



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PREFABRICATED ROOFS

*979. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred question No. 899 asked on the 19th December, 1949 and state whether the prefabricated roofings imported from Sweden are cheaper than those locally manufactured?

(b) What is the quantity imported and what is the total cost?

(c) Has the donation of two prefabricated houses from the manufacturers been received and if so, where are they set-up?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) Prefabricated roofing material is not manufactured locally, and therefore the question does not arise.

(b) 6,000 roofs have been imported at a cost of Rs. 7,14,000/- (exclusive of freight etc.).

(c) Yes. One house has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for erection in Bombay. The other house has been erected at 14, Hardinge Avenue in New Delhi.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the roofing imported from Sweden will be cheaper than the aluminium roofing which is to be manufactured in Delhi?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: They will be certainly cheaper; but we do not propose to import any more roofings. We imported them during the rainy season last year as we wanted to have these roofings, so that we could put up new houses.

Shri Sidhva: Last time the hon. Minister stated that hard-board houses have also been imported to replace tents. May I know how many have been imported and what was the cost?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have not got that information here but I may inform the hon. Member that we had sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for putting up mud houses in Delhi to remove the squatters. Later it was found that it would not

be desirable to put up mud houses in New Delhi, as it would not be possible to repair them. Hence these hard-board houses were imported in lieu thereof.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether they were imported from Sweden?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, they were imported from Sweden.

Shri Sidhva: What was the cost?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I will require notice of that. I have not got the information.

Shri Kamath: What will be the cost to the public of a house like the one erected at 14 Hardinge Avenue?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: About Rs. 9,000 or 10,000.

Shri Kamath: Is that house bigger in floor area or superior in other respects to the Houses that will be manufactured by the Prefabricated Housing Factory in Delhi?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not in a position to say that. This house has been presented to us. That does not mean that we are going to place any orders for them. If the public wish to purchase such houses they can go in for them.

Shri Kamath: Are more houses like that on their way to India?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not aware of that.

Shri Sonavane: What will be the cost of the house erected in Bombay including the cost of the land?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I do not know on what land this house will be put up. This was presented to the Bombay Government. They must have selected some piece of land where it is to be put up.

Shri Sonavane: What is the cost of the house?

TRADE AGREEMENTS

*980. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the trade agreements that are due to expire in the coming year, and

(b) whether it is proposed to consult Parliament before granting further extension or entering into new agreements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Eleven trade agreements are due to expire in 1950. A statement is laid on the Table giving the names of the agreements and the dates on which each agreement is due to expire. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 82.]

(b) Considering the scope of these agreements and practical exigencies I am afraid that it will neither be necessary nor be possible to have such prior consultation.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इन एग्रीमेंटों के सिवा और भी क्या कोई ए से देश हैं जिन से ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट होने की बात चल रही है ?

Seth Govind Das: Are there any other countries besides these with which talks may be going on for trade agreements?

Shri Neogy: Yes.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वह कितने देश हैं और कहाँ कहाँ हैं ?

Seth Govind Das: What is the number of such countries and where are they situated?

Shri Neogy: I think France is one. I do not have definite recollection of any other country just now. There may be one or two more.

Prof. Ranga: Are Government likely to consult the Advisory Committee on this matter?

Shri Neogy: Yes, the Advisory Committee is always consulted prior to the ratification of these agreements.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether in the new bilateral agreements that will be entered into it will be possible for compulsorily putting in cottage industry products? Do Government propose doing that?

Shri Neogy: It is not a question of compulsion.

Shri Sidhva: I want to know whether in the bilateral agreements with various countries cottage industry products will also be included?

Shri Neogy: That depends upon the agreement.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND TIBET

*981. **Seth Govind Das**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the volume and value of trade from China and Tibet via Darjeeling and Gilgit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): No land customs barrier has been instituted on the Indo-Tibetan frontier. Complete figures are, therefore, not available, but I place on the Table of the House a statement showing the volume of trade with Tibet as recorded at the land frontier railway station near Kalimpong in Darjeeling District. Only the quantities in maunds of the goods are recorded and not their values as it is difficult to ascertain the latter accurately. The returns do not specify any trade with China via Darjeeling and Gilgit nor with Tibet via Gilgit.

STATEMENT

Quantity in maunds of imports from and exports to Tibet as recorded at the land frontier Railway station at Kalimpong.

IMPORTS			
1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Eight months April to November 1949).
72,337	71,168	86,911	36,977
EXPORTS			
1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50 (Eight months April to November 1949).
36,844	30,804	24,034	10,088

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या चीन और तिब्बत से भी कोई ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट होने की बात चोत चल रही है ?

Seth Govind Das: Are there any talks for trade agreements going on with China and Tibet?

Shri Neogy: No.

Prof. Ranga: May I know whether the recent political developments in Tibet have affected in any way the stream of trade between Tibet and India?

Shri Neogy: As far as I know, No.

Shri Borooah: May I know if the wool that is imported from Tibet is used by the mills in India or re-exported from India to foreign countries?

Shri Neogy: Both.

Shri Borooah: What are the countries to which this wool is re-exported?

Shri Neogy: I should like to have notice.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What is the extent to which it is used in India and what percentage is exported?

Shri Neogy: I must have notice of that also.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

*982. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the number of foreign Insurance Companies operating in India in (i) life; (ii) marine; (iii) motor car and (iv) other types of insurance?

(b) What percentage of the total business is undertaken by the foreign concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) There were 105 "Non-Indian" insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to the 7th October, 1949. The number of insurers registered for the four classes of insurance business referred to in Section 7 of the Insurance Act (either alone or with other classes) was as under:

Life	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous (including Motor Car Insurance)
20	77	55	55

(b) (i) The percentage of the non-life business in India during 1948 measured as a ratio of their premium income to the total premium income of all insurers was:

Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
43.9 per cent.	63.3 per cent.	41.0 per cent.

(ii) As regards life business, I lay on the Table a statement giving the required percentages on the basis of number of policies, sum assured and premium income.

STATEMENT

Percentage of the total life business in India transacted by foreign insurers operating in the country

	Total business in force	New business
Number of Policies	7.7 per cent.	3.9 per cent.
Sum assured	15.1 per cent.	10.0 per cent.
Premium income	17.1 per cent.	11.0 per cent.

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the number of Indian insurance companies of different categories working in foreign countries and what is the total volume of business that they are doing?

Shri Neogy: I have not got the figures just now but I know that a few of them have started operations outside India.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I know if in calculating the percentages given by the hon. Minister the amount of reinsurance placed with foreign companies by Indian companies has been included?

Shri Neogy: I should like to examine that point.

Dr. M. M. Das: What is the present condition of the German companies that operated in this country before the war?

Shri Neogy: There is one German company which is being managed under Government supervision. That is the only one I am aware of.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister has laid a statement on the Table of the House. Could the hon. Minister enlighten us from that as to what is the percentage of life insurance business done by foreign companies?

Shri Neogy: With respect to life insurance, on the basis of number of policies the percentage of non-Indian insurance business works out at 8.9. As regards the sum assured the percentage is 10 per cent. and as regards yearly renewal premium the percentage is 11. This is in respect of new business for the year 1948.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या कोई ऐसी बीमा कम्पनियां भी हैं जो खेती के जानवरों और फसलों का इन्श्योरेन्स करती हैं, और अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो क्या गवर्नमेन्ट इस बात को सोच रही है कि इस प्रकार के इन्श्योरेन्स को यहां प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ?

Seth Govind Das: Are there any such insurance companies as might be undertaking insurance of farm cattle and crops? If not, is Government considering the question of encouraging that kind of insurance here?

Shri Neogy: I do not think that so far as the Central Government is concerned we have any insurance company doing that kind of work.

CYCLOTRON MACHINE

*983. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Cyclotron machine in our newly founded National Physical Laboratory in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the expenditure incurred for the installation of this machine?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether there is any proposal for the installation of such a machine?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is at present such a machine in the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Calcutta University. There is no other in India, and I am not aware of any other proposal.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Is it a fact that the machine was purchased some years ago but it has not yet been opened or begun to work?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. In fact it was before the last war that we started purchasing it. Then the war intervened and various parts could not come. But after the war was over, gradually other parts arrived, and I believe it is functioning now.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of scientific personnel in this country who can handle this instrument?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, there is a dearth in every country barring one or two.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a dearth in this country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether students have been sent abroad for the purpose of learning how to handle these instruments?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Shri Kamath: Are there enough funds at Government's disposal to spend effectively on atomic research in this National Physical Laboratory or elsewhere in our country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This machine of course deals generally with the question of atomic research—not so much with atomic energy. But the question of atomic energy is a slightly different development. Government has placed certain funds at the disposal of the Atomic Energy Commission which had to be reduced owing to the various cuts. Nevertheless, the Commission is working, I think, fairly satisfactorily.

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRIC BULBS

*984. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories there are in India for the manufacture of electric bulbs;

(b) what parts of electric bulbs (the metallic and the non-metallic parts) are manufactured in India and what parts are imported; and

(c) the value of such imports a year?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Ten.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 33 lakhs in 1948 and about Rs. 38 lakhs during 1949.

STATEMENT

Parts manufactured in India.—Bulk of the Industries' requirements of glass shells are manufactured in India.

Parts imported.—(i) Glass tubings and rods, (ii) Tungsten filament wire, (iii) Molybdenum wire, (iv) Molybdenum rods, eyelets and supports, (v) Leading-in-wires (Electrodes), (vi) Brass lamps caps, (vii) Unmounted feet, (viii) Solder wire, (ix) Steel mandrill wire.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what is the total production from our indigenous factories?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The production in 1948 was 9,244,000 and in 1949, 13,626,000.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any steps are being taken by Government to manufacture the materials which are used in the manufacture of electric bulbs and which are imported from foreign countries?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, gradually.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know when we hope to be self-sufficient in this matter?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It is very difficult to say. It will take some few years before we are completely self-sufficient in manufacturing all the parts and components.

Sri A. C. Guha: Has Government any schemes to safeguard the interests of indigenous companies from the competition of foreign companies setting up their factories here?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We consider this matter at every stage. But, of course, when a particular company is allowed to function in India it is very difficult to discriminate between it and the other companies which are already existing here.

Sri A. C. Guha: Is any quota system going to be introduced between them?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: In relation to the total requirements of the country we divide the production amongst the various units. That is how the quota is allotted.

Shri Joachim Alva rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find the hon. Member has changed his seat. I do not propose to call upon Members who change their seats. Hon. Members should stick to their own seats.

Shri Joachim Alva: My friend wanted me to change the seat...

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the quality of the indigenous bulbs in comparison with the imported ones?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The quality is comparable and the prices also are cheaper so far as Indian goods are concerned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Do Government propose to start a central glass factory capable of blowing one lakh of bulbs and an adequate quantity of tubes per day?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: No. Government does not propose to establish any factory.

Shri S. O. Samanta: Have any automatic machines been installed for blowing the bulbs to withstand the competition of foreign manufacturers?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: As I said, Indian manufacturers are improving their arrangements and we give import licences for that purpose wherever possible.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether Indian-manufactured bulbs are exported to any country?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not think we have been able to export any.

Mr. Speaker: I might make the position clear as regards Members occupying seats. Of course, I do recognize that in the present set-up it is not possible to allot each Member a particular seat, but I do expect Members at least to sit in the block in which they have been sitting. Otherwise it becomes very difficult for me to see and locate a Member when a question is to be called or when a Member is to be called upon. That is why I said to the hon. Member, Mr. Joachim Alva, that he should not leave the particular block in which he was sitting.

Shri Joachim Alva: But, Sir, day in and day out I was asked by my friend sitting next—not the present one who has welcomed me—to get myself away from that seat.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am sure once a Member is occupying a seat the other Members will certainly look to the fact that he has been occupying it.

Shri Joachim Alva: But day in and day out I was asked.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RULES FOR ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

***985. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there are any rules framed to guide the Committees set up for the allotment of residential houses and plots to displaced persons?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): The answer is in the affirmative.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are the houses recently built or are under construction to be allotted by such non-official Committees or is the Ministry itself allotting them?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There is no non-official Committee now for the allotment of the houses. We have made certain rules, and according to the priority of applications received these houses are being allotted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is priority given only to the order of sequence of the applications received or is there any other basis for allotment of these houses?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is also according to the order in which the applications are received, but the prior condition is that if the applicant is registered in Delhi he is given preference; if he is employed in Delhi he is given preference. Even on the question of appointment, preference is given to government servants, and then to those who are employed in banks and insurance companies. Similarly we have categories and allotment is made accordingly. They have also to deposit a certain amount of money. If all these conditions are complied with I think there is very little difficulty in getting the allotment.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have Government any housing scheme for West Bengal and Assam for rehabilitation of refugees there?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I submit that this does not arise out of this question. But I think I have already answered that question on a previous occasion. I think it is seven days back that the Assam Government has been asked to prepare a scheme and they have written that they are going to submit a scheme shortly.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the constitution of these non-official Committees, may I know?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have informed the House that there is no non-official Committee now. There was one which allotted the buildings and houses, and the order is there. Such of them as have not been allotted, their names are considered when the allotments are made.

Shri B. K. Das: Have the States Governments their own rules or are they guided by the rules of the Central Government?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The State Governments frame their own rules.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

***986. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what industrial concerns have been established and are being run by Government after 15th August, 1947?

(b) What is the capital invested in each?

(c) What has been the profit or loss, if any, in the case of each?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 33.]

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: May I know which of the industrial undertakings owned by Government (which are now in the process of making) will begin production in 1950-51 and in 1951-52?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I have referred here only to those undertakings which have been started after 15th August, 1947. I have not included those started earlier, nor have I included others which are now under construction. All these are expected to produce from next year onwards.

Shri B. Das: What machinery have the Government of India got to co-ordinate the administrative, technical, scientific and other experiences in all the State industries which they have, or are they going to ask the Planning Commission to control and co-ordinate the efficient running of all the State industries?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That has been explained. The Planning Commission will not have any executive functions. It will make recommendations to Government and the duty of implementing the recommendations must rest with the Central Government or the State Governments. So far as these individual units are concerned, the policy of Government is to have a corporation or company in almost all cases, and the co-ordination is done through the Ministries concerned.

Shri B. Das: But how do all the Ministries owning different State industries co-ordinate their experiences through the Cabinet or the Economic Committee of the Cabinet, or somehow—so that the experience gained is applied to other State industries under other Ministries?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Co-ordination is done through the Ministries concerned. For instance, if a matter affects my Ministry and the Ministry of Communications, well the co-ordination is done between the two Ministries and it does not concern a third one. Similarly, it is done with regard to other Ministries.

Shri B. Das: Are you satisfied.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kamath: How much foreign capital has been attracted to India during the last twelve months for investment in our State industries?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: So far as foreign investment is concerned, I think the only item is with regard to machine tools, which may come to about Rs. 2 crores.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : और क्या कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं कि जिनके लिए फारिन कैपिटल की बाबत लिखा पढ़ी चल रही है ?

Seth Govind Das: Are there any such industries about which correspondence is going on for foreign capital?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Not at present.

ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN YOLE CAMP

*987. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons from Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir have been directed to be sheltered in Yole camp;

(b) whether it is a fact that only those who secure permission from the Government of India are admitted there; and

(c) whether any displaced persons from these places have been refused admission to Yole camp and if so, why?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) All Kashmiri displaced persons in camps except in Punjab and Pepsu have been sheltered in Yole camp for ultimate dispersal to Jammu and Kashmir State.

(b) After transfer of Chakrata and Chunar, displaced persons are not admitted except with the permission of the Ministry.

(c) Yes, for lack of accommodation.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the total number there at present?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Nine thousand.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are they being fed free?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, they are being given doles. But a work centre has been started and steps are being taken to expand that work centre. That is the only camp where able-bodied persons are getting doles.

Prof. Ranga: What are the reasons for the delay in sending them back to Kashmir and Jammu and settling them in their own places?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Because those places are still under the occupation of the raiders.

FISH EXPORT

***988. Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) which are the fish-exporting States in the Union;

(b) the quantity of fish exported in 1948 and 1949 from these States and to which countries it was exported;

(c) whether there was any representation from either the Government or from fish exporters of Travancore-Cochin States Union to appoint one of their representatives in Burma so that they may get the best price for their "Prawn Kernals"; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Madras, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal and Bombay.

(b) The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Not so far as I am aware.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. M. M. Das: Is India a surplus country so far as fish is concerned?

Shri Neogy: Well, it is very difficult to take a census of all the fish available.

Shri Alexander: May I know which varieties of fish are largely exported from India?

Shri Neogy: I am afraid it is beyond me to classify the fish exhaustively.

Shrimati Velayudhan: May I know whether fish is imported into India and, if so, from which country and in what quantity?

Shri Neogy: I should not be surprised if some amount of dried fish is imported into India from Pakistan.

Shri Chaliha: What about canned fish imported from outside?

Shri Neogy: Oh, yes, to a certain extent.

Shri Kamath: Do the States mentioned by the Minister export only big fish or small fry also?

Shri Neogy: I think both categories, but my hon. friend who put the question is perhaps particularly interested in prawns—dried prawns.

Shri Alexander: Is priority allowed for shipping space to these traders?

Shri Neogy: I am afraid I have no knowledge.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether there is any export duty on fish?

Shri Neogy: I do not think so.

POTTERY INDUSTRIES

***989. Shri Zangre:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to encourage the pottery industries of India?

(b) Are they sufficient to meet India's requirements?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, except for items like sanitary-wares and fine crockery.

श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में विदेश से कितनी पाटरी मंगाई जाती है और उसकी कीमत कितनी होती है ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how much pottery is imported into India from abroad and what is its cost?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The value of imports of sanitary wares during 1947-48 was Rs. 21,51,000 and during 1948-49 it was Rs. 17,13,000.

श्री जांगरे : हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कारखाने कितने हैं और उनमें कितनी पाटरी तैयार होती है ?

Shri Zangre: What is the number of such factories in India and how much pottery is manufactured there?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Forty-one factories. The total production in 1948 was 23,647 tons and in 1949 it was 28,880 tons.

श्री जांगरे : क्या सरकार ने अन्दाजा लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी पाटरी की कितनी जरूरत है ?

Shri Zangre: Have the Government formed an estimate what is the demand of such pottery in India?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact that a large quantity of china ware is being imported into India? What steps are being taken to encourage the indigenous pottery industry which is interested in producing china ware here?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: As I said, we are not importing except sanitary wares and some fine crockery. The total production of sanitary wares also is increasing in this country and we expect to be self-sufficient within a few years.

Shri Sivan Pillay: Are the Japanese cottage industry experts who are here, giving instruction in the use of any new machines for the pottery industries here?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, they have made some suggestions.

Shri Kamath: Have Government issued any directive or instructions to the effect that as far as possible only Indian crockery and china ware should be used in Government Houses and Ministers' bungalows etc.?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Imports have been stopped and automatically that is being done.

Shri Kamath: What is the position at present?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the nature of the steps taken to encourage this industry, by way of protection, by provision of certain facilities or by grant of subsidies?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Imports have been restricted considerably, and the new factories are also being encouraged to import the necessary plants and machinery for improving their quality and production.

PLASTIC INDUSTRY

*990. **Shri Zangre:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to start plastic industry to meet India's demand?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): No, Sir.

श्री ज़ांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि प्लास्टिक तैयार करने के लिए कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं की ज़रूरत है और वे भारत में कहाँ मिलती हैं ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what are the materials required in the manufacture of plastic and at what places are they available in India?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri S. O. Samanta: Are there any private factories?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, there are 55 factories in India.

श्री ज़ांगरे : विदेशों से कितनी प्लास्टिक मंगाई जाती है ?

Shri Zangre: What is the quantity of plastics imported from abroad?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We are not importing plastics now. Their import has been stopped.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is there any factory for producing the raw materials for plastics?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: So far as the raw materials are concerned, there are some factories which produce them, but we have to import most of the raw materials.

Shri Ethirajