duty of the Government, and if it does not do it, it has failed in its duty.

Thank you very much.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT
(Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution and I feel very strongly that if we really want to usher in a socialistic pattern of society and want to raise the standard of living of the vast masses of our people, we must industrialise the rural areas, so that the rural population gets a better deal. We have emphasised a good deal on the condition of our rural people, on what they need and how we want to help them. The Community Development programme has gone a certain way; in some respects it has gone a long way to improve the condition in the villages. Yet, there is a lot that still remains to be done. We have

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extensively given services in the villages. The main emphasis of the Government has been that the rural areas should come up, that their standard of living should go up, and this has also been the manifesto of the party in power—the Congress Party—that the socialistic pattern should become a reality, that there should be social justice, that there should be economic equality amongst all the people in India, and so on. But even now the condition in the rural areas is not as satisfactory as we would like it to be. Industries should be there to use up the spare time of the people. After all, even in the cities, spare time is sometimes just wasted away, but more than the use of their spare time in the villages their economic condition should improve. As you are aware, Sir, our country is visited by floods, famines and such other calamities almost every year. Certain parts of India face such misfortunes and calamities, and year after year, almost all these years some parts of India had to face this problem, with the result that even the improvements that we had been able to make by the Community Development programme could not be successful because of the havoc that were being wrought in some parts of the country. You also are aware, Sir, that all these years, every time the Government also has been distributing grains and such other things in the parts which have been flood-affected and equally affected otherwise.

Recently, Sir, I met some young people from the rural areas, and one of them was a young person, a young gentleman, dejected, and he said: "All our crops have failed. Now we are eating the grains of the Congress—he meant the Congress Raj, I suppose. But that was a very sad thing to hear, and I think, for the people of the villages, for the entire area of villages, to feel that they are eating the grains of the Congress Raj or whatever party they meant, is against their self-respect and their dignity;

[Kumari Shanta Vasishth] that people, who are normally hardworking and want to earn their livelihood and want to live with their self-respect, should have to depend on these doles is really against the self-respect of such people, that they should suddenly become absolutely helpless and destitute and have to depend on Government charity or Government relief for their maintenance and daily bread. This has happened in vast areas. Even in the Punjab, the Government distributed grains; in Delhi they distributed grains. This has been done. I am sure, in Bihar and other parts also. This is almost a yearly occurrence, but it damages the self-respect of our people very badly; it breaks their spirit also, and I may humbly say that this, some of it, can be avoided. Some of the calamities are nature-made, but others are man-made. For example, the drains have not been cleared for the last 7, 8 and 10 years in various parts of the Punjab, and I suppose in other parts of India also. If these drains could be cleared, then some of the waters could flow away; it can be channelled properly, in which case the floods and the water-logging would not be there, and these calamities could be reduced in their intensity and in their effect, and thereby the poverty that comes to these areas could also be reduced.

So my submission is that, whereas we speak so much about raising their standard of living, unfortunately we do not take those steps which are within our means, which are within our budgets, which are very small! minor things that can be done—like clearing the drains in certain areas, or such other things like controlling certain small rivers and rivulets. I am not talking about big river projects here, but some of the smaller rivers can be somewhat controlled and managed. Even that sometimes is neglected, because the machinery moves so slow. If the machinery would look upon this piece of job as

an urgent matter, then matters will improve. Also, to make up for such situations, to make up for the poverty that exists in these areas, to make up for the very low income which is because of the poor agricultural produce, we have, as of need, to have industrialisation in our rural areas. Even the well-to-do people in the rural areas do not earn as much as the lowest income group in the urban areas. I think a chaprasi or a clerk in cities is a better off person than even a medium class zamindar in our rural areas. He has 30 acres of land which really gets fragmented again and again due to children inheriting and becoming partners and so on. That 30 acres of land, within five, ten or fifteen years, when it goes down to the children gets again fragmented and the income becomes very low. Even as a matter of economic necessity there is no choice except to have vast, extensive industrialisation to supplement their incomes, to improve their incomes.

Sir, when the lands are fragmented again and again, the ordinary, poor peasant or proprietor gets a very bad deal. If water-logging is there, he is practically starving. Many people in the villages, who had lovely houses, *pucca* brick houses in the villages which had schools, dispensaries and pavements and other facilities, told me—they were well-to-do village people—that they were starving, their crops had failed year after year and they had not a single grain in their house. "Tell us how we should thank the Government", they said. "How can we be grateful to the Government? We are really starving", they added. They were all well-to-do people, supposed to be well-to-do people of the villages. Therefore, Sir, when we see their condition as bad as that, in certain parts of India, we have no choice except to think that something more drastic needs to be done to see that they do not depend only on rains and such.

other things for their livelihood and j to have their two meals a day.

I definitely agree that the conditions, not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas, have definitely improved. There is very much improvement in their health and living, in their food, in what they eat, how much they eat and so on due to the facilities offered by the Government. But the fact remains that in spite of this there is tremendous amount of poverty and there is this living which is a sort of living; on the marginal level and that they can soon become destitutes and practically starving though they look relatively well-off and so on.

Even a well-to-do *zamindar*, whether you call him a *zamindar* or an ordinary peasant because he has not much of *zamindari*, with 15 acres, 20 acres or 30 acres of land, barely gets two square meals a day. He lives in very, very meagre and humble circumstances. It does not give him anything more. An Assistant in the cities is better than a *zamindar* who has 20 acres or 30 acres of land. Those landlords who have hundreds of acres of land, where they make orchards or have co-operative farming etc., are very well-off. They can be compared to our big business people in Delhi and other big cities but the ordinary landlord or *zamindar* is very badly off. Therefore, it is very essential that the vast masses of our people who are living in great poverty, almost on marginal level, must be assured of a good living, I should say, otherwise this transfer of population from the rural areas to the urban areas will continue. It will always drain our resources in the urban areas. It will go on creating slums and such other things on which Prof. Malkani just now put some light.

Furthermore, I may say that we have wanted them to improve their conditions by village industries and by khadi. Khadi does not give them

even a rupee or eight annas a day whereas the minimum wages in Delhi are Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8 depending on various types of jobs. Therefore, they are not able to earn even the minimum that is ordinarily available to an unskilled labourer. So, this khadi and small village industries do not work.

Coming to co-operatives, we have co-operative societies which exist only in name. Some of them are good and effective but most of them are on paper and only in registration offices; they do not work. Sir, co-operative movement will succeed when there is education, when people know how to run their affairs, how to keep their accounts, how to distribute their shares. There is tremendous lack of education. After all, how much primary education is there? Whatever primary education is there, that does not make them fit to keep their accounts. They are so insecure and so much afraid of new things also that they feel that if there is a cooperative society, somebody will take away their share and they will be left helpless.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): That is not correct. In rural areas, they keep their accounts very well. Apart from primary education, elders had kept their accounts in a perfect manner away from all that literacy and primary education could give.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: Yes. I agree with my friend that they do manage . . .

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: I would challenge any hon. Member on this issue. The Mira-sudar landlord, and more than him, his wife knows better to keep accounts of finance, of profit and loss in the yield of crops, stretch of the country, areas of the field, yield of the crops, measurements of paddy that is being produced and so on. Simply because

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.] we are living in a 'Literacy drive age', let us not measure the genius, the wisdom of our rural people by the yard-stick of an instrument—literacy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a speech.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: Living in times where literacy has become essential, let us not, however, look down upon the traditional genius of our rural people to reckon and calculate in an expert manner that comes from experience.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: I agree with my friend that our village people are very clever and they manage their accounts very well. But what I am trying to say is this. Co-operatives do not succeed because there party politics or disagreement develops, and because of party frictions which develop in these villages or in these co-operative societies some of the industries that could be run by them do not succeed very well! Actually it brings about quarrels. In the village or a tremendous amount of friction whereby our efforts in cooperative societies and village industries or small industries also fail because of these difficulties. Had they been very well educated, say, graduates or otherwise, they might be able at least not to fight on account of these financial matters. They may have other disagreements but the money matters could be handled more efficiently, carefully and properly.

Sometimes, I have also known large numbers of our village people suddenly being sent to courts of law to face a certain enquiry or for failing to return certain loans which they did not know how to return. They have no business arrangements. They do not know that to do having set up various types of small industries. Suppose it does not work, they do not I

know how to make it a paying proposition. It is not easy to set up a small industry and make it pay. There also our village people have suffered because they do not know how to make it a paying proposition and that has created more frictions amongst themselves. When they incur losses, they are not like business people who can make up these losses by longterm investments whereby it will begin to pay in due course. Unlike business people, once they invest they want return after six months or a year or at the most two years. If there is a year when they fail to make profits, or incur losses, they feel very bad about it and, as a result, the entire co-operative society is sometimes wrecked because of one loss in one year. From this point of view also, I feel that industrialisation through co-operative movement is necessary but the various handicaps need to be removed partly through education, partly through training of co-operative societies and partly by good Government supervision* not necessarily interference, but good supervision and help and assistance to these societies. The fact remains that something more drastic needs to be done because the societies cannot help themselves. Agriculture is not sufficient to raise their standard of living.

Now, Sir, it seems to me that disparties of income will go after this industrialisation and the shifting of industries or the starting of new industries, say, in the rural areas. I would humbly submit one thing to the hon. Minister that whenever we opened colleges in rural areas, urban people went and joined those colleges.

When we have Academies etc
(Time bell rings.) Please give me a few minutes more because my time was taken up. When we have Academies of Engineering and so on in some towns, outsiders come and flood them. Well, that is all right but the fact is that these local people do not benefit. Now, if we are going to

have an industrial estate in a Delhi rural tries and improve the economic condition area, I am not sure that the village people of the rural areas. This is most urgent and will benefit from it. Again it will be no long-range programma should be business people from cities who will go and drawn up. It is something which needs to buy these lands, and set up their industries be done immediately within the next 2 or there. And Who will be the beneficiaries 3 or 4 or 5 years. Within five years we from this industrial estate? Not the rural should be able to say that we have people. I think the benefit should definitely accomplished so much, that we have go to the rural people and not to outsiders or given employment to so many thousands the city people who are already business and thousands of people, that we are producing so much of goods and we should be able to say in the next five year that so much has been achieved, that we cannot only plan and think and work out schemes for the next 5 years and implement them in 20 years—by that delay, people will become desperate—but we can do something very quickly and expeditiously, so that this is taken care of immediately.

Sir, I also feel that industries should also be extensively started by the Government itself. The public sector should take greater part in starting these rural industries because in rural areas the conditions are not so satisfactory. People are not so conscious of their rights. They are not so assertive either. Therefore, some of the private concerns do not give justice to the people; they are not always fair. Of course, some of them are very fair but many of them are not. Therefore, even for the sake of social justice and social equality and fair-play to the rural people and to really help them with a desire for their welfare, I think the Government should take in their own hands the question of starting industries in rural areas and set up an excellent example in efficiency and fairplay and good dealings so that the rural population really come to feel the benefit so given to them, and to really feel that something tangible and more worth-while has been done for them. I feel that the public sector should definitely take it up and essentially start the industries in the vast rural areas so that even if the private sector goes there, they know where they compete, and whom they will compete with and if they want to compete successfully, they will have to set up good standards because if the public sector is there in those areas, they will perforce have to set up good standards. Therefore my humble submission is that only the public sector should go to the rural areas and set up industries.

Thank you.

سرمدار بدھ سنگھ (جسوں اور کشمیر):

جناب والا۔ میں نے سہیچھڑ سلی میں اور میری سمجھ میں یہ نہیں آتا ہے کہ یہ دیولوشن کن لوگوں کے لئے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ جو جیتی جاگتی انڈسٹریز میں وہ مزدور کسان ہے اس کے ہاتھ پاؤں میں اس کا دل و دماغ بھی ہے۔ مگر اس کی ضروریات زندگی پوری نہیں ہیں اس کی حالت گریہ کی ہے طاقت ختم ہو رہی ہے۔ انڈسٹری چلائی کس نے ہے۔ ماسٹر صاحب نے چلائی ہے یا قانٹرکٹر صاحب نے۔ کون وہاں جا کر ان انڈسٹریز کو چلائگا جب کہ حالت یہ ہے کہ پراگمندا روزی پراگمندا دل۔ جس کا دل و دماغ پریشان ہے، جس کو دوائی نہیں ملتی ہے، جس کو پوری خوراک نہیں ملتی ہے، جو

[سردار بدھ سنگھ]

ہمارے دیکھی ہے، کمزور ہے، کمزور
ماں باپ سے پیدا ہوا ہے، جس کا نہ
اچھا گھر ہے نہ کوئی پختہ مکان ہے،
نہ غسل خانہ ہے، جو دھوئیں سے
اندھے ہو جاتے ہیں، ماں مویشی کے
ساتھ گوبر میں گندگی میں دیتے ہیں۔
دیہات میں نہ سڑک ہے، نہ روشنی
ہے، نہ لائٹ ہے، نہ بجلی ہے۔ جب
ان کی حالت یہ ہے کہ جو پہلی
ضروریات زندگی کی چیزیں ہیں،
روٹی، کپڑا، چھوٹی، اگر یہ پورے نہیں
ملتے جس سے ان کی زندگی بے تحاشیت
ایک خوش حال انسان کے گزر سکے وہ
ہر وقت صبح شام پریشان ہیں، دیکھی
ہیں، تکلیف میں ہیں، کمزور ہیں
تو دیہات میں انڈسٹریز چلائے گا۔
میں ہمیشہ دس سال سے کہتا چلا
آ رہا ہوں اور مجھے یقین ہو گیا ہے کہ
خدا سے اتر کر کوئی ایشور ہے تو وہ
ان غریبوں کو نظر نہیں آتا ہے۔ ہم
چونکہ کھاتے پیتے ہیں، اس لئے رسمی
طور پر ہم بھی ماتھا ٹیک لیتے ہیں
کہ ہاں ایشور ہے۔ لیکن اگر ہے تو اس
کی جو پاور ہے، طاقت ہے، وہ یہ ہے
کہ زمین آسمان یا دنیا بنادی۔ لیکن
اس سے اتر کر جو دوسری ہستی ہے وہ
محنت کش کسان اور مزدور کی ہے
جس کے لئے ہم انڈسٹریز اور کارخانے
بنانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ جسے

سیشن نہیں تھا اور ہم یہیں پر تھے تو
یہاں کئی سو آدمی آئے اور انہوں نے
دیکھا کہ یہ ہے پارلیمنٹ - غریب
زمیندار بیچارے باتیں کرتے تھے کہ یہ
اتنا بڑا گھر بن گیا لیکن ہمارا گھر
کیوں نہیں بنتا - میں پوچھنا چاہتا
ہوں یہاں کی گورنمنٹ سے اور ہاوس
سے کہ میں ان کو کیا جواب دیتا -
میری ساری زندگی دیہات میں گزری
ہے۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ جب یہ
مکان بنانے والے گرجا بنانے والے
مادرہ سیکریٹریٹ، ہوٹل وغیرہ عمارت
بنانے والے جو اس طرح کی چیزیں
ہمارے لئے بناتے ہیں - تو خود ان
کے رہنے کے لئے ان کی پناہ کے
لئے کوئی جگہ کھوں نہیں بنتی
ہے - حالانکہ انہیں مزدور اور
کسانوں کی بدولت ہمیں مکان ملے
ہماری میزوں پر طرح طرح کی
کھانے کی چیزیں دکھائی دیتی ہیں -

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : क्या आप
गांवों में पार्लियामेंट की तरह भकान चाहते
हैं ।

سردار بدھ سنگھ : ارے بابا -

وہ لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ ہمارے
بھائی جو یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں
ہمارے پاس کپڑے نہیں آئے - میں
یہ نہیں کہتا کہ وہاں پارلیمنٹ
کی طرح مکان بنا دو لیکن کم سے

کم ان کے لئے غسل خانہ ہونا چاہیئے،
باررجی خانہ ہونا چاہیئے، مکان کا
فرش پختہ ہونا چاہیئے۔ اس کے
ساتھ وہاں اس طرح کی صفائی کا
انتظام ہونا چاہیئے جس سے چوہ
پیدا نہ ہوں، مکھی منچہ نہ ہوں،
پلیٹنگ نہ ہو، ملہریا نہ ہو، گندگی
نہ ہو، فلاطت نہ ہو، دھواں نہ ہو۔
آخر وہ بھی انسان ہیں، حیوان تو
نہیں ہیں۔ جب وٹنگ ہوتی ہے
تب ان جھولہڑوں میں آپ جاتے
ہیں، منسٹر صاحب جاتے ہیں،
پرائم منسٹر صاحب جاتے ہیں
اور یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم کہ ورت
دو۔ آپ ہاتھ جوڑتے ہیں۔ آپکے
فوٹو چھپے ہوئے ہیں۔ آج آپ کو
خبر ہوئی ہے کہ ان بھتیجیوں کے
پاس کچھ نہیں ہے۔ زمین پر ساوا
بوجھ ہے انکے پاس اور کوئی ذریعہ
نہیں ہے۔ شکر ہے کہ پرائم منسٹر
صاحب نے آخر کہا اور اس سے
ہمیں آوی تسانی ہوئی کہ ایگریکلچر
کو پرائیویٹ ہوگی، بہت ساوا بیلینٹ
ایگریکلچر کے لئے ہوگا۔ انہوں نے یہ
بھی کہا کہ غریبوں کو در
کرنے کے لئے ہم جاگ اویانگے۔ تھیک
ہے لیکن وہ کیسے اور کب لڑیں گے اور
کس وقت لڑیں گے۔ ابھی فیکٹس
اور فیکٹس پڑھیں گے اور کتنی
افسوسناک باتیں انہوں نے کہیں کہ
بھی نک گویا دسٹکاری کو فروغ

دینا تو دور رہا ان کی بدتر حالت
بھی آج تک درست نہیں کی گئی
ہے۔ میں نے کارخانے وغیرہ دیکھے
ہیں، پڑے بھی دیکھے ہیں اور چھوٹے
بھی دیکھے ہیں۔ ان میں ٹولس
بلتے ہیں یہ بھی تھیک ہے۔ لیکن
سب سے پہلے میں منسٹر صاحب
کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ
جو ٹولس بنانے والے ہیں ان کے لئے
حکماً کہا جائے کہ ان کو دیہات
میں جانا پڑے گا جہاں وہ
جاکر لوگوں کو سکھائیں۔ ابھی
حالت یہ ہے کہ اگر کوئی پارت
خراب ہو جاتا ہے تو وہ ملتا نہیں
ہے۔ پھر سب سے بڑی ضروری بات
یہ ہے کہ ایگریکلچر پر ہمارا سارا
دارومدار ہے۔ اگر ہمارے پاس خوراک
نہیں ہے تو ہمارا کوئی کام نہیں چل
سکتا۔ اس کے علاوہ آج ہمارے پولیس
کے جوان دیہات سے آتے ہیں، فوج
کے جوان دیہات سے آتے ہیں،
مزدور دیہات سے آتے ہیں اور جتنی
ہماری ضرورت کی چیزیں ہوں وہ
سب دیہات سے آتی ہیں۔ غلہ
دودھ، دھن، مکین، گھی سبھی
کچھ دیہات سے آتا ہے۔ اس کے بدلے
میں ہم یہاں شہر میں بیٹھے بیٹھے
ان کو کیا دیتے ہیں۔ دیہات کے
لوگوں پر ہم نے ہو کم کے لئے بہت
سا بوجھ ڈال رکھا ہے اور یہ بوجھ
تب دور ہوگا جب ان کی غربت

[سردار بدھ سنگھ]

دور ہوئی۔ کسان چھ مہینے کسانوں
کا تھا ہے اور چھ مہینے بیکار رہتا ہے۔
ہمارا کشمیر بڑا جنت نظیر ہے لیکن
وہاں بہت غریبی ہے، بیکاری ہے۔
اس جنت کے رہنے والے ہندوستان
میں دور دور تک مزدوری کرنے
آتے ہیں اور سخت مصیبت اور
تکلیف میں رہتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح
سے میں نے بمبئی میں دیکھا،
کلکتہ وغیرہ میں دیکھا کہ وہاں
ایک طرف بڑے بڑے محل ہیں،
بڑے بڑے مکان پمپسٹیز جیسے ہیں
اور دوسری طرف حد درجہ کی
غریبیت ہے، گھاس کی چھوڑیاں ہیں،
گندگی ہے، فحاشی ہے، بیماری ہے، دیہوج
آف لینڈ ہے، جسے دیکھ کر میں
حیران رہ گیا۔ آپ جن سے وقت
لیتے ہیں، جن کے بل بوتے پر آپ
حکومت کرتے ہیں اور جذباتی طاقت پر
آپ زندہ نہیں اُٹھیں آپ فکر کیجئے اور
انکے پہلے دینی دیجئے، کپڑا دیجئے
اور رہنے کے لئے مکان دیجئے۔ آج
انکو پوری کھانا نہیں ملتی ہے۔ انکے
دو بیل چلتے ہیں ایک بیل کمزور
ہے بیٹھ گیا ہے یا انکے پاس بیل
ہی نہیں ہے، ہل ٹوٹا ہوا ہے اور
یہ کہا جائے کہ ٹریکٹر لے لو تو وہ
ٹریکٹر کہاں سے لیں؟ اگر کسی
زمیندار کے ٹریکٹر کا پارٹ ٹوٹ جاتا

ہے تو اس کا بدلنے والا کوئی وہاں
نہیں ہوتا۔ ابھی تک گھریلو
دستکاریوں کی طرف جتنی توجہ دی
جائی چاہئے وہ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔
دیہات میں آج اس بات کو چرچا
ہے کہ جو منسٹر ہیں یا ممبر
ہیں وہ ہمارے لئے کچھ کریں گے،
کیا نہیں کریں گے۔ اس لئے یقیناً
آپ کو پچھلے تلخ تجربات کا فائدہ
اٹھانا چاہئے اور یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ
جو اصلی ریزہ کی ہڈی کسان ہے اور
جو تمام زندگی کی چھڑیں ہمارے لئے
پیدا کرتا ہے اور جسکی بدولت ہم آرام
سے زندہ ہیں وہ جلد اوپر اٹھے،
اسکا ایلڈ ہو۔ دیوکی نندن جی
نے کہا تھا کہ جو بڑھے لکھے ڈاکٹر
ہیں، انجینیر ہیں، انڈسٹری والے
ہیں، وہ دیہات میں نہیں جاتے
ہیں۔ وہ وہاں غریبوں کے گھروں
میں، گندگی میں کیسے بیٹھیں۔
یہاں کارخانے بننے میں تو کارخانہ
میں مشین پیچھے آتی ہے اور دو دو
کردر روپیہ کے مکان پہلے بن جاتے
ہیں۔ اسی طرح واپس اور کاتیج
انڈسٹری کا جلد انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप विषय पर
बोलिये ।

سردار بدھ سنگھ : آپ اشوکا

ہوٹل دیکھئے اسکے اندر بیٹھے ہوئے
روٹینر لوگوں کو دیکھئے باہر غریبوں

کی بستی دیکھئے - یہ دیکھکر میں
حیران ہوتا ہوں کہ یہاں ایک طرف
شہر ہیں، درختوں کی ایک ایک
پتی پر بلب ہیں، لاکھوں رنگدار
بلب ہیں - بجائی کی روشنی ہوتی
ہے - صورت یہ ہے کہ امیر کی ہے
دیواری اور غریب کی رات ہے گلی
یعنی انکے چھوٹے میں دئے تک
نہیں جلتے ہیں - اندھیرا ہے اس پر
مصیبت یہ ہے کہ آندھی ہے بارش
ہے اور چھوٹے ٹپکتے رہتے ہیں -

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप जो बोल रहे हैं
व का मजमून से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

سرदार بدیع سلگھ : سئلے میں آپ

کو تکلیف کیا ہوتی ہے - میں انڈسٹری
کے متعلق کہہ رہا ہوں - آپ کسکے لئے
انڈسٹری بلانا چاہتے ہیں - مہربانی
کر کے آپنے جو انسے وعدہ کیا ہے کہ ہم
تمہارے گھر بلادیٹنگ، کام دیں گے ہم
تم کو خوراک دیں گے، تمہاری آمدنی
بڑھائیں گے پہلے اس کو تو پورا کیجئے
اور ایک بعد انڈسٹری گاؤں گاؤں میں
پہنچائیے اور اس میں اچھے ٹرینڈ آدمی
دیکھئے جو گاؤں والوں کو کام سکھائیں -
ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ آپکے پلانوں میں جو
کام ہو رہا ہے اس سے کسان کا بہت راست
کوئی تعلق نہیں رہتا ہے - یہاں جس
وقت پلان کے کام ملتے ہیں اس وقت
بڑے بڑے لوگ آتے ہیں اور خوب چائے

پارٹی کی جاتی ہے پھولوں کے ہار
پہنائے جاتے ہیں - مگر وہاں کوئی
کسان نہیں دکھائی دیتا ہے - کسانوں
سے کوئی پوچھتا ہی نہیں ہے اُسے
معلوم نہیں کہ کیا ہو رہا ہے کیا نہیں
ہو رہا ہے - سب شو ہی شو ہے
بغیر عری کام کے صرف نمائش کر کے
کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو سکتا - افسروں کو
چاہئے کہ وہ گاؤں میں جا کر کام کوس
اور سکھائیں - یہاں جتنے مکان بنانے
والے ہیں، ہاؤسنگ والے ہیں وہ کس
کے لئے مکان بناتے ہیں، کیا کرتے ہیں -
ان غریبوں کے لئے بھی تو مکان بنائے
چاہیئے - وزیر دیکھتے ہیں، فوٹو لیتے
ہیں - وہ جو وزیر فائیلر اندر بیٹھے
ہوئے ہیں جو کہ تین چار سو کمروں
کے ہوٹل ہیں انکو بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں
تصویروں لیتے ہیں - وہ کیا
کہتے ہونگے کہ کسکی گورنمنٹ ہے -
یہ غریب کہاں کے دھلے والے ہیں - ان
کا گھر کیوں نہیں بنتا - آج موت لینے کے
لئے جاتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ ہم یہ
دیکھنے وہ کہیں گے - مسجد سے پوچھتے
ہیں کہ کیوں جی اب گھر نہیں گئے ؟
میں کہتا ہوں کہ ضرور بنائے چاہیئے -
اور میں آپ سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ آپ
فرمائیں کہ ان کے گھر بنانے اور کب ؟
سوال یہ ہے کہ جہانتک ممکن ہو سکے
آپ ان کو باصحت یہ فکر زندہ رکھنے
کی کوشش کریں - جب انہیں زندہ
رہنے کی چیزیں ملیں گی اور طاقت
ہوگی، انکے بدن میں گرم گرم خون
دورہ کرے گا تب دل و دماغ بھی

[سردار بدھ سنگھ]

روشن ہوگا اور پھر تریفلٹ ہوگئے تب وہ
دستکاری چلا سکیں گے۔

میں نے کھدر کے سلسلہ میں بڑا
کام کیا ہے۔ عرصہ تک کھدر کا کام کرتا
رہا اور دیہاتوں میں پھرتا رہا۔ لیکن
کھدر کی آج کہا حالت ہے۔ میرے
بھائی اور جن اورزا صاحب نے بڑی دکان
کا حال بتایا۔ میں بھی وہاں گیا کھدر
لہلے کے لئے تو وہاں بہت سے آدمی
تھے کوئی کہتا تھا کہ ادھر جاؤ اور کوئی
کہتا تھا ادھر جاؤ۔ میں نے کہا کہ
مہاتما گاندھی کے کھدر اور چرخہ چلانے
والے کی تو خراب حالت ہے۔ اور یہاں
لوگ بہت سا روپیہ کرایہ و تنخواہوں
میں کہا رہے ہیں اور غریبوں کو آمدنی
ہیں چند پیسوں کا اضافہ بھی نہیں ملتا
ہے۔ ان غریبوں کو کوئی دیکھتا نہیں
ہے۔ جب وقت آتا ہے کسی لہلے کا تو
انکے پاس جاتے ہیں۔ مثل ہے کہ
پیٹ نہ یہاں روٹیاں تو سبھی گلاب
کھوتیاں۔ تمام انڈسٹریز تمام کارخانے
تمام انجینئرنگ کے کام عمارات ہوائی
جہاز، ریلوے، سوک، آرم شکتی جو بھی
ہے یہ سب کچھ مل کے نہجے ہے اس
سے کھیتی ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں سے غلہ
نکلتا ہے اور تب ٹوسٹ آتا ہے۔
مکھن آتا ہے اور کھانے کو ملتا ہے اور
تب سارا کام چلتا ہے۔

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप मजमून पर
बोलिये।

—सردार बदह . سنگह : क्या मों मضمون

पर नेहें बोल रहा हों - तो और कहा बोल
रहा हों -

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप लेक्चर नहीं
दें।

—सردार बदह . سنگह : लेक्चर नेहें

दों नो और दिया करों -

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद
भास्कर) : बोलने दीजिए।

—सردार बदह . سنگह : क्या ये इन्डस्ट्री

नेहें है - क्या ये हल बिल, हातों
पावों इन्डस्ट्री चलाने के लिए नेहें हैं -
वे तो कमजोर हों, तोफ रहे हैं - तब
को पते नेहें है कि कसानों के جسم
हातों पावों सेहत की क्या हालत है -
वे पस मंदी हों करे होئے हैं, डे
होئے हैं आप अُن को अन्कहों से दिकहते
नेहें, सल्ला भी برداشت नेहें कर
सकते हैं - आप तो पंजाब के آدمी
मعلوم होते हों और सब सेन रहे
हों - मگر आप غरीबों की प्रकार غरीबों
की درد बोरी कहानी भी नेहें सल्ला
चाहते हैं - معلوم होता है कि میرے
بعد آپ کا وقت ہے اس لئے میں بیٹے
جاتا ہوں -

†[सरदार बुध सिंह (जम्मू और
काश्मीर) : जनाबेवाला ! मैंने स्पीचेज सुनी

†† Hindi transliteration.

हैं और मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि यह रेजोल्यूशन किन लोगों के लिये पेश किया गया है। जो जोतो-जागती इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वह मजदूर किसान हैं, उसके हाथ पांव हैं, उसका दिल व दिमाग भी है। मगर उसकी जरूरियातें जिन्दगी पूरी नहीं हैं, उसकी हालत गिर रही है, ताकत खत्म हो रही है। इंडस्ट्री चलानी किसने है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने चलानी है या डाइरेक्टर साहब ने? कौन वहां जाकर इन इंडस्ट्रीज को चलायेगा, जबकि हालत यह है कि प्रागन्दा बीड़ी प्रागन्दा दिल। जिसका दिल व दिमाग परेशान है, जिसको दवाई नहीं मिलती है, जिसको पूरी खुराक नहीं मिलती है, जो बीमार है, जो दुखी है, कमजोर है, कमजोर मां-बाप से पैदा हुआ है, जिसका न अच्छा घर है, न कोई पुस्ता मकान ही है, न गुसलखाना है, जो धुये से अंधे हो जाते हैं, माल मवेशी के साथ गोबर में, गन्दगी में रहने हैं। देहात में न सड़क है, न रोशनी है, न लाइट है, न बिजली है। जब उनकी हालत यह है कि जो पहली जरूरियातें जिन्दगी की चीजें हैं, रोटी कपड़ा, झोंपड़ा, अगर यह पूरे नहीं मिलते, जिससे उनकी जिन्दगी बहसियत एक खुशहाल इन्सान के गुजर सके, वह हर वक्त सुबह शाम परेशान हैं, दुखी हैं, तकलीफ में हैं, कमजोर हैं, तो देहात में इंडस्ट्रीज चलायेगा कौन? मैं हमेशा दस साल से कहता चला आ रहा हूं और मुझे यकीन हो गया है कि खुदा से उतर कर अगर कोई ईश्वर है तो वह इन गरीबों को नजर नहीं आता है। हम चूंकि खाते पीने हैं इसलिये रस्मी तौर पर हम भी माथा टेक लेते हैं कि हां ईश्वर है। लेकिन अगर है तो उसकी जो पावर है, ताकत है, वह यह है कि जमीन आसमान या दुनिया बना दी। लेकिन इससे उतर कर जो दूसरी हस्ती है, वह मेहनतकश किसान और मजदूर की है जिसके लिये हम इंडस्ट्रीज और कारखाने बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब सेशन नहीं था

और हम यहीं पर थे तो यहां कई सौ आदमी आये और उन्होंने देखा कि यह है पार्लियामेंट। गरीब जमींदार बेचारे बातें करते थे कि ये इतना बड़ा घर बन गया लेकिन हमारा घर क्यों नहीं बनता। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि यहां की गवर्नमेंट से और हाउस से कि मैं उनको क्या जवाब देता। मेरी सारी जिन्दगी देहात में गुजरी है। अब सवाल यह है कि जब यह मकान बनाने वाले, गिरजा बनाने वाले, मन्दिर, सेक्रेटेरियट, होटल वगैरा इमारात बनाने वाले जो इस तरह की चीजें हमारे लिये बनाते हैं, तो खुद उनके रहने के लिये, उनकी पनाह के लिये कोई जगह क्यों नहीं बनती है, हालांकि उन्हीं मजदूर और किसानों का बदौलत हमें मकान मिले, हमारी मेजों पर तरह तरह की खाने की चीजें दिखाई देती हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : क्या आप गांवों में पार्लियामेंट की तरह मकान चाहते हैं?

