

swear by our rural population, but while concretising what I find is that they are of a split mind; it is the urban mind that is trying, in my view, to plan for the rural area. And you see the result, that in an agricultural country like India we have to import food. Still communication facilities are in the same old fashion in rural areas. Why so? I may say, Sir, that it is due to the undue pressure tactics of the urban population and the vested interests. After all those who are planning have also got the urban bias. But let the urban-biased people understand that all the bias in their own favour will go astray if the rural areas are not built up. In this connection, Sir, I would like to say that millions of tons of very rich manure, I mean the animal dung, are burnt away as domestic fuel. You exhort the people in the rural areas "Oh, this is a very rich thing for your fields. Why do you burn it away?" But the urban mind fails to realize that the domestic kitchen has to burn continuously from day to day. And is there any domestic fuel substitute for it? At some forum I made a sort of suggestion which has not received the consideration it ought to have. I said that the millions of tons of animal dung can be used as very rich manure and mixed with chemical fertilisers we can easily double our agricultural production. I suggested it at the forum in my humble way where most of our big people were present and it was based on my own practical experience but it was ignored. We have got low grade coal in quite a large quantity. Let this low grade coal be turned into soft coke for which let a few crores of rupees be spent and let this domestic fuel, the animal dung, be replaced by soft coke. Now, Sir, to supply it it will require transport, and transport means, apart from the railways . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you be taking more time?

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI: I should think so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very well. You can continue after lunch. You have already taken twenty-five minutes and since there is a large number of speakers you may try to be as brief as possible.

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ghosh, I am expunging the offensive remarks, which should not find a place in the records of the House.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway it does not help the present negotiations and we should not use any such expressions. As you yourself put it, we should do nothing that will hamper the negotiations. So I order the expunction of that portion and the press will take note of it.

ALLOTMENT OF TIME BY THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make this announcement that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today has recommended allocation of time as follows for Government business during the remaining part of the current session:—

1. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960—7 hours.
2. The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960—3½ hours.
3. The Finance Bill, 1960—7 hours.
4. The Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1957-58—½ hour.
5. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960—½ hour.
6. The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960—½ hour.
7. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1960—½ hour.

The House stands adjourned till 2.30 in the afternoon.

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

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
Bill, 1960—*continued*

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI: Sir, while we adjourned for lunch, I was on the question of domestic fuel for the millions of our kitchens. As I said, most of the millions and millions of tons of animal dung are being burnt away and we go on exhorting them not to use this. But have we made any provision for domestic fuel? It affects both the rural areas and the urban areas. The forests are being depleted. Such rich manure is being destroyed but when I made a suggestion before that forum, they did not consider it seriously. My suggestion was this. Let our people be soft-coke minded. They will take to it if you supply them the coke and it can be manufactured, along with many other intermediate chemical industries, from our low grade coal. Therefore, I would suggest very seriously that in the Third Five Year Plan the manufacture of soft coke in our coal areas be taken up in a planned way. Otherwise, I am afraid the question of domestic fuel is going to bring about a sort of crisis in our country within the next few years. As I said, the bias of the planners as well as of even ourselves, including myself, is towards the urban areas. We talk of rural areas but we neglect them. Therefore, a sort of imbalance has been created in our economy during the last 10 years. Let the emphasis now in the Third Plan be shifted towards rural development and I am one of those who believe that if rural development takes place, all the industrial expansion will be, in my view, a sort of corollary and one need not now put so much emphasis and stress on the industrial development because it has come to stay and it will go on developing by its own momentum now. Therefore, let all the brains, most of the resources and the whole

personnel in Delhi be concentrated on the rural development. That will be the only way out of the present imbalance that we have created. Unfortunately there is greater pressure towards the other way of thinking from the industrial aristocracy. I think they have been given more than enough. Even though we have been able, as a sort of way out, to suggest two taxes to mop up the increased income or wealth by way of Estate Duty and the Wealth Tax, they are good only in name and they have failed to mop up the increased wealth as there are so many loopholes. We know that the collection from these two duties is practically negligible.

There is one other point to which I would like to refer and that is about the educational policy. What we have been able to achieve in the various sectors of our activities gives us some solace, some comfort that there have been developments. The industrial production has gone up, our administrative machinery also has been geared up to deal with the expansion of industries. The railways also have developed. The roads also are developing everywhere but as far as the educational policy is concerned and our education is concerned, the ship of education is going unchartered and one does not know what we are about. The language policy is still undecided. A generation has grown up with a sort of dual mind. There is that obsession of the language in which I am speaking. Of course, we are the victims of the last generation but are we going to make our children also the victims of a dual-minded policy? Can anybody, in his senses, believe that English is going to be the language of this country for the coming generation?

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH (Madhya Pradesh): There are many people.

SHRI KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI: If there are many people, I should think that they are rendering a great dis-service to our country. We have passed through nearly 10 years of