सरदार बुध सिंह : अरे बाबा ! वह लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह हमारे भाई जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं हमारे पास क्यों नहीं आते। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां पार्लियामेंट की तरह मकान बना दो, लेकिन कम से कम उनके लिये गुसलखाना होना चाहिये, बर्चीखाना होना चाहिये, मकान का फर्श पुस्ता होना चाहिये। उसके साथ वहां इस तरह सफाई का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, जिससे चूहे पैदा न हों, मक्खी-मच्छर न हों, प्लेग न हो, मलेरिया न हो, गन्दगी न हो, गिलाजत न हो, धुआं न हो। आखिर वह भी इन्सान हैं, हैवान तो नहीं हैं। जब वोटिंग होती है तब उन झोंपड़ों में आप जाते हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब जाते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमको वोट दो। आप हाथ जोड़ते हैं, आपके फोटो छं

[शरदार बुध सिंह]

हुये हैं। आज आपको खबर हुई है कि उन बेचारों के पास कुछ नहीं है। जमीन पर सारा बोझ है। उनके पास और कोई जरिया नहीं है। शुक्र है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आखिर कहा और उससे हमें बड़ी तसल्ली हुई कि एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायॉिटी होगी, बहुत सारा बेनीफिट एग्रीकल्चर के लिये होगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि गरीबी दूर करने के लिये हम जंग लड़ेंगे। ठीक है लेकिन वह कैसे और कब लड़ेंगे और किस वक्त लड़ेंगे। अभी फेक्ट्स और फिगर पेश किये गये और कितनी अफसोसनाक बातें उन्होंने कहीं कि अभी तक घरेलू दस्तकारों को फुरोग देना तो दूर रहा उनकी बदतर हालत भी आज तक दुस्त नहीं की गई है। मैंने कारखाने वगैरा देखे हैं, बड़े भी देखे हैं और छोटे भी देखे हैं। उनमें टूल्स बनते हैं, यह भी ठीक है, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में यह अन्नं करूंगा कि जो टूल्स बनाने वाले हैं उनके लिये हुकमन कहा जाये कि उनको देहात में जाना पड़ेगा, जहां वह जा कर लोगों को सिखायें। अभी हालत यह है कि अगर कोई पार्ट खराब हो जाता है, तो वह मिलता नहीं है। फिर सबसे बड़ी जरूरी बात यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर पर हमारा सारा दायरमदार है। अगर हमारे पास खुराक नहीं है तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। उसके अलावा आज हमारे प्लान के जवान देहात से आते हैं, फौज के जवान देहात से आते हैं, मजदूर देहात से आते हैं और जितनी हमारी जरूरत की चीजें हैं वह सब देहात से आती हैं। दूध, दही, मक्खन, घी, सभी कुछ देहात से आता है। उनके बदले में हम तांश र में बैठे बैठे उनको क्या देते हैं। देहात के लोगों पर हमने हर काम के लिये बहुत सा बोझ डाल रखा है और यह बोझ तब दूर होगा, जब उनकी गुरबत दूर होगी, बेकारी दूर होगी। किसान छः महीने

किसानी करता है और छः महीने बेकार रहता है। हमारा कश्मीर बड़ा जलतनशीन है लेकिन वहां बहुत गरीबी है, बेकारी है। इस जलत के रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तान में दूर दूर तक मजदूरी करने आते हैं और सख्त मुसीबत और तकलीफ में रहते हैं। इसी तरह से मैंने बम्बई में देखा, कलकत्ता वगैरा में देखा कि वहां एक तरफ बड़े बड़े महल हैं, बड़े बड़े मकान पैलेसेज जैसे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हद दर्जा की गुरबत है, घास की झोंपड़ियां हैं, गन्दगी है, गिलाजत है, बीमारी है, रिफ्यूज आरु लेट्रीन है, जिसे देख कर मैं हैरान रह गया। आप जिन से वोट लेते हैं, जिनके बल बूते पर आप हुकूमत करते हैं और जिनकी ताकत पर आप जिन्दा हैं, उनकी आप ठिक कीजिए और उनको पहले रोटी दीजिये, कपड़ा दीजिये और रहने के लिए मकान दीजिए। आज उनको पूरी खाद नहीं मिलती है। उनके दो बैल चलते हैं, एक बैल कमजोर है, बैठ गया है या उनके पास बैल ही नहीं हैं, हल टूटा हुआ है, और यह कहा जाये कि ट्रैक्टर ले लो, तो वह ट्रैक्टर कहां से लें। अगर किसी जमींदार के ट्रैक्टर का पार्ट टूट जाता है, तो उसका बनाने वाला कोई वहां नहीं होता। अभी तक घरेलू दस्तकारियों की तरफ जितनी तवज्जा दी जानी चाहिये वह नहीं दी गई है। देहात में आज इस बात को चर्चा है कि जो मिनिस्टर हैं या मेम्बर हैं, वह हमारे लिए क्या कुछ करेंगे, क्या नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये यकीनन आपको पिछले तल्ल तजरवात का फायदा उठाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि जो असली रीढ़ की हड्डी किसान है और जो तमाम जिन्दगी की चीजें हमारे लिए पैदा करता है और जिसकी बदौलत हम आराम से जिन्दा हैं, वह जल्द ऊपर उठे, उसका अपलिफ्ट हो। देवकीनन्दन जी ने कहा था कि जो गड़े-लिखे डाक्टर हैं, इंजीनियर हैं, इंडस्ट्री वाले हैं

वे देहात में नहीं जाते हैं, वे वहां गरीबों के घर में गन्दगी में कैसे बैठें। यहां कारखाने बनते हैं तो कारखाने में मशीन पीछे आती है और दो दो करोड़ रुपये के मकान पहले बन जाते हैं। इसी तरह विलेज और काटेज इंडस्ट्री का जल्द इन्तजाम होना चाहिये।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप विषय पर बोलिये।

सरदार बुध सिंह : आप अशोका होटल देखिये। उसके अन्दर बैठे हुए विज़िटर लोगों को देखिये और फिर बाहर गरीबों की बस्ती को देखिये। गरीब किस हालत में हैं। यह देख कर मैं हैरान होता हूं कि यहां एक तरफ शहर में दरख्त की एक एक पत्ती पर बल्ब हैं, लाखों रंगदार बल्ब हैं, बिजली की रोशनी होती है, सूरत यह है कि अमीर की है दिवाली और गरीब की रात है काली, यानी उनके झोपड़ों में दिये तक नहीं जलते। अंधेरा है और इस पर मुनीबत यह है कि आंधी है, बारिश है और झोपड़े टपकते रहते हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप जो बोल रहे हैं, उसका मजमून से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

सरदार बुध सिंह : मुनने में आपको सफलीफ क्या होती है ? मैं इंडस्ट्री के मुतल्लिक कह रहा हूं। आप किसके लिए इंडस्ट्री बनाना चाहते हैं, मेहरबानी करके आपने जो उनसे वायदा किया है कि हम तुम्हारे घर बना देंगे, काम देंगे, हम तुमको खुराक देंगे, तुम्हारी आमदनी बढ़ायेंगे। पहले इसको तो पूरा कीजिए और उसके बाद इंडस्ट्री गांव गांव में पहुंचाइये और उसमें अपने ट्रेंड आदमी रखिये, जो गांव वालों को काम सिखायें। हमने देखा है कि

आपके प्लानों में जो काम हो रहा है, उससे किसान का बराहारास्त कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रहता है। यहां जिस वक्त प्लान के काम बनते हैं, उस वक्त बड़े बड़े लोग आते हैं और खूब चाय पार्टी की जाती है, फूलों के हार पहनाये जाते हैं; मगर वहां कोई किसान नहीं दिखाई देता है। किसानों से कोई पूछता ही नहीं है। उसे मालूम ही नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है, क्या नहीं हो रहा है। सब शो ही शो है। बगैर अमली काम के सिर्फ नुमाइश करने से कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। अफसरों को चाहिये कि वह गांवों में जाकर काम करें और सिखलायें। यहां जितने मकान बनाने वाले हैं, वह किसके लिए मकान बनाते हैं, क्या करते हैं। उन गरीबों के लिए भी तो मकान बनने चाहियें, जिनका नक्शा विज़िटर देखते हैं, फोटो लेते हैं। वह जो विज़िटर फोरेनर अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं जो कि तीन चार सौ किराये के कमरों के होटल में आकर बैठे हुये हैं, तस्वीरें लेते हैं, वह क्या कहते होंगे कि किसकी गवर्नमेंट है। यह गरीब कहां के रहने वाले हैं। उनका घर क्यों नहीं बनता भाज बोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम यह देंगे, वह करेंगे। मुझसे पूछते हैं कि क्यों जी अब घर बनेंगे? मैं कहता हूं कि जरूर बनने चाहिए और मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि आप फर्माइये कि उनके घर बनेंगे और कब? सवाल यह है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो सके, आप उनको बायेहत, बेफिकर जिन्दा रखने की कोशिश करें। जब उन्हें जिन्दा रहने की चीजें मिलेंगी और पाकत होगी, उनके बदन में गम गरम खून दौड़ा करेगा, तब दिल व दिमाग भी रोशन होगा और फिर ट्रेंड होंगे, तब वह दस्तकारी चला सकेंगे।

मैंने खदर के सिलसिला में बड़ा काम किया है। अरसे तक खदर का काम करता

[सरदार बुध सिंह]

रहा और देहात में फिरता रहा, लेकिन खहर की आज क्या हालत है ? मेरे भाई प्रभुन ओरोड़ा साहब ने बड़ी दुकान का हाल बताया । मैं भी वहाँ गया, खहर लेने के लिये तो वहाँ बहुत से आदमी थे, कोई कहता था कि डघर जाओ और कोई कहता था कि उधर जाओ, मैंने कहा कि महात्मा गान्धी के खहर और चर्खा चलाने वाले की तो खराब हालत है और यहाँ तो बहुत सा रुपया किराया व तनख्वाहों में खा रहे हैं और गरीबों की आमदनी में चन्द पैसों का भी इजाफा नहीं मिलता है । इन गरीबों को कोई देखना नहीं है । जब श्रमक आता है, कुर्सी लेने का तो उनके पास जाते हैं । मिसल है कि पेट न पड़याँ रोटियाँ तो सबे गलाँ खोटियाँ । तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज, तमाम कारखाने, तमाम इंजीनियरिंग के काम व इमारत, हवाई जहाज, रेलवे सड़क, आटम शक्ति जो भी है यह सब कुछ हल के नीचे है, उससे खेती होती है, उसमें से गल्ला निकलता है और तब टोस्ट आता है, मक्खन आता है, खाने को मिलता है, तब सारा काम चलता है ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप मजमून पर बोलिये ।

सरदार बुध सिंह : क्या मैं मजमून पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ? तो और क्या बोल रहा हूँ ?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप लेक्चर नहीं दें ।

सरदार बुध सिंह : लेक्चर नहीं दूँ, तो और क्या करूँ ?

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : बोलने दीजिए ।

सरदार बुध सिंह : क्या यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं है । क्या यह हल, बैल, हाथ व पांव

इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिए नहीं हैं । वह तो कमजोर हैं, टूट रहे हैं । आपको पता नहीं है कि किसानों के जिस्म, हाथ, पांव, मेहत की क्या हालत है । वह पसमान्दा हैं, गिरे हुए हैं, दबे हुए हैं, आप उनकी आंखों में देखते नहीं, सुनना भी वर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । आप तो पब्लिक के आदमी मालूम होते हैं और सब सुन रहे हैं । मगर आप गरीबों की पुकार, गरीबों की दर्दभरी कहानी भी नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं । मालूम होता है कि मेरे बाद आपका वक्त है, इसलिये मैं बैठ जाता हूँ ।]

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman. I rise to associate myself fully with the Resolution which has been moved by Shri Chavda and the concern which has been expressed from all the various sections of the House regarding the urgent necessity of developing rural industries. As time passes by, we are reaching a situation in our rural areas where something desperate needs to be done immediately if we want to preserve the social stability of the country and also to see that full use is made of the time and talent of the people in the rural areas which go waste today as has been pointed out in the Resolution. Sir, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have applied their minds to the various isolated aspects of rural industries and some valuable reports have been published and some important recommendations have been made in these reports which need consideration. But unfortunately, there is no high level decision regarding the various issues which face the country as far as the problem of rural industrialisation is concerned. We are not quite clear as to what, first of all, rural industries mean and what rural industrialisation implies. Does rural industrialisation mean the utilisation of local resources in order to meet the local need? Or does rural industrialisation imply the creating of surplus in the rural areas which could be

exchanged with the surplus in other centres of the country and thereby create a richer life for the rural areas? We have got various suggestions and various opinions have been expressed with regard to this problem; but there is no authoritative determination of the policy regarding the meaning of rural industrialisation. It has been suggested in some quarters that rural industrialisation would mean the importing of capital resources and technical skill and also organisational ability from the urban centres to the rural areas so that more employment could be created in the rural areas and the rural resources could be developed to the full. On the other hand it has been suggested that if such import of capital and skill from urban centres were to mean merely the multiplication of industrial centres in the rural areas and the exploitation which is inherent in such a development, such an industrialisation of the rural areas would nullify the advantages that are likely to accrue as a result of the rural industrialisation. We have got various suggestions and strongly expressed. But the time has come when some decision has to be taken as to what we really mean by this rural industrialisation.

There is also difference of opinion regarding the authority that should undertake the responsibility for this rural industrialisation. From the literature that has been published in this connection it is quite obvious that two distinct and powerful schools have developed regarding this issue. On the one hand, there are people who believe that the task of rural industrialisation should be entrusted to village panchayats. Since they represent the village people and they have the resources and the powers to raise the necessary resources from the rural areas, the panchayats, it is felt, are the competent authorities to deal with the problem of rural industrialisation. Equally strongly it has been argued by others that cooperatives are the right answer to the question as to which should

be the authority that should deal with rural industrialisation. I may also mention that there is a third school which believes that the import of private capital and private skill into the work of rural industrial development is the real answer to the problem which we face in the matter of rural industrialisation. Here again, some authoritative determination of the policy has become necessary, because in the absence of such a policy *ad hoc* decisions are taken which sometimes cancel each other and therefore the rapid progress we hope and wish for in rural industrialisation becomes impossible.

Then again there is the further question of the protection that may be necessary to rural industries, in view of the lack of the internal economy from which rural industries would suffer, whatever may be the answer to the first two questions. Prof. Malkani has already referred to this question and various suggestions have been put forward. But all these suggestions require some detailed consideration as there are a large number of difficulties in implementing any one of these suggestions. Demarcation of markets and the imposition of taxes in order to see that goods from the urban centres do not reach the rural centres in unfairly competitive conditions, are some of the suggestions that have been made. One great advantage of a vast country is the large number of markets that are available for the goods that are produced in the country. However, if these markets are artificially restricted and goods are not allowed to move from one centre to another, I am afraid, more problems would be raised. If, if this protection is sought to be given in this manner. Yet protection has to be given to the rural industries if these rural industries are to develop. Therefore serious and competent thinking is necessary in this connection and again, time is running fast. Therefore it is desirable that we should have some authority

[Shri Rohit M. Dave.]
which could examine the
various issues involved and determine the
policy with regard to this matter also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) : You may continue your speech
after lunch. The House now stands adjourned
till 2.30 p.m.

The House adjourned for lunch
at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-
past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN
(SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: When we
adjourned for lunch, I was trying to mention
some of the issues which have to be
determined if we want to have rapid rural
industrialisation in the country which it is clear
all the sections in this House are anxious to
have. Sir, to my mind we have also to be clear
in our mind regarding the objective of rural
industrialisation. Do we mean to have only
diversification of rural economy and are we
going to have rural industrialisation only in
order to give some help to those who find
themselves unemployed during a certain
period of the year? Are we aiming at utilising
local resources and meeting local needs
through diversification of rural economy or
have we a more fundamental objective in mind
when we are trying to industrialise the rural
areas? Sir, to my mind rural industrialisation
would be able to achieve its objective only if
we formally put on it a more fundamental
aim of building up the potential in the rural
areas - which have not got the capacity to
compete¹ on equal terms and to deal on equal
terms with the urban centres. It is not merely a
Question of utilisation of local resources and
meeting local needs or even employing local
people who are unemployed for a part of the
year because of the seasonal character of
agriculture but we want rural indus-

trialisation so that our rural people are in a
position to compete on equal terms with the
urban centres, and the whole technology of
rural industrialisation, the whole organisation
of rural industries has to be worked out in
terms of developing this potential in the rural
areas. If we do not do that, if the competitive
power of the urban centres is superior to the
power in the rural areas, there will be a shift
from rural areas to the urban centres and
whatever you might do, whatever Checkposts
we might establish on the way, it will not be
possible unless we want complete
regimentation of our society and our
Parliament to see that the shift from the rural
to the urban centre stops. Because this shift
is primarily due to the greater capacity of the
urban centres to compete with the rural centres
and naturally people want to come to those
centres where this competitive power is
superior. If we want really to see that our rural
areas are rehabilitated and the shift to the
urban centres is stopped, we will have to
develop the potential for competition in the
rural areas. The question arises how
this could be done. Here again various
points of view have been expressed and no
final decision seems to have been taken yet.
There seems to be a suggestion of having a
rural industries Commission which will be a
statutory commission perhaps on the lines of
the Khadi and Village Industries Commission
which will be entrusted with the task of
developing rural industries and determining the
various issues that are in this field. Here
again, what will be the powers of this
Commission? Will that be just an instrument of
government carrying out certain decisions
which are taken in Delhi or will that be a
commission with sufficient autonomy to
enquire into the wishes of the people in the
rural areas also and after hearing various points
of view determine a policy and
programme which would satisfy the
aspirations of rural centres? It is a question
of the autonomy that might be granted

to the Rural Industries Commission and here again no final decision seems to have been taken. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that the Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Shri K. S. Chavda is very timely and it is necessary that a high power committee should look into all these various points. We have got enough expertise in the matter; we have got enough knowledge, enough investigation has been done and enough information is available, information which is necessary in order to determine these issues but no one seems to be in a position or anxious to take the final decision on this issue. The Report to the Planning Commission merely mentions the various points of view, tries to balance one point of view against another without finally giving any positive judgment on these issues. As long as no final decision is taken on this policy matter. I am quite sure that whatever money we might allocate to the development of rural industries will not be utilised and if that is utilised, that will be utilised for programmes and purposes which might work at cross purposes and to that extent might cancel one another. Therefore, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution which has been moved by Shri Chavda.

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण (महाराष्ट्र) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज़ादी प्राप्त हुए पन्द्रह वर्ष हो गये और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का सिलसिला भी दस वर्ष से चल रहा है। परन्तु कहां तक हमारी देहाती जनता को फायदा पहुंचा, यह कहना तो मुश्किल है। काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू हुई, स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज निकलीं, और बाद में हेव्वी इंडस्ट्रीज भी आई, परन्तु इन तीन तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज से कहां तक खास गांवों को लाभ पहुंचा यह कहना मुश्किल है। जहां तक मैं देखता हूं, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज से कुछ फायदा पहुंचा होगा, पर वह भी

348 RSD—3.

नाममात्र का। हालांकि मैं खादी के प्रति धड़ा रखने वाला हूं, खादी कमिशन के काम से भी परिचित हूं, परन्तु मैं कह नहीं सकता कि गांवों को खादी कमिशन से कितना, कहां तक लाभ पहुंचा है। स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात यहां बहुतों ने कही, पर स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज गांवों तक कितनी पहुंची है, यह मुझे पता नहीं। हां, टाउन्स में पहुंची होगी, सिटीज में पहुंची है। खास कर गांवों में कोई इंडस्ट्री पहुंची हो, ऐसा मुझे नहीं पता। कहीं कोई मामूली-सी पंजाब में पहुंच गई हो, यह नहीं कह सकता। हेव्वी इंडस्ट्रीज का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में जहां सेकंडा ८२ लोग गांवों में रहते हों और गांवों की संख्या करीब साढ़े पांच लाख हो, यह देश गांवों का ही बना हुआ है, वहां गांवों की ओर आज तक जितना लक्ष्य-ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता थी, उतना लक्ष्य आप ने दिया है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। आपने सेकंड प्लान में विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में यह लिखा था कि :

"Village and small industries in their different aspects are an integral and continuing element both in the economic structure and in the scheme of national planning. The primary object of developing small industries in rural areas is to extend work opportunities, raise incomes and standard of living and to bring about a more balanced and integrated rural economy."

मैं आज सुबह 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' पढ़ रहा था और मैंने उसमें पढ़ा कि जब मिसेज कैनेडी दिल्ली से आगरा जा रही थीं तो गाड़ी में बैठे-बैठे रास्ते के गांवों की हालत

[श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण]

देखी और आगे पहुँच कर उन्होंने ये कहा बतलाया : She showed concern over the low standard of living of the villagers. ये शब्द आज के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' में छपे हैं। यानी चलते चलते वह इस बात को देख सकी कि हमारे गांवों का जीवनमान बहुत लो है। हर कोई आदमी जो गांवों के लोगों के जीवन को देखता है, कह सकता है कि उनका "लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड" बहुत गिरा हुआ है। आज आप यह देखेंगे कि बड़े शहरों और छोटे शहरों में इतनी डिसपैरिटी नहीं है, जितनी कि शहर और गांव में है। कुछ दिन हुए यू० एन० ओ० ने एक कमेटी गांवों के रहन-सहन की जाँच करने के लिये बनाई थी। उस कमेटी ने एशिया और अफ्रीका के २५ पिछड़े हुए देशों का सर्वे किया था। इन २५ पिछड़े हुए देशों में हमारा २०वां नम्बर लगा। इस कमेटी ने हमारे देश के बारे में रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि इस देश में सौ में ४५ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी माहवार आमदनी १० से २० रुपये तक है। ३० परसेंट ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी २० से ३० रुपया माहवार है। २४ परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी ३० से ५० रुपया माहवार तक है और एक परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी आमदनी ५० रुपये से ऊपर है।

यहां गरीबी की हालत यह है और देहातों की और भी गिरी हुई हालत है; क्योंकि हमारी नेशनल पर-कैपिटा इन्कम २६४ है या २६७ कहिये और रूरल की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम १०४ रुपया है।

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI
(Gujarat): Landless labour.

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण : लैंडलेस लेबर की पर-कैपिटा इन्कम ६४ है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब रूरल एरिया की ऐसी हालत है, तब जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, उनकी हालत क्या होगी? देहातों में ६६.८ परसेंट लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। जिसमें से ४६.६ परसेंट खुदकाश्त हैं। ८.८ परसेंट टेनेंट जोत वाले हैं। १२.६ परसेंट लैंडलेस खेती मजदूर हैं और १.५ अवसेण्टी लाई हैं और बाक़ी ३०.२ नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन है। ये ३० परसेंट कौन हैं? इनमें आर्टिजन हैं, कुम्हार हैं, तेली हैं, जुलाहे हैं, मुनार-लुहार हैं, चर्मकार हैं और इसी तरह के छोटे छोटे उद्योग करने वाले लोग हैं। आज इनकी हालत क्या है? इनके पहले जो रोजगार चलते थे, वे अब करीब करीब सब खत्म हो गये हैं और इनकी हालत बहुत ही दयनीय हो गई है। आज इनमें से किसी के पास स्थायी रोजगार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में भी आप अगर इन लोगों की हालत को सुधारने की बात नहीं सोचेंगे, तो फिर कब सोचेंगे। मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि आप इनकी हालत को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए उनको काम दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करें।

बेकारी की बात तो आप सुन ही चुके हैं और वह दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। रूरल एरिया में भी बड़ रही है। रूरल एरिया में अण्डर एम्प्लायमेंट की हालत तो बहुत ही भयानक है और इसकी कल्पना तक नहीं की जा सकती है। इसके बारे में कोई कहता है कि इस समय १० करोड़ आदमी अर्द्ध बेकार हैं, कोई कहता है कि ४ करोड़ हैं और कोई कहता है कि दो करोड़ अंडर एम्प्लाइड हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने

भी लिखा है कि इस समय दो करोड़ के करीब आदमी अर्द्ध बेकार हैं। जब गांव में इस तरह बेकारी हो, तो वहां का "लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड" कहां और कैसे ऊंचा हो सकता है, यह आपके सोचने की बात है।

इस समय हमारे देश में सौ में ७२ कास्त-कार ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन है। पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन पर काम करने वाला किसान क्या कमा सकता है, क्या खा सकता है और क्या पैदा कर सकता है। एक एकड़ या एक एकड़ से कम होल्डिंग्स की तादाद ३ करोड़ ७० लाख है। सब मिला कर ६ करोड़ होल्डिंग्स हैं, जिसमें से ३.७० करोड़ ऐसी होल्डिंग्स हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो ३.७० लाख होल्डिंग्स हैं, जो एक एकड़ या एक एकड़ से कम हैं, उनमें क्या खेती होती होगी और उसमें काम करने वाले लोग किस तरह से अपना जीवन निभाते होंगे। १०० एकड़ से जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है, उनकी तादाद १ लाख २३ हजार है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो लोग सुखी कहलाये जा सकते हैं; उनकी तादाद १ लाख २३ हजार है। ५ करोड़ के करीब ऐसी होल्डिंग्स हैं, जिनमें काम करने वाले बड़ी मुश्किल से अपना गुजर-बसर करते हैं। खेती पर इस देश में जबरदस्त प्रेशर है। हिन्दुस्तान में हजार में ७०६ आदमी खेती पर निर्भर रहते हैं। और देश में देखिये, इंग्लैंड में हजार में ५० खेती पर जीते हैं और यू० एस० ए० में हजार में १२८ आदमी खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। वहां पैदावार कितनी होती है और हमारी पैदावार कितनी होती है, यह आप सब लोग अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। हमारे देश में खेती की पैदावार से ४८ परसेंट नेशनल इन्कम बनती है, जब कि इंग्लैंड में चार परसेंट और यू० एस० ए० में ५ परसेंट आफ दी नेशनल इन्कम होती है। तो इसका मतलब यह हो जाता है कि ६५

संट नेशनल इन्कम वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज़ और कामर्स के जरिये होती है। हमारे यहां खेती की पैदावार से नेशनल इन्कम ४८ परसेंट है और १८ परसेंट शहरी लोगों की आमदनी नेशनल इन्कम का ५२ परसेंट है। इस प्रकार हमारे यहां नेशनल इन्कम में बहुत बड़ी डिस-पैरिटी है। क़रल एरिया और शहर के बीच बहुत बड़ी डिसपैरिटी है। जब तक गांव और शहरों की आमदनी में सामञ्जस्य पैदा नहीं होगा, तब तक यह विषमता मिटने वाली नहीं है और मुझे डर लगता है कि यहां किसी दिन आपस में सिविल वार न हो जाये।

प्लान में आपने एक जगह लिखा है कि :
The basic problems of the rural economy are low income, low productivity and lack of continuous work

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा, सरकार से और मंत्री जी से कि आप इसके लिये क्या कर रहे हैं, 'लो इन्कम' को खत्म करने के लिये आज तक आपने क्या किया ? 'लो प्रोडक्टिविटी' जो है उसको कम करने में आप कहां तक कामयाब हुए और किसानों में 'लैक आफ कन्टीन्यूअस वर्क' की पूर्ति के लिये आपने क्या किया; क्योंकि किसान साल में चार, छः महीने हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठा रहता है, उसके लिये कोई काम नहीं होता। पचहत्तर-अस्सी टका जमीन हमारी एक फसल देती है और जहां एक फसल निकलती है, वहां में आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि किसान को कितने महीने काम मिलता होगा ? यही चार-छः महीने, और बाकी छः महीने किसान बैठे रहते होंगे। ऐसी हालत में मुझे इसके सिवाय कोई चारा नहीं दिखाई देता कि जब तक आप हमारे देहात में रहने वाले किसानों को और कारीगरों को इंडस्ट्रीज़ नहीं पहुंचायेंगे, तब तक वे खुशहाल नहीं बन सकेंगे।

आपने एक और जगह प्लान में लिखा है :
Agricultural development should be related to the industrial development in the rural area

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने एग्रिकल्चर डेवलपमेंट को कहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट से मिलाने की आज तक कोशिश की? यदि आपने नहीं की, तो आपने देहातों के साथ कोई न्याय किया, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस बात को सोचें, गहराई से सोचें; क्योंकि यह पैंतीस करोड़ मनुष्यों का प्रश्न है, देहातों में ३५ करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, यह उनके जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है क्योंकि आधा पेट कोई रह नहीं सकता और आधा पेट जो रहेगा वह आखिर को क्या करेगा—वुमुक्षितः किम् न करोति पापम्? यह हालत इस देश में होने वाली है। कहने को कहा जाता है कि हालत नुघर रही है। मैं समझ सकता हूं कि कुछ लोगों की हालत जरूर सुधर रही है। कुछ लोग आज, कल से अच्छी हालत में हैं। लेकिन इसका इविडेंस यह नहीं है कि सिनेमा में बहुत से जाने लगे हैं, होटलों में बहुत जाते हैं। होटलों और सिनेमा घरों में जाने वालों की बातें मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं उन लोगों की बातें कह रहा हूं जिनको दो टाइम खाने को नहीं मिलता, जिनको रोजगार नहीं है, जिनके शरीर पे कपड़ा नहीं है और जो आज बदतर हालत में हैं। इसलिये इसका एक ही रास्ता है और वह रास्ता है इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन शब्द से मुझे कोई प्यार नहीं है, कुछ दिनों पहले इस शब्द से मैं डरता भी था। परन्तु हरेक शब्द के अर्थ बदलते रहते हैं। एक समय में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का जो अर्थ था वह यहां रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की जो बातें हो रही हैं, उसमें वह अर्थ नहीं है। रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन से मेरा अर्थ यह है कि देहात के लोगों को स्थायी उद्योग मिलना चाहिये। देहात में जो बेकार और अर्ध बेकार हैं, अनइम्प्लाइड और अंडर इम्प्लाइड, उनका सवाल है और उनको काम देने का जहां तक सवाल है वहां आपके द्वारा बड़े बड़े

कारखाने खोल कर काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप शहर के कारखाने गांवों में ले जायें तो यह बेकारी या अर्ध बेकारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है। वहां के लिये आपको और ही उद्योगों को सोचना होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि आग्जीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां ले जायेंगे लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि उन इंडस्ट्रीज से भी काम चलने वाला नहीं है। वहां के लिये गहराई से आपको सोचना होगा कि सारे देहातों में कैसे खेती और उद्योग का सम्मेलन हो सके और एक दूसरे को मदद पहुंच सके।

(Time bell Rings.)

जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की बात है, मुझे आपसे कहना है कि मुझे पावर और मशीनरी से कोई बैर नहीं है। आप यह न समझें कि मैं खादी से श्रद्धा रखता हूं, इसलिये मुझे पावर और मशीनरी से बैर होगा। मुझे इनसे बैर नहीं है परन्तु मुझे डर है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिर तक आप ४३,००० गांवों को ही बिजली दे सकेंगे। और साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों को यदि आप इसी गति से बिजली पहुंचावेंगे, तो उनमें बिजली पहुंचने में करीब ५० वर्ष लगेंगे। मैं मशीनों के बारे में इतना ही कहूंगा कि जब तक मशीन लोगों को बेकार नहीं बनायेगी और लोगों की रोजी को कम नहीं करेगी, तब तक मुझे मशीन से कोई विरोध नहीं होगा।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का विचार करते हुए आपको ये दो बातें ध्यान में रखनी होंगी। पहली बात है—

The raw materials for rural industries should be mainly obtained from the locality around, but in

part they might come from the cities, such as the problems posed before the country. There is a suggestion that a high-powered Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to look into the question. As I see it, there has been enough study by the Government or the Planning Commission during the last ten years. All aspects of rural industrialisation have been studied, pinpointed and concretised. There is the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. There is the Handloom Board. There is the Handicrafts Board. There is the Coir Board, and what not. Now, all these various Boards appointed by the Government have had enough experience during the last ten years in regard to the problems before them. The Planning Commission's First Plan, Second Plan and its projection in the Third Plan have devoted a good deal of attention to village industries. They have placed all the facts and placed before the country the necessity of rural industrialisation. Then, what is lacking? What is lacking is the will to do, and the will to do is lacking both in the Planning Commission, as also at the Government level. And what are the results? As a result of the successful working of the two Plans, definitely a certain amount of imbalance in our economy has been created. The Government admits that the rich have become richer. Though the poor have not become poorer, most of them have remained as they were ten years back. You cannot reach socialism with such economic growth. Let us look at some facts.

दूसरी बात यह है कि :

In the same manner rural industries must be meant primarily to meet local needs but in part they must supply the urban areas.

यानी, रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज को सबसे पहले स्थानिक साधन, सामग्री और मनुष्य बल का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करना चाहिये और साथ साथ रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज का खास मतलब यह भी होना चाहिये कि पहले स्थानिक रूरल एरियाज की जरूरियात पूरी हों, बाद में बाहर की ।

रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की बात सोचते वक्त आपको रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज को बाहर से प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात भी सोचनी होगी । शहरों में जो हेव्वी इंडस्ट्रीज या स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं और जिनको आगे भी आप बढ़ायेंगे उन से आपको रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाना होगा । पू० बापू आखिर तक कहते रहे : You must remove the burden of the cities from the back of the villages. यह सब करने के लिये एक ही रास्ता है

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am thankful to the Mover of the Resolution for giving this House an opportunity to pinpoint certain aspects of

और इसके लिये खास कमिशन मुकर्रर कीजिये ।

People living entirely or 3 P.M. mainly on agriculture were

about 70 per cent, ten years back. The whole rural population was about 82 per cent., and 18 per cent, were living in the urban areas. Has that proportion changed by large-scale industrialisation? The latest figures show that the position remains the same: 18 per cent, of the population is urban and 82 per cent, of the population is rural. The unhealthy economy of this country,

[Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.] the weak body of this country will never take on health unless during the next five to seven years some percentage of the population living in the rural areas is shifted over to rural industrialisation, whether the rural industrialisation is handicrafts, cottage industries, small-scale industries, village industries or whatever they may be. As far as power is concerned. I think it will take nearly a generation before you will be able to take power to every village. Therefore, the question does not arise; there is no conflict between cottage industries worked by hand and small-scale industries worked by small power units. Unless this particular sector of our economy, I mean rural industrialisation, is assiduously and seriously taken up by the Planning Commission and the Government, I think you will get further imbalance during the next five years.

It was quite proper that in the First Five Year Plan emphasis was given to agricultural production, and a certain imbalance was created. The Second Five Year Plan laid emphasis on industrialisation which has kept a certain balance vis-a-vis rural production but which has created a further imbalance with regard to small village industries, which can be seen from the fact that we have not been able to shift even a fractional percentage of the rural population to the village industries, or to the other industries. Now that is a question which has been posed by the Mover of the Resolution. How the Government shall do it, how the Planning Commission shall do it, is a matter for them. The Planning Commission is supposed to be the brain-trust of the country. Who are those sitting in this House to point out to them: "see this, do this and do that". They are to do it now. The facts are known, the disease is known, the means are known, but they are not prepared to those means in order to

life to the rural areas. The phrases and the language in the reports are all very good. All the reports are good literature, I must say, and they have been brought out also very properly. but nobody is there to implement them. What is required now is implementation of all those reports in a co-ordinated way.

Now let us see what attention has been given to the subject. Out of about Rs. 14,000 crores spent during the First and the Second Plans and to be spent during the Third Plan, a paltry sum of a little over Rs. 400 crores has been assigned to it. In the Plan a small sum of Rs. 265 crores has been assigned for all these village industries combined as against a total investment of Rs. 7,600 crores, and the large-scale industries both in the private and in the public sectors have been assigned roughly about Rs. 3,000 crores. Now this is the problem. To begin with I would suggest to the Planning Commission that some of the larger projects may be kept for the Fourth Plan, and a couple of hundred crores of rupees, say Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores, may be added to the paltry sum of Rs. 265 crores. One of the previous speakers has pointed this by making meticulous calculations of unemployment. From the very Government reports he has come to the conclusion that 60 million man days are lost every day, that is 6 crores of man days are lost every day. I understand that human power is about one-eighth of horse power. Think of what will be the result if our mills are closed for a day. Here talking figuratively, a big factory is every day 60 million man days, -all thing? Now our friend, the Labour Minister, as come

such losses should occur.]

mean that I am against what the Planning Commission has suggested for the Third Plan. Industrialisation will come in, agricultural production must come in, but in between rural industrialisation must come in if you want to give life to those 82 per cent, of our population.

Now many facts have been quoted here. They are known. As I say, the remedies are known, the means are known, and we have been successful in lifting up rural production to the extent of 50 per cent, during the last ten years. We have also been able to lift up our industrial production during the last ten years by one hundred per cent. The wealth of the country has gone up by about 41 per cent., and it is no joke. You have known the instruments now. We know the art now, how to induce wealth, how to create wealth. Only there must be a determined will to do it. I will just give an example. There is one aspect of the village industries which has grown tremendously. I am referring to the handloom industry. About ten years back the handloom industry was producing about 800 million yards of cloth. At the end of the Second Plan it produced 2300 million yards of cloth. What is the projection of the Third Plan? In the last year of the Third Plan it will produce 3500 million yards of cloth. So, there is the capacity. I believe there was some will to do it, and that will has fructified. Whether the same thing can be done for the processing industries in the village areas, like rice milling, leather tanning, etc., is the question. There are so many other industries which can be assiduously and systematically raised in the rural areas. Then the modern economists well versed in the Western way of thinking of large-scale industrialisation will say: "How long shall we go on paying subsidies to the small industries"? May T
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that have come to stay and are oxi ;t-

mg are getting directly or indirectly not less than 30 per cent, or 40 per cent, aid or subsidy. Otherwise they cannot survive. Whether you take steel, whether you take cycle, whether you take motor or chemicals or colours or textiles, everything, they are getting anywhere between 30 to 40 per cent, as subsidy. And who are managing these industries? The industries are being managed by Shri Manubhai Shah sitting here, by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda who is sitting in the Labour Ministry and by the Finance Minister. It is they who are managing these industries. If anything goes wrong, up comes a telegram and they are UD and doing here in the Central Secretariat looking after the development of your industries. Now the same sort of interest should be given to rural industrialisation. It can be done. That does not mean that I am against protection. Now let us take the motor industry that was started ten or twelve years back. For the first car that came out, we paid, I think, if I mistake not, about Rs. 8,000. Now for the last car that might come out this year, we might be paying Rs. 13,000. Now what is this difference of Rs. 5,000? It is nothing but a sort of subsidy which the consumers pay. At least 50 per cent, of this subsidy should be set apart for rural industrialisation. What I would say to the Government and the Planning Commission in all humility is this. Let them deal with rural industrialisation in any way they like. I do not stand for any doctrainaire approach either way. It should be a 'must' for the Third Five Year Plan; otherwise by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, something may have gone wrong somewhere and there will be imbalance.

The last economic aspect which I would like to place before the House is this. There is rural industrialisation, there is agriculture, there are scale industries and there is hing. Now, all these things go pari passu in a simultaneous

[Shri Khandubhai K. Desai.] way. As far as our foreign trade is concerned, it should always be a two-way traffic. We are always having export and import. Like that, the urban population must get something from the rural population. They must also give them something. Then and then alone will the water flow smoothly without any difficulty. Now that is an aspect of our economy which I would like to place before the Government, not even before the Planning Commission. Let the Government make up its mind—the new Government that is to come. Let it be understood very clearly that We substantially represent, either in this House or in the other House, 80 per cent, of the rural population who has voted us all here. So far as the urban population is concerned, it is divided into as many souls as they are in the urban population. It has *no* mind of its own, but those people are divided one way or the other, but to whatever party we belong, it is the rural population which has put its trust in us and let us to be true to this trust reposed in us.

SHRI S. CHANNA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in spite of some progress which we could make in the agricultural sector, the general condition of the rural areas has not appreciably improved. Signs of prosperity are not seen there as we profess them to be. Though the national income has registered a considerable increase and the *per capita* income also is said to have increased, the difference between the national income of the rural side and that of the urban side is wide, and still wider is the difference between the rural *per capita* income and the urban *per capita* income. Why this is so? As the preceding speaker tried to put all the facts and figures, I will also try to place before the House that the problem of rural industrialisation was **scarcely** dealt with during the first

and the Second Plans. The burden on agriculture, the population pressure on agriculture, has become too much. Unless this pressure is diverted and some new avenues of employment are found new avocations are provided for the rural population, the problem of rural unemployment will not be solved. It is said that at the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, unemployment in the rural area was to the extent of five to six millions, and it is also estimated that during the Third Plan period, eleven to twelve millions of people will be entering the labour force. And the question of underemployment is still of a high magnitude, the figure is nearly 15 millions or more. As long as special efforts are not made to solve this unemployment problem, specially in the rural area, nobody can claim that the country has made considerable progress. In the First Five Year Plan for small-scale industries, a fairly good amount was allotted but it was not spent fully, it was much below the target. In the Second Five Year Plan, of course, we could make considerable progress. We made progress with regard to big industries, but the big industries are not going to solve this rural unemployment problem fully. Moreover, these big industries entail more complications like the increase of the urban population, the increase of the slums and other like things. I would suggest that at least in the Third Five Year Plan much attention may be given to this problem of rural industrialisation. Our Government no doubt has been doing something in this connection. The State Governments have established corporations and the Centre also has established the National Small Industries Corporation, the Small Scale Industries Service Institute and so many other institutions and by means of them, they are doing something. They have established industrial estates and also rural industrial estates. But what is their number—of rural industrial

estates? It is only six. Industrialisation I would go still further, Sir, and say not only hitherto has gone up to the limit of the district headquarters only. Unless we are prepared to spend 50 per cent, of the provided amount or more for rural industrialisation industries cannot thrive in the rural area. Moreover, up to this time we have been banking only upon agriculture, but in the agricultural sector also, we are unable to solve all the problems. Our land reforms, etc. could not solve the rural unemployment problem. They could create only uncertainty in the minds of some who could produce more. They could not give any modicum of further employment in the rural sector. And what is the percentage of the rural population which is still dependent upon agriculture? It is something like 80 per cent, and as Shri Khandubhai Desai was pleased to mention, the number still remains the same at the end of the Second Plan and unless special efforts are made, it will persistently continue in the Third Five Year Plan also. Agriculture is a profession which has been never very much remunerative. Even in developed countries like the U.S.A., agriculture has to be subsidised. Here also the same has to continue. Unless we do something concrete for the rural population in the field of rural industrialisation, their unemployment problem cannot be solved. I thank you.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU
RAMAMURTI: Sir, I am very happy to give my warmest support to this Resolution that Mr. K. S. Chavda has thought fit to bring before this House and I congratulate him on this Resolution—

"This House is of opinion that Government should appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to formulate a long-range programme of rural industrialisation to fully utilise the spare time and talent of the rural population."

"to fully utilise the spare time", but also to give fullest employment to the rural people—to whomsoever may be without employment; that the figures of the unemployed also must be ascertained and provision should be made for that at the same time.

Sir, ours is a body-politic and our country consists of urban and rural areas, and so long as there is a definite disparity or defect in one part of the country, that body-politic cannot be a healthy organism, nor can that country be deemed to have completely achieved all the objectives of a democratic socialistic pattern of society including the objective of equal standards.

Well, Sir, it is an undoubted fact that industrialisation brings in its wake a quickening of life, that flows from all the amenities that follow industrialisation. What do we find now if we go to the rural areas from where most of us have come? According to the statistics that have been placed before this House already—I would not go on elaborating on them—most of us come ultimately from the villages, and we draw our sustenance even today from our villages, and hence our peasants form the backbone of our country. Still the Indian peasant's poverty is proverbial. Not that through our two Five Year Plans and through the current Third Five Year Plan we have not attempted to improve the condition of the rural people; we have done what we could and are doing as envisaged in these Plans, But still the fact remains that there is this tremendous disparity. Now when you go to a city, what do you find there? You find buses, trams, good roadways and schools and towering buildings and brilliant lighting and everything leading to a quickening of life, and bright spots. Wherever there are towns in our country—in the picture of Mother India—there, there are these bright spots. And when you

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Rama-murti.]
go to the villages, what do you find, even in the so-called reformed villages? Of course Madras villages are being electrified, and it is one of the best electrified areas in the whole of our country. Still I have walked through villages and found many villages marooned when there were floods, not having even the minimum of roads.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR (Madras): I would wish to correct the lady Member. Madras State is the most advanced in if electricity. Most, more than 85 I of the villages have already been electrified.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: That is what I have said—the hon. Member has not heard me—he should use his ear-phonc. I have taken credit for what Mr. Ramiah, the Madras Minister for Electricity has done. He comes from the city of Pudukkottai—once an Indian State—where I was born. So I am proud to declare that Madras has electrified to such an extent and stands first in the matter of electrification not only in the urban areas and industrialised areas but also the rural parts.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN (Kerala): Kerala stands first.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: Well, Kerala was our sister and even now it is our sister. We wish Kerala would come to us. We wish her well, and hope she would come up on a par with Madras.

even in those parts
many amenities like of the
amenities that the urban areas have,
buses, railway lines, etc., easy
not there;
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lution if industrialisation, even on a small scale, is brought about in these rural areas, some of the amenities that follow in the wake of industrialisation would also be had there. For example, in the matter of industrialisation, a—Dalmia—cement factory was started and immediately you found a whole population moving there, their housing being provided, their standard of living being raised and all kinds of amenities, shops and everything flowing for the quickening of life that we want in the villages. I do not mean to say that the villages have not been attended to, that there amenities have not been provided. There are the co-operative schemes of farming and all other assistance given to increase agricultural production. There are also the various Boards that go to their benefit—the All-India village Industries and Khadi Board, the Handloom Board, the Coir Board, the Handicrafts Board, etc. There are the Social Welfare Boards under whose auspices women have gone out and worked for the uplift of women and children and so on, providing part-time employment and providing various opportunities for employment. With all this, still there is much to be done, and that is where I would emphasise the need for such a Resolution to be supported by all Members, for some of the industries, like the small scale industry, small machine tools industry, and so on being taken to the rural areas. Now education of course has been planned already and we do not make any difference between city and village area, and I am sure, as has been already seen, village children are given much amenity as possible by way of the availing of all the 11 accrue therefrom, through the cinema, through audio-visual education and so on. E here is a certain amount of quickening of life. But still re, and I would hope that, while very anxious reas, the not be spoiled.

This is the case in urban areas where we find that in their zeal for industrialisation all possible green spots—parks and meadows—are built up, and it is really a problem now for school children even to have playgrounds, sports centres, and so on. I would like a balance to be kept, and especially when we go to rural areas I hope you will bear this in mind, namely to preserve the natural charm and beauty of the countryside alongside of advance of the standard of living of the people there by providing them employment through various channels.

Now, in this connection, Sir, I would like to point out that there are so many fine skills that are in our country, and some of them could get the assistance of industrialisation also in a way in which water, electricity, etc. could be provided, and these skills that are localised more or less must be encouraged. Now encouragement might have been there but not to any visible extent. For example, there is the Kumbakonam brass-ware, there is the Tirunelveli *pathamadai pai*—*pai* means mats—very fine work. There are the Madurai weavers and their fine weaving. There are the Irinjalakuda bell metal vessels—very fine. All those are industries—I could quote many more in this direction.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: There are the Conjeevaram sarees.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI K. K. SHAH) in the Chair.]

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: They are too well known, and have reached international markets, and I am thinking of those very fine pieces of work, the Tanjore dolls, for example, such very fine pieces of work made in "Natti"; then there is the very fine skilled handiwork of the Sugali women of lapalli, and so on. So research has to be made into these, set-aside amenities provided, so that they might find their markets, so that the craftsmen might get assistance and

good encouragement for carrying on these industries in a way that would be remunerative to them, also give publicity to such products to enable them to find "a much larger competitive market, and even export such products outside India. These are fine things that we should not lose sight of and for the making of which on a larger scale we should give assistance. For instance there are the mat-weavers of Tirunelveli; they weave such fine mats, even like silk. Their skill is very well-known in the South, and I know some of them had been brought to the Industrial Exhibition here through our efforts. But the thing is that the remuneration given to these mat weavers and skilled workers is very little. Their standard of living is very poor. They do not find all the amenities that are available for urban industrialised workers. Therefore, I would plead that these regional crafts and industries and local resources and local contributions by way of hereditary skill and talent should be fully utilised so that it might add to the richness of our country and not be lost sight of.

Then, Sir, advertisements are very necessary. People in the North do not know what is there in the South. Though there are exhibitions and demonstrations and there is much more movement after we achieved independence, still there are many things in India that are not known to other parts of India; the North does not know about the South and the South does not know about the North. In that way we have to turn our attention. I would, therefore, appeal to the Minister here to see to it that large and attractive advertisements with psychology of appeal behind it should be there not only for attracting these goods to a very profitable market but also to see that those who come to our country are brought into contact with those goods that our country alone can produce and also enable their export to other countries. Also, other countries of the world

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Raimamurti.]

should have our little exhibition centres, for these skills should not be lost sight of. That would give ample employment to our villages and would bring up the villages to a standard on par with our urban areas.

Now, Sir, having said all this, I would like to point out that, after all, our Constitution has given equality and we should aim at equal standards. Of course, when we compare incomes, we should keep in view the difference between nominal income and real income. Some hon. Members have been saying that a rural worker gets Re. 1 a day but an urban worker gets Rs. 1-12. But let me tell them that there is such a thing as conversion of these rupees into goods and various other amenities. What we should keep in mind with regard to the standard of income or standard of remuneration is as to what they would fetch in terms of amenities and goods. Therefore, we need not compare standards and income merely in the form of rupees that they get but we should see that a wholesome and equal standard is maintained and there is not much inequality between a rural worker and an urban worker. Part-time employment is very necessary.

Sir, this morning it was pointed out that the rural people are illiterate and, therefore, they should be educated. I do not deny that education is very necessary and it is certainly a very fine weapon for the rural people. They should be given education to the highest standard possible, not merely primary education, and they should have all opportunities for education. Their children should have as many opportunities for education as the children in urban areas. But at the same time we should not say that people who have been there for ages together have not been educated. A vast difference is there between literacy and education in its wider sense. They have wisdom and that wisdom is there to guide the fortunes of their

younger generations. Added to that, if education on modern lines is given, it will be a great power in the hands of the rural population. Nobody can deny that.

The greatest bon expert in agriculture is the Indian peasant. You cannot beat him in the love of the soil. In a way, he can feel the pulse of the weather and the wind but still he has to look to the skies and stars for rain for his crop in this age of scientific advance. I hope with all the advance of technical education, science, etc., all that is possible in this world of fast-growing changes in scientific fields, scientific discoveries would be made and brought to the rural areas so that the rural population can avail themselves of such changes, and all that is available for the urban areas is available for the rural areas by way of educational advance, scientific development, so much so that the whole body politic is made one complete, healthy entity without one side going one way and the other side going the other way. Thus alone can we achieve the objectives of our democracy and independence—namely a perfect body politic—healthy in body and happy in mind and outlook.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, जहाँ तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव की तारीफ करते हुए बहुत से हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने देहाती क्षेत्र की एक बहुत ही अन्धकारपूर्ण तस्वीर दिखला ने की चेष्टा की है, लेकिन वस्तुतः वह बात सही नहीं है। यहाँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्री चालू की जा रही है, चाहे वह रूरल एरिया हो, चाहे अर्बन एरिया हो। हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन की भी यही मंशा है, जिसकी प्रथम योजना बनी, द्वितीय योजना बनी और अब तीसरी योजना चालू है और इन तीनों योजनाओं में, जो हमारा देहाती

क्षेत्र है जिस में ८०, ८२ प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं, उसकी ओर इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष तवज्जुह दी गई है। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुये बहुत से लोगों ने ऐसी बातें कह दी हैं जो सही नहीं हैं। हमारे एक वक्ता ने हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा बताते हुये कहा कि देहाती क्षेत्र में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, बेकार बैठे हुये हैं, कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि हमारी पार्लियामेंट के अधिकांश सदस्य देहाती क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने देहात जाना बन्द कर दिया है और जो कुछ वहाँ हो रहा है उसका उन्हें ज्ञान नहीं है।

देहाती क्षेत्रों का औद्योगीकरण करने के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई जाय, उसके पार्लियामेंट के ही सदस्य हों, मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता। बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य क्या करेंगे। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सदन में भी और उस सदन में भी बहुत से ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में जानने वाले हैं, एक्सपर्ट हैं और साइंटिस्ट भी हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो इस संबंध में नहीं जानते हैं, जिन को कोई वाकफ़ियत नहीं है, उन्हीं को इस कमेटी में लिया जाय। कमेटी बनाते वक्त इस चीज़ की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि जो इन चीज़ों में माहिर हैं, दक्ष हैं, वही लिये जाय। इसलिए अलग से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और साइंटिस्ट्स को लेन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। दोनों सदनों में ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो सब चीज़ों में दक्ष हैं। तो कमेटी का निर्माण हो और जो देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उस में जल्दी से जल्दी उद्योग स्थापित किये जाय और वहाँ जो बेकारी है, गरीबी है, उसको दूर किया जाय।

हमारे खंडूभाई जी ने कहा है कि तों में बिजली लाने में अभी कई जेन-

रेशन लगेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि खंडूभाई जी स्वयं देखते होंगे कि आज देश में क्या हो रहा है। उनके बोलने का कुछ ऐसा तरीका ही है कि उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि गांव गांव में बिजली आन में जेनरेशन लग जायेंगे। आज देहात देहात में बिजली जा रही है और उसके जरिये उद्योग चालू किये जा रहे हैं, छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ आरम्भ की जा रही हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने भी देहात जाना बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि वे लेबर एरिया में बहुत फंस गये हैं। आज मैं बिहार या दूसरे सूबों में जहाँ भी जाता हूँ, वहाँ यह देखता हूँ कि बड़ी बड़ी नदियों पर बांध बना कर बिजली तैयार करने का पूरा प्रयत्न हो रहा है। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि देहातों में जितनी जल्दी बिजली आयेगी उतनी ही जल्दी रूरल इंडस्ट्री चालू होगी। इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा की जाय इस पर जोर देने की जरूर आवश्यकता है लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि बहुत जेनरेशंस इसमें लग जायेंगे तब कहीं बिजली आयेगी। यह जरूर है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन को, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर को और सरकार को इस बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि सब जगह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली हो क्योंकि बिना पावर के, गिना बिजली के कोई इंडस्ट्री चल नहीं सकती है, चाहे वह छोटी इंडस्ट्री हो या बड़ी इंडस्ट्री हो। लोग ने बताया कि चलाई कातते हैं, तकली कातते हैं लेकिन चर्खे से या तकली से कितनी आमदनी होती है। यह जरूर है कि देहात में जो गरीब लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनको इससे कुछ आमदनी मिल जाती है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। इसलिये जब तक बिजली, पावर नहीं होगी तब तक रूरल एरिया में या अर्बन एरिया में इंडस्ट्रीज़ चमक नहीं सकती हैं, पनप नहीं सकती हैं। इसलिये इस पर

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर के जो देहात का एरिया है उसमें इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन किया जाय : जब हम समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो समाजवाद में तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कोई भी आवश्यकता नहीं है और सब जगह पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर औद्योगिकरण होना चाहिये लेकिन जब तक वह चीज नहीं होती है तब तक रूरल एरिया में, गांवों में और सब जगह पर को-ऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर, सहकारी ढंग पर इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जाय। एक इंडिविजुअल को, एक आदमी को उसे न देकर गांवों में को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियां बना कर जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं वे अवश्य ही खोले जाय क्योंकि देहाती एरिया की जो जन-संख्या है वह ज्यादातर बैठी रहती है और काहिल भी ज्यादा है। चीन में जब देहातों में इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन, औद्योगिकरण किया गया तो वहां रेजिमेंटेशन की बात आई। चूंकि हम पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में, डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं इसलिये शायद वह बात यहां न हो सके लेकिन जब हम हिन्दुस्तान की हालत देखते हैं तो हमारे मन में वह बोझ भी होने लगता है कि सरकार कोड़ा क्यों न चलाये क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि लोग कितने काहिल हैं, साल साल भर जमीन पड़ी रहती है और उसको जोतते नहीं हैं, अपनी जमीन में तीन फसलें नहीं उगाते हैं, कुएं नहीं खनते हैं। तो यदि कल-कारखाने भी लगा दिये गये और हमारी जो लैबराजी है, आलस्य है वह दूर नहीं हुआ और लोग प्राजेक्ट माइंडेड, कम्युनिटी माइंडेड नहीं हुए तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज खोल करके भी हम कोई फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सारे देश

को प्लानिंग माइंडेड, इंडस्ट्रीज माइंडेड बनाया जाय। अगर यह चीज नहीं हो पा रही है तो इसके लिये जो पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लीडर्स हैं और खास कर के उनके जो कार्यकर्त्ता हैं उनका ज्यादा कसूर है क्योंकि यदि एक पार्टी कुछ करने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है और, कुछ करना चाहती है तो जो और १०, १२ पार्टियां हैं, वे लिप सैम्पेथी तो जरूर देती हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन हो, प्लानिंग हो, लेकिन उसकी उल्टी फिजा पैदा करती हैं और उल्टा लेक्चर देती हैं। इस वजह से भी काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिये जब हम देहातों में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की बात करते हैं और वहां की बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने की बात कहते हैं तब यह भी जरूरी है कि जो हम अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं उनका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उनकी पार्टी, गवर्नमेंट और प्लानिंग कमिशन जितने हैं सब मिल कर काम करें।

साहित्य की बात आई। श्री खंडूभाई देसाई ने कहा कि अच्छा अच्छा लिट्रेचर, साहित्य निकलता है लेकिन मेरी खंडूभाईजी से और दूसरे लोगों से यह शिकायत है कि वे इसको पढ़ते भी नहीं हैं। पार्लियामेंट के जो मेम्बर हैं वे पढ़ते नहीं हैं। मैं कोई दोषारोपण नहीं करता हूं लेकिन हम जिस तरह से साहित्य को पढ़ते हैं और लोगों को बताते हैं उसमें बड़ी कमी है। जो चीजें निकलती हैं उन्हें जनता को बतलाने की आवश्यकता है। चाहे हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हों, या असेम्बली के सदस्य हों या जो राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं उनके कार्यकर्त्ता हों, हम में भी काफी सुस्ती आ गई है और इसीलिये जनता में भी सुस्ती आ गई है और इस सुस्ती की वजह से भी आज देहातों की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये यदि हम देहातों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज

लगाना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले लोगों को इंडस्ट्रीज माइंडेड, प्लानिंग माइंडेड बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज के न होने में प्लानिंग कमिशन का कोई कसूर नहीं है। प्लानिंग कमिशन के एक दर्जन मेम्बर सारे हिन्दुस्तान को प्लानिंग माइंडेड बना देंगे ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। यह भार तो सब पर है। देहाती क्षेत्रों में जल्दी से जल्दी औद्योगीकरण हो और जैसा कि अभी बताया गया कि करोड़ों की ऐसी आवादी है जो कि बैठी रहती है, ६ करोड़ की संख्या बताई गई लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आधी आवादी बैठी रहती है—घर में अगर बाप खेत करता है तो लड़के लोग ताँब खेत करते हैं—तो औद्योगीकरण हो जाय और इंडस्ट्रीज लगा भी लें लेकिन जब तक यह आलस्य है तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि चीन की तरह से रेजिमेंटेशन होना चाहिये लेकिन इसकी भी जरूरत है कि जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लगाने के लिये सक्ती से भी काम लिया जाय। जो सियासी नेता लोग हैं जो कि सोशलिज्म के बारे में बहुत ध्यान दिलाते हैं उन सब का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण करने के लिये लोगों को इंडस्ट्रीज माइंडेड बनायें। सहकारी संस्थाओं को, कोऑपरेटिव्स की बात आती है और सब लोग कहते हैं कि कोऑपरेटिव आधार पर देहातों में इंडस्ट्रीज हों लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव का महत्व क्या है, उसकी अहमियत क्या है उस पर भी अभी जनता का ध्यान उतना आकर्षित नहीं हुआ है जितना कि होना चाहिये था। इसलिये जब हम औद्योगीकरण करना चाहते हैं और बेकारी को हटाना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरह से और मुक्तों ने किया है उसी तरह से जहाँ लोगों को समझाने की जरूरत हो वहाँ तो उनको समझाया जाय और यदि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये इसको भी जरूरत हो कि डंडा चलाया जाय तो वह भी चलाया जाय। डंडा चलाने से मेरा मतलब डंडा चलाना ही

नहीं है बल्कि यह है कि कुछ कड़ाई करने की जरूरत है। यदि समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं तो सक्ती से भी पेश आना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की आधी आवादी चुपचाप बैठी रहे, निठल्ली हो कर, आलसी हो कर खाती रहे तो फिर ये लोग समाज के लिये जोक की तरह रहेंगे। हमारी सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि उन से काम ले और अगर उन पर जरा कड़ाई करने की, उनको कोड़े लगाने की जरूरत भी हो तो कोड़ा भी लगाया जाय। जब हम सब पार्टी वाले कोड़े के आदी हो गये हैं तो जनता को भी कभी कभी कोड़े की आवश्यकता होती है।

अभी हमारे बहुत से सात्यों ने जो ग्लूमी पिक्चर देने की कोशिश की है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उनका देहात से कोई वास्ता है। और वे देहात में जाते हैं। देहातों में बिजली लग रही है, औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है और काफी काम हो रहा है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि वह बहुत तेज गति से नहीं हो रहा है, फिर भी, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है जैसी कि सौ बरों या हजारों वर्षों की बात कही गई है। रूस में भी जब कई पंचवर्षीय योजनायें कामयाब हुईं तब वहाँ समाजवाद हुआ। वहाँ डंडा भी चला, डिक्टेटरशिप भी हुई फिर भी जल्दी समाजवाद कायम नहीं हुआ। कामरेड भूपेश गुप्ता इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। जब हमारे सदस्यगण उठते हैं तो प्लानिंग कमिशन से ले कर, गवर्नमेंट से ले कर मिनिस्टर तक सब को बुरा कहते हैं और उन्हें सब जगह अंधकार ही अंधकार नजर आता है। हमारे एक सदस्य ने असेम्बली भवन से ले कर पार्लियामेंट भवन तक सब का मुकाबिला करते हुए बहुत सी बातें कहीं कि खाने को पैसा नहीं है, पहिनने को नहीं है, छत नहीं है और जब तक लोगों को अमीर नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक मेहनत नहीं हो सकेगी, उद्योग नहीं हो सकेगा। आप उनकी टांग मजबूत

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

करें, हाथ मजबूत करें और तब इंडस्ट्रिआइजेशन करें। यह एक अजीब बात कही जाती है कि पहले यह हो तब जो ८२ सैकड़ा आबादी देहातों में रहता है उनके लिये वहां औद्योगीकरण हो। जो बड़े बड़े शहरों में इंडस्ट्रीज खुलती हैं उनसे देहात के लोग भी फायदा उठाते हैं। अर्बन एरिया में देहातों के आस पास जो औद्योगीकरण होता है उससे देहात के लोगों को भी फायदा होता है। मैंने अपने यहां देखा है कि रांची में १२ गांवों को जोड़ कर के इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी की जा रही हैं। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इनकी जरूरत नहीं है।

तो यह जिस तरह का प्रस्ताव है उसको मानते हुए हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि इसमें पार्लियामेंट के जो मेम्बर हों वे अपने अपने क्षेत्र में इस चीज के माहिर हों, इंडस्ट्रीज की समस्या को समझने के लिये माहिर हों और उन्हीं को ले कर के ऐसी कमेटी को बनाना चाहिये ताकि वे सदस्य बन कर प्लानिंग कमिशन को राय दें कि किस तरह से देहाती क्षेत्रों का जल्दी से जल्दी औद्योगीकरण किया जाय और जो लोग बेकार बैठे हैं उनकी बेकारी को दूर कर के हमारे देश में जो इतनी दरिद्रता है, जो इतनी गरीबी है उसको दूर करने की चेष्टा की जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to the mover of this Resolution and the co-sponsors for having initiated a debate on one of the most vital subjects of this decade of India's economy. No subject as far as this industrialisation is concerned is of greater importance than that of taking industry to villages and it is, therefore, but right that this august House should be concerned with this subject and should have given to it a full day

starting from the morning till this late afternoon. Sir, India has been traditionally, as we all know, the home of arts and crafts and if more light is required my hon. friend might have referred to Ramesh Chandra Dutta's Analysis of Indian Economy in the last 200 years. India has been the home of crafts and artisanship since the dawn of civilisation. Here was a land from where the *mulmul* of the Dacca and of the weavers of the western and the southern coast travelled across the seven seas and was sold in the days of its craftsmanship throughout the world. The Indian entrepreneur, the craftsman, the artisan was renowned for his skilled functions and expertise throughout human civilisation. It was due to a thousand years or more of loss of economic freedom and opportunities for growth that the Indian artisan and the skilled workers were deprived of their skilled functions by the foreign invaders and masters and also by the loss of foreign markets.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: A thousand years of loss of freedom? I cannot understand that.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes; the invaders came here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is Jan Sangh version of India's history.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The economic freedom was lost more or less after the days of Emperor Asoka. The country was divided into several hegemonies, balkanised into several fragments and the India that we knew of olden days, glorious, resplendent and prosperous, was lost to the comity of people for the last thousand years and more. In these years of degradation the artisan of India was the first casualty.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I have to make a submission. It is not right for the hon. Minister to say that be-

cause he is speaking from that position. According to him the entire Muslim period was a period of loss of freedom.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHR. K. K. SHAH): That is his view.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is not right. The position of the Government is not that when the Muslim period started Indian freedom was lost. It is not so. The Muslim civilisation also gave us a lot of things; the Muslim culture also gave us a lot of things in the field of artisanship and craftsmanship. He is in his eloquence, I know; but I would like to ask him this, because he is a member of the Government, and it will be misunderstood in the country if he said that our freedom was lost a thousand years ago.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It won't be misunderstood anywhere. The students of Indian political and economic history know what loss of economic freedom we had in the last several centuries. Anyway the point before us is this that the revival of the arts and crafts of this country was therefore the basic issue for the fight for Indian freedom and then Mahatma Gandhi came here from South Africa in 1915, he wrote, what is to my mind, the charter of the freedom of Indian people in the book called *Hind Swaraj*. In the *Hind Swaraj* the key, the kingpin of India's social, political and economic life was the villages of India and he equated *Hind Swaraj* with *Gram Swaraj*. I am giving all this background only to show to the House here and to our people that the Congress Party and the national Government that was formed after the winning of political independence were completely wedded to the Gandhian philosophy of the revival of the Indian crafts, rehabilitation of the Indian artisan and carrying the message of industry to the rural and underdeveloped areas. In this field there has been a rightful criticism that the

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progress so far achieved has not been and may not have been—in my opinion it is not there—adequate to the needs of our times.

But, Sir, first I would try to place before the House what has been done so far so that we can carry forward with greater strength and vigour what we want to do in the coming future and in the years to come for carrying the industries to the rural areas. Sir, as the House remembers when the First Plan was framed we provided Rs. 26 crores for the six aspects of village industries, namely, handloom, handicraft, cottage and village industries, coir, silk and small-scale industries. Now, if one looks at the picture of India's industrialisation, one could be convinced that here there were no economic overheads that were required for any programme of industrialisation. Electricity consumption in this country was the lowest in the world—4·5 units per man per year. That is the lowest anywhere in the world since Faraday brought electricity to mankind two hundred years ago. Roads and communications were not there in any part of the country and industrialisation as we all know moves on the locomotion of the physical overheads which have got to be provided before any industrial programme can be taken to the interior. That is you require road transport, rail transport, various types of electrification programmes, post and telegraph communications and transport for the finished goods and raw materials. I am only giving this back ground in order to emphasize that the years that we launched upon a programme of years of neglect or indifference to this basic national issue of rural industrialisation or carrying industries to the villages. Therefore in the First Plan we launched upon a programme of creating economic overheads on the one hand and providing a first experiment in the revival of the Indian craft and artisanship and the House will be glad to know, as Mr. Khandubhai Desai rightly pointed out, that the handloom industry which was one of the most

[Shri Manubhai Shah.]

important village industries of this country and the most decentralised industry was the first to receive the greatest attention of the Government. From a mere production of about 800 million yards—it was really less than that—we have now reached more than 2,400 million yards during a period of a decade and, Sir, 2.9 million handloom . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What was the total percentage?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Percentage in the total production of cloth?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: That was 20.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It was exactly 20 per cent even imder the British. The quantum of production was no doubt less but the percentage was the same. That is how you should judge.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The point is the quantum and the number of persons engaged in the industry. Any-way, if anybody says that India was industrialised and was enjoying the same prosperity in the British day?, perhaps he may agree with my hon. friend opposite. But we have definitely made a great amount of accelerated development during the last ten years in the field of handloom. In the country the handloom industry was almost decaying and dying and the production, both qualitative and quantitative, was of a meagre character. Therefore our first programme was to rehabilitate the handloom weaver. We have opened hundreds of centres and trained the handloom weavers.

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि यह हैंडलूम्स की जो बात आप कर रहे हैं उससे रूरल इन्डस्ट्री

का क्या सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि यह हैंडलूम तो ज्यादातर शहरों में है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं, ८० परसेन्ट से ज्यादा हैंडलूम की इन्डस्ट्री विलेज में है और माननीय सदस्य को देखना हो तो हैंडलूम का पैटर्न देख लें कि किन जगहों में हैंडलूम है । गांवों में ज्यादातर हैंडलूम है, शहरों में थोड़े से इम्पोरियम हैं । ८० परसेन्ट से ज्यादा हैंडलूम हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में आज भी है ।

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण : क्या ५,००० से कम बस्ती के गांवों में है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ५,००० से कम बस्ती के गांवों में है, १०,००० से कम बस्ती के गांवों में है । आसाम के कोने कोने में और मद्रास के अन्दर बहुत से हैं ।

श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण : आप जिन हैंडलूम की बात करते हैं, तीस लाख रजिस्टर्ड हैंडलूम हैं, उन में आसाम का रजिस्टर्ड हैंडलूम नहीं गिना जाता है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं जो बता रहा हूँ उसमें आसाम का सिल्क हैंडलूम भी गिना जाता है । मेरी अर्ज है कि ८० परसेन्ट से We therefore first launched upon the programme of reviving the old craft that was the basic craft of this country, namely, the art of weaving and spinning. Now, Sir, in this handloom industry more than 2-9 million families of handloom weavers are really engaged and today I can say without any fear of contradiction that

more than 60 per cent, of these handlooms have been brought into the cooperative field. Some hon. Members might have a different view on cooperation but we in the Government have firm faith in the co-operative sector as one of the greater supporters of the weaker sections of the community. When the individual artisan cannot be supported by himself and his economic resources it is better if 10, 20, 30 or 40 weavers are brought together or grouped together. And more than Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores from the Reserve Bank are made available to them through co-operative banks and all this becomes a real economic effort for their amelioration.

And I am happy today to see that of these 2.9 million handlooms at least 70 per cent are really active and we are producing some of the best handloom cloth in the world. It is popular in the United States; it is being exported to the Soviet Union; it is going to England and Germany and various other countries of the world.

Next only to handloom is the question of khadi and village industries.

When Mahatma Gandhi, who brought the message of khadi to this country, was alive, the production of charkha khadi was less than Rs. 1 crore worth per year.

In the last one decade, since the Khadi and Village Industries Commission started working, the production has now reached almost Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 crores worth. Two to three lakhs of Ambar Charkhas have been distributed and more than a million people are today engaged—a million and a half really speaking—in different aspects of spinning, in different aspects of Ambar Charkha work, carpentry work, the various other training programmes, 'Parfisarimalayas', emporia and stores to distribute khadi. Though Rs. 14 crores worth khadi may look a small quantity as compared to the massive production of textiles, both in the handloom sector and the composite sector, it requires enormous human effort to organise millions of homes in the villages, whereby the

old mother, the widowed wife, the disabled and handicapped man or woman, is enabled to earn eight annas, twelve annas or a rupee, instead of completely being starved or being deprived of any decent human job. When we pleaded for khadi, we thought of khadi as a lever to Indian freedom. More than that, it has become an under-current of social insurance in this country that we can take work to the people. Here is something that a man or woman earns with self-respect. And I am proud of the fact that the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission today covers more than 13 lakh villages out of about 5,65,000 villages in this country.

When you talk of village industries as not being there, I would agree if you say that the intensive programme is not there, as we understand it as massive industrialisation, that is, a cluster of industries in every village. Today it is not present there. As a matter of fact, I know of no country in the world where every village or every township of that particular country has got a cluster of industries. There, you have got to go by the theory of percolation. That means you select one or two villages out of ten or twenty villages. Industrialise that area. The rest of the area, the economy round about its location gets benefited by the prosperity thereof. To have a lakh and a half of villages today served through the leather industry, through Ambar Charkha, through the traditional charkha and through the various village industries of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not a mean achievement, if I may say so, in the humblest possible words before the House here.

Then, the Handicrafts Board has also done a good amount of work. Here, of course, the Handicrafts Board has been working more on the urban side than on the rural side. Even then, during the last four years, the

[Shri Manubhai Shah.] programmes that they have brought forward really cover more than half a million people. Of that, under the regulations that we have stipulated in the Planning Commission and in the Ministry, for all the boards, a minimum of fifty per cent of the amount allotted to these Boards has to be spent in areas having a population of less than 5,000 people. As my friend, Mr. Deokinandan Narayan, has been pleased to remark, it has been specified that a rural area will be defined as an area having a population of less than 5,000. And 50 per cent of the expenditure of each Board has been stipulated to be allotted to areas having a population of less than 5,000. In the last year's meetings of the Coordination Committee of all these Boards, we had further resolved that the Boards should be asked to spend 75 per cent—not merely 50 per cent—of the allotment. They should increase the allotment to the rural areas henceforward. Excepting the industrial estates, practically all the six Boards have to spend about 75 per cent of their allotment in the real rural areas with a population of less than 5,000.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: They have not succeeded in spending 50 per cent, as you have said.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: I shall deal with that also. Not only have they succeeded, but the returns show that in many of the States the expenditure is even more than 50 per cent. But that does not mean that I am satisfied with the quantum of the work done. I am merely trying to make a review of the work so far done throughout the country, lest the House should have the impression that this is a practically new subject coming here and that we have totally neglected it. As a matter of fact, when I come to the future programme, the House perhaps will find us in the Government to be more dis-

satisfied than most of the Members of the House due to the magnitude and volume of this programme.

Then, I was saying that in the First Plan we provided only Ks. 26 crores. Immediately in the Second Plan the importance of this was already known. Because it is a part of the Indian economy, because it is a part of the Indian philosophy, Indian freedom, we wanted to bring economic emancipation to our villages and to our craftsmen and artisans. Therefore, we provided Rs. 160 crores, almost a seven-fold jump in the Second Five Year Plan. Some of the Members perhaps said that we had not been able to spend it. If I may say so, not only had we been able to fully spend the provision in the Second Plan, but we had also to go to the Planning Commission for Rs. 20 crores more. Actually we asked for Rs. 50 crores, but they could not give that amount. We have fully spent and purposefully spent it. We have not wasted the money. We have purposefully spent it on schemes of benefit, in all the six Boards, in the rural areas and semi-urban areas. The amounts provided to the six Boards were more than the target of financial allotment which was envisaged at the beginning of the Second Plan.

In the Third Plan also, as far as we in the Government are concerned, we had asked for a very massive allotment of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores, but as you know, due to the limited resources position of the country and the various competing claims of the different sectors of the national economy and social life, the Planning Commission and the Government had to ration out their resources. We were not so lucky and Rs. 265 crores was allotted to these industries in the Third Plan. With a rider I may explain that the loan financing part of it has been separated now from the allocation under the Plan and that gives us another Rs. 200 crores or so.

from the Reserve Bank, co-operative banks, scheduled banks, private banks and from the various types of corporations that we have set up to finance small industries. So actually speaking, the allotment or the net investment in the small-scale industries, the village industries, khadi, handloom, silk, coir and handicrafts will be round about Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 500 crores in the Third Plan. Even then, as our entire economy, as hon. Members have rightly pointed out, depends on carrying more and more economic light to the people in the villages, we are totally dissatisfied with what has been done so far. And, therefore, at the beginning of the Third Plan, a high-powered Rural Industrial Planning Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. We are all members there. We have invited the Chairman of every Board, Mr. Vai-kunth Lal Mehta, Mrs. Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, the Textile Commissioner, the Chairman of the Handloom Board, the Chairman of the Silk Board, and two or three economists, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Shri Dhawaja Prasad Dwivedi, Shri Shankar Rao Deo and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan. They are eminent prominent members of this high-powered Rural Industrial Planning Committee. The Committee consists of all the Members of the Planning Commission and ourselves in the Ministry under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. We have met so far twice and I am glad to inform the House that as a result of the setting up of this Committee, we have been able to augment the programme for a more intensive reorientation of rural industries. The programme which is going to be implemented over and above the Third Five Year Plan programmes is to select forty projects in the first stage-A project will consist of three to five Development Blocks with a population of about five lakhs. One Block will have about 80,000 to one lakh

people and the five Development Blocks will be coupled together. It will be less than a district, maybe one-third or one-fourth of a district. So, the area will cover five Blocks with a population of five lakhs. In each area we propose to spend about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs in an integrated programme of rural industrialisation. I am glad to say that the old hesitancy or some prejudice or perhaps some thinking which was attached to various small industries is now getting completely clarified. I am glad to find here also in the House a very ready response to the fact that there is no caste now left in the sense of 'non-power' versus 'power', or 'manually-operated' versus electricity and the various other types of handicaps from which we were suffering in the past. Every section of this Committee and the Boards, including the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, have gladly come forward to participate in the programme of mechanised small-scale industries. We shall have handlooms, we shall have handicrafts, we shall have silk and coir and we shall have also modern mechanised small-scale industries like cycle manufacture, instruments manufacture, surgical and medical appliances manufacture, sewing machines, diesel engines, pumps agricultural implements and tools and various other improved tools. All of them will be located in different areas in these Blocks after properly conducting a survey. We are also appointing survey teams, one team for five of these areas. So there will be about eight economic survey teams. Forty projects would be selected and on each project we will spend Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, and an additional provision has now been requested from the Government of about Rs. 15 crores for these forty projects. It is my hope that with this new provision fresh ground would have been broken in order to gather experience of an integrated rural industrial development programme where the barriers

[Shri Manubhai Shah.] of the different Boards or the various types of handicaps from which we are suffering will be no more there, and a most modern planning suited to the needs of the rural Indian economy will have been established as a result of these projects. We are not calling these pilot projects also. We are calling them the first series of projects, so that we know, as Mr. Khandubhai Desai rightly pointed out, the experience is there and the will also—here I may differ from him—is there—it may not be as aggressive because of lack of resources or lack of economic overheads, and so on, because ten years in the industrial programme for a great country like this is not a very big period that we have passed through. As I had occasion to place before the House in a different context, we have today practically crossed the two stages of industrialisation of any country, namely, the creation of a climate for acceptability of industrialisation or the first stage in which almost eight to nine decades are spent in the countries of Western Europe and the United States—that we have perhaps achieved within a period of a decade; then the second stage is to create the physical overheads, the electricity, the financial programme, the technical skill and the expertise—today we can humbly claim that the Indian people have achieved that sense of urgency on industrialisation and creation of overheads.

Now Sir, the massive industrialisation programme is ahead, and in that programme this most vital factor where industry has to be carried to villages is also going to form an integral part. I am happy that the entire House has supported this programme so vitally that we will have further strength to be derived from this august House and the other House which has also been pleading strongly on the need of rural industrialisation, and that our hands will be further strengthened in asking for

more resources from the nation, from this House and the other House and also in creating a better programme to be implemented right at the floor level, in the villages. Sometimes the suspicion is that in the name of villages we take the money and use it for the urban areas. It will be specially stipulated that it will have to be an integrated, real rural industrialisation programme with all the activities of modern industrialisation going to the villages.

Sir, also in order to see that the tools and instruments of rural industries are improved, we are planning to establish a National Research Institute for the improvement of tools in rural crafts and small industry. It is common knowledge to the hon. Members here, and many of them have mentioned it, that some of the tools have become out of date. The rural crafts have suffered a thousand years of neglect when they were never visible, and particularly in the last two hundred years India had lost practically all its craftsmanship. So, one has again to resuscitate and bring modern technology to these rural crafts. Sometimes the old might be gold, but always the old is not really gold. We have got to go in for modernisation, for modern technology, for application of modern tools to the ancient industries. All this will be done at the National Research Institute for the improvement of rural crafts and tools. That will be a Central Research Institute with which we also want to combine Branch Institute in different parts of the country suited to the local craftsmen. It might be that somewhere the stoneware work is going on well, and we might have a branch of this Institute there. Somewhere else the work of silk might be very good, or like Moradabad the metal work might be very good, or like Banaras the work on natural silk and brassware might be very good, or in different other parts the ivory work might be very good. So, suited to each craft,

we proposed to combine with the National Research Institute the different branches for improving the different modes of production, the instruments and tools of production of the rural industries.

Sir, I am also happy to see that various Members have suggested, and particularly my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, has mentioned, that we should not confine ourselves to only the small industries which are traditionally known to us. Here we propose to bring in the most modern industries also. I do not mean ancillaries or auxiliaries of heavy industries only. Of course they are not debarred. The auxiliaries and ancillaries of heavy industries are really the bedrock of small industries anywhere. After all you want ready markets, and the heavy industries are not something hate-worthy because you want rural industrialisation. As a matter of fact the Government does not find any contradiction between heavy industry, large-scale industry, medium industry, small-scale industry and cottage industry. These are all integral parts of co-existence of our national economy, and modern technology always means that as innovation grows the inferior productive apparatus gives place to more modern and more productive apparatus. Actually speaking, technological displacement is a function of social growth, and gradually as the society grows, the inferior modes of production will have to be given up and replaced by more modern and more productive instruments of production. Therefore, we do want to bring the latest types of techniques which are available in the rest of the world, which can be evolved here by our own indigenous talent and research for the industrialisation programme, of the rural areas. Therefore, we have accepted what my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, and others were mentioning, that we do not want to cling to something which is old and tradi-

tional although we do not want to discard also what is very good in those traditional crafts.

Sir, there are a few other points mentioned about the agencies for implementation of this programme. Here also, Sir, we have an open mind. We want to give the maximum benefit to the Panchayats and Panchayat Samities to participate in the programme of rural industrialisation. But as many hon. Members rightly pointed out, the Panchayats themselves will be in their infancy as far as the management of public works, of social problems, of problems of local self-government, and village and taluk management are concerned, and therefore we do not want to overload them with all these economic programmes which we want to make a complete success in the shortest possible time. There will be Panchayat Samities managing something. There will be co-operative societies to which we will give encouragement, co-operatives of artisans, co-operatives of workers, co-operatives of industrial estates, and so on, but we will also welcome small entrepreneurs because it is the small artisan whose receiving a small loan or a little hire purchase machinery might enable him not only to rehabilitate himself but to develop new skills and forms which can contribute to the general development of industries and industrialisation of this great country. Therefore, all the instruments known to mankind of the most modern type and all the forms of organisation social and economic, which can go to accelerate the programme of industrial development will find a place in this integrated programme of rural industrialisation.

Sir, it is a happy sign that these ten years of intensive thinking on these problems of vital importance to our national economy have now been yielding some results on which we can hopefully look forward to a bright future and a successful pro-

[Shri Manubhai Shah.] gramme of implementation of rural industrialisation. Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover not perhaps to insist on a Committee of Parliament, because it is not as if the thinking has not been done, it is not as if we do not have the data or the statistics, it is not as if we do not have the experience of the different forms of organisation to make a success of the programme of rural industrialisation. All these factors are there. The resources were limited and are still limited. We are trying to pump in more and more resources, and therefore I can assure the House that with the great support and blessings that they have given us today and in the past, it should be possible for the country and the nation's Plan to include greater and greater weightage to the development of the rural economy which is being backed also, as the House knows, by the rural works programme. Here I may only mention in passing that Rs. 150 crores has been provided in the Third Plan as a special allocation for the rural works. Rural works do not only mean providing temporary employment, but rural works are going to be oriented to establish certain economic overheads, facilities like roads for approaches, or creation of facilities for lift irrigation, or creation of facilities for industrial estates or for electrification to be supplemented by the national programme. All those important things which are of a permanent character are going to be built out of the provision of Rs. 150 crores. When you put all these small pieces and bits together, you will find that the programme as a whole is not one of a disappointing character but one on which we can build hopes for the future of India and particularly those areas where, as hon. Members rightly said, more and more light will have to be taken in order to remove the darkness of ages which is prevalent in our Indian villages.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. C. DEB (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am pleased to hear with all attention the speech delivered by the hon. Minister. I was also a supporter of the motion. He was appealing to the Mover not to press the Resolution and he was giving an account of the progress. However, I like to make some more points in a very short time. Firstly, whether it is rural industry or medium industry or small-scale industry or big industry, industry always requires power. Our Prime Minister that very day stressed this point that we were not giving so much importance to power generation. When he was making his speech, he was sorry that the need for so much power that was needed for our industrial growth was not being attended to by the Government, and that need I like to stress upon the Government. Wherever there is an industry, power should be there. In your Plans, you are giving so many things but as far as rural electrification is concerned, you will find it is very insignificant. You stress upon the improvement of agriculture and modern methods, you want improved ploughs. If you want improved ploughs, rural industries should be developed in that area where you require an improved plough. We appoint committees and we are waiting to see what is going to be done. After some time, **all** the recommendations are there, **but** the Government is failing. We are seeing all these things. So, we are stressing upon the Government that if you like to uplift the human resources, the human power, you are to give more attention to the village. Agriculture cannot support every villager. You are to meet the needs of under-employment and also unemployment. If you are to meet the under-employment situation, you must develop the industry, **whether** it is cottage industry or small-scale industry. I lay stress upon cottage industries and small-scale industries. I do not give so much importance to big industries. Big industrialists are

there, and Government is also there to find out where the big industries are to be established. But if you are to meet the needs of the people, if you are to meet the needs of employment that are growing every year— it is an astounding figure—and if you are to meet the hankering of the people for education, then you must take up industrial development in the villages in the rural areas. And if you are to do that in an integrated way, the establishment of some commissions and getting their reports and findings will not do; actual implementation is necessary right now, and that has to be attended to. You may set up this commission or that commission or a high-power commission. We are always setting up high-power commissions but some beginning should be made. Maybe there are some villages which are being electrified but what is their percentage? That has to be seen. And we must give more attention to the generation of power for the village industries and the small-scale industries— I humbly submit that if you are to meet the needs of the people, if you are to meet the needs of the unemployed youths, educated youths, you must develop small-scale industries in every area, whether it is a backward area or it is an advanced area. That is the only solution. Our friends are also thinking of setting up rural industrial estates. We hear all these things. But what is the concrete thing that is being done? That has to be seen and there we judge the Government. All the paraphernalia is there, a vast administrative machinery is there, all things are there. But we like to know the result of all these. People are hankering after these things. What is actually being done. Of course, our Government is doing many things. But the needs of our people grow faster. With the establishment of rural and small-scale industries in different areas, people are coming forward just now but power is not there, or the raw material, steel is not

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there. As far as my State is concerned, I say that steel is wanting in every area, power is wanting in every area. I am speaking for my State. Power is not there, steel is not there. How can you develop small-scale industries in every area unless you have these things? Maybe the State Government is not so much aware of it, maybe the State Government does not realise where the people's shoes are pinching. But the Central Government is there. There is a small-scale industries organisation there. They must know what the needs of the people are, they must set an example. They must move the State Governments to do things at the right moment and in the right direction. That is my humble suggestion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I move for closure because I would like this Resolution to be voted on. Otherwise it will be talked out and it will be lost. Therefore, I move:

"That the question be now put."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Mover of the Resolution. I do not fully support it. The question of the integration of the small-scale industries and the heavy industries is a question of very vital importance. But so far as the setting up of a Committee of Members of Parliament is concerned, I do not fully agree with him as I feel that the Minister has replied fully, and he has given a full account of what the Government has done and what the Government is going to do for developing the small-scale industries in the country.

Sir, I feel that India has predominantly rural areas. It is known all over. And if there are a few hundred cities or towns in the country, there are more than six lakhs of villages, and some of the villages have not seen the light of independence. Many of the

[Shri J. H. Joshi.] villages have not as yet derived the benefits which the cities and the towns have derived after independence. The tiller of the land is not anyway better. He is rolling in poverty, ignorance and superstition as he was doing before independence. When he finds it difficult to maintain his family by agriculture or by tilling the land, he gives up the land, goes to the city, joins some factory and tries to maintain his family. This is the condition of the villages *vis-a-vis* the cities. The cities are growing like anything, and along with cities factories and industrial units are also growing. So on the one side there is the prosperity that is coming, and on the other side the villages are remaining as poor as ever, even poorer than they were before. Sir, this creates a sort of imbalance in economy. Now in order to try and fill up the gaps between prosperity on one side and poverty on the other, it is very essential that some sort of industrial units should be set up in the rural areas. That is the general proposition and we all welcome it.

Now, Sir, it has been mentioned in the Third Five Year Plan that sanction has been given for the establishment of IOO Industrial Estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from the urban areas and to set them up in the rural areas. This is a good thing; it is a healthy sign which we want to see, whereby the prosperity of the rural areas also can be achieved.

Now by small industries we mean—and there is no doubt about that—the industries run by power, those industries which have an investment of below Rs. 5 lakhs. I do not exactly remember, it may be even Ks. 5 lakhs. Now the question is what amount of investment creates a sort of employment. In the field of small-scale industry a small unit with an investment of, say, Rs. 10,000, can provide maintenance to one family, whereas in a very big industry or heavy indus-

try it requires an investment of almost Rs. 50,000 to give employment to one. Now looking at this sort of ratio, it is essential to see that, instead of setting up very heavy industries, it is far more beneficial and advantageous, from the point of view of employment, to set up such small industrial units and spread them over in the different rural areas. Of course it requires power, and therefore it is also essential that the rural areas should be electrified as fast as possible.

Mr. Manubhai Shah gave us an account of how there has been progress in the production of cycles, sewing machines and other spare parts. It will be seen, making a comparison of the progress achieved at the beginning and end of a four-year period, that is to say, in the year 1956 and in the year 1960, that there were 35 units producing sewing machines in 1956 and that the number rose to 75 in the year 1960. For machine tools the units were 344 in 1956 and rose to 500 in 1960. In point of production, the production of bicycles rose from 25,000 in the year 1956 to 2,28,000 in the year 1960. Sewing machines also showed an increase, from 23,600 in 1956 to 52,000 in 1960. Now all these things can very well be manufactured in small towns and in the rural areas also because, so far as talent and rural resources and rural manpower are concerned, they are available in ample measure, and after a sort of training—which requires a very short period—it is not difficult to find talent in the rural areas. Sir, I might cite an instance of some centres in Saurashtra—for example, Rajkot, Surendra-nagar, Porbandar, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar; they have grown in small scale industries to an extent which it would be impossible for anyone to imagine. Now the talent also is not lacking and I feel that if some of the industrial units were shifted to smaller towns or even villages, the cost of production would be less than what we find in the big cities. But there

is one handicap which these people find by experience and that is that when a person tries to set up a unit, the departments, instead of helping him, try to put obstacles in his designs. Now I feel that the Government departments should feel it a sort of obligation and try to encourage them whenever a person tries to set up some industrial unit. In the matter of coal they have experienced great shortage. In the case of raw materials also they have experienced shortage. Now in the course of their running their industries they find great difficulty on account of these shortages, and therefore I feel that the Government should encourage them and try to lend a helping hand. Now I find in the 'Times of India' of today that the investment in the State-owned industrial undertakings comes to the order of Rs. 870 crores but the return is only 0.4 per cent. Now I would like the Government to go into this and see that the return is not less than 5 per cent if the idea is to run them on a gainful or purposeful basis. As it is, it appears that it is less than one-tenth of 5 per cent. It has been found that closer integration between small-scale industries and large-scale industries is very essential and small scale industries should serve as ancillary ones. Now, Sir, there has been a scheme for supplying the machinery and other equipment on hire-purchase in city areas. I think the same scheme should be extended to those industrial units which are set up in rural areas also.

Sir, as I mentioned earlier, the industries have to face a number of obstacles. The procedures of the Government machinery take a pretty long time. The shortage of raw materials, fuel, etc. is a great obstacle in the progress. This should be removed and every sort of encouragement should be given to them.

Then, Sir, another thing which is necessary is the technical advice which should be available to those who require it. Now there has been an allot-

ment of about Rs. 180 crores during the Third Five Year Plan. But I would like that the Centre should give more contribution than it has done at present. It is the States presently on which greater burden is placed. I think the Centre also should give more aid to the States. Therefore, as I said earlier, I feel that it is not necessary to appoint an Enquiry Committee since the Government has done much and is trying to do what it should. Thank you.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I expected, the Minister in his reply was extolling the progress achieved in the past decade in rural industrialisation in our country. I do not deny it. But the question is whether the progress that we have made in the past decade is commensurate with the requirement and means of our country. That is the question. And looking from that angle, I feel that much more has to be done and the achievement that we have made is not commensurate with the requirement.

Again, Sir, there is the problem of certain regions which are underdeveloped, States which are underdeveloped, and because of their underdeveloped nature the economic condition of the people there is too poor. So, unless special attention is given to these States or underdeveloped regions, these regions cannot come to the level of other regions which have advanced sufficiently, compared to these areas. I particularly refer to the State which I come from, Kerala. What is the condition there? The density of population there is 1,127 per sq. mile, the thickest in the whole of India. Agriculture supports about 53 per cent, of the people and the per capita availability of land is only about 30 cents. This indicates the exceptionally heavy pressure of population on land. Agriculture supports only a small proportion of the population, smaller than it does in other States. There is no scope for people for employment. They

[Dr. A. Subba Kao.] depend more and more on agriculture. So, the only thing left for them is industrialisation.

Industrially also the State is far backward. Only 18 per cent, of the total industrial working force is employed in factories, and the per capita income in industry is only Rs. 124 against the all-India figure of Rs. 544 which shows the extent of industrial backwardness of the State. Nearly 72 per cent of the population has got a *per capita* income of less than Rs. 16 per month. That shows the backwardness of a particular region or a particular State in our country. So, special consideration should be shown to these areas or States which, I feel, has not been given so far.

Now, Sir, one of the primary factors or pre-requisites for rural industrialisation is the development of power. That had been stressed by the Prime Minister yesterday and by previous speakers as well. Sir, our State Government submitted a plan for the development of power. It was a plan costing about Rs. 64.14 crores. Therefore, unless power is available very cheap and in plenty, it is not possible to develop the rural industry.

Again, Sir, there is another difficulty. The programme of rural electrification is retarded due to certain rules or certain rigidity observed by the respective Electricity Boards. I do not know on whose stipulation they adopt such rigidity. For the extension of electricity to rural areas they insist upon 10 per cent, return. If this is insisted upon, that too particularly in respect of a village which is very poor and where there is absolutely no industry, it will be very difficult to extend electrification to that particular village, and the question of starting rural industries becomes very difficult. So, this has to be looked into and in respect of the areas which are under-

developed and which are selected for rural industrialisation, for extension of industry, this immediate stipulation has to be waived.

Again, Sir, another difficulty that is confronting us in industrial expansion is the lack of co-ordination between different departments. We have got, as our Industry Minister just explained, a sort of three-tier system—I mean the Industries Department, the Khadi and Village Board and the respective State Boards and State departments also coming into the picture. Now, Sir, when there is a plan or a scheme prepared by the State Industries Department, the Khadi and Village Board takes into its head that it should not be sanctioned. Or if the Khadi and Village Board is ready with a plan or a scheme, the Industries Department says, "No. Nothing doing". This has actually happened. For example, in our own area, in a village, a pottery industry was constituted and certain poor people joined together. At last the Village Industries officer went to the locality, found out and chalked out a scheme to form a pottery industry. This scheme was sent to the Khadi and Village Industries Board which kept it pending. The position was, or rather the stipulation was, that this pottery industry would not want any grant or loan from the Khadi and Village Industries Board. These people just wanted the permission to register their society. Even for registering their society, the permission of the Khadi and Village Industries Board is necessary. For getting the permission of the Central Cooperative Inspector the prior permission of the Khadi and Village Industries Board is necessary. That is the position. Now, this Board kept the matter pending on the ground that even though these people might not require any grant or loan now, they might in future require it and they wanted to go into the question of the status of the particular society and they said that, unless they first went into the detailed position of that particular society,

they could not grant the permission sought. I am just bringing forward this one example to show the lack of coordination between the different departments.

There is also difficulty caused by the lack of proper planning. For instance, we have certain training schemes for the village industries. Many trainees were trained. Some four or five batches of trainees had finished their training. Later on, when actually those trainees were to be employed or were to be utilised for developing those industries—and they were cottage industries, of course,—they were told that unless they formed themselves into a cooperative society, nothing could be done. What did the Cooperative Department do? The Cooperative Department said it could help these people by giving them a certain amount of money, by advancing them a certain amount of money by way of share-capital. But even then nothing came out, because these are poor people after all, backward people, and they cannot raise even a rupee or two rupees per head. Naturally, therefore, even though they had been trained in the advanced techniques of a particular cottage industry, they could not utilise that training or use that training for their own advantage. So this sort of a lack of co-ordination or lack of preparation is there. Therefore, I feel, a Committee of the kind suggested would have been helpful in going into these matters in detail and suggesting how best to overcome the difficulties that are actually there in implementing the various programmes. Of course, we have got good programmes, but the difficulty comes in, in their actual implementation.

I may give another example. There was a scheme at the block development level that a dairy industry should be encouraged. The people concerned tried their level best to encourage a dairy industry. But they could not get a sufficient number of people who

would be prepared to start the dairy industry. So what did they do? In order to fill up their records, they advanced money to certain poor villagers and asked them to purchase buffaloes. The money was given for the purchase of buffaloes and it was dubbed spending on dairy industry. Therefore, all these things have to be gone into. It could have shown how money in certain instances had been misused, how in certain instances certain regulations and departmental red-tapism come in the way of the proper development of rural industries. So a committee would have helped and a committee of Members of Parliament would have been helpful for going into all these matters, and for seeing what are the bottlenecks to be removed in order to implement our programmes. But unfortunately, the hon. Minister is opposed to that type of a committee. However, I do hope that at least now he would agree for the appointment of the committee suggested which will help him in implementing his own programmes. Thank you.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I support the motion before the House. After hearing the hon. Minister, I do not think that it is absolutely necessary to appoint a committee consisting of the Members of this House. Still I think we should give very serious consideration to the question of the industrialisation of our villages. Very often there are people who are prepared to invest Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 or even Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs and they approach the Government officials or the body set apart to encourage the industrialisation of our country. But they are often disappointed because all the formalities that have to be observed before starting the industry, these people are not able to fulfil due to the indifference of the officers, or rather the lack of enthusiasm of the department which deals with this matter. I know certain persons who have approached the

[Shri Joseph Mathen.]

Government in States where industrialisation is quite backward, and the majority of them have complained to me that they could not get proper encouragement from the department. So, according to me, I think, there should be a thorough check-up with regard to it.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: You mean the officers are urban-minded?

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN: I mean the department which deals with the industrialisation of the villages. What industries are to be started and how much expenditure a particular industrial venture will require, all such details will have to be supplied to the people and they will have to be given all sorts of encouragement by the department. And even if a person becomes a bit indifferent after some time, he will have to be met continuously by the officers concerned so that he may get the incentive to start the industry.

In this connection I wish to say something about the coir industry in the State to which I belong. Kerala has almost 75 to 80 per cent, of the coir industry of this country and the manufacture of coir mats and mattings and other coir goods is the main feature of the coastal area of Kerala. This industry has been deteriorating for the last one decade and even though we are exporting a lot of coir yarn to European countries and other foreign countries, we could not get much encouragement for the manu-

facture of quality goods in our place. The coir industry was centralised in the towns in our State and now because of the labour problems and the lack of demand for quality goods and the inability to find good markets for the quality goods, the industry has been decentralised among the villages and the industrialists in these villages are not getting proper aid from the Government in order to stabilise this particular industry. Most of these village industrial units are now facing difficulty. They have to face the middleman who advances money for the manufacturing of the coir goods. If at all they produce quality goods, they must get appropriate payments in time so that they may continue the business. This they do not get and so this business has been suffering for the last 5 or 10 years. I submit that proper attention will have to be given to developing this industry so that the coastal areas may not suffer and be de-industrialised. This is happening because of the lack of cooperation in this matter. Very often the coir industrialists depend upon coir yarn bought from some big businessman on loan basis and these industrialists are not able to manage the repayments in time and they are suffering a lot.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Mr. Mathen, we will have to adjourn now. It is five o'clock. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th March.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 19th March 1962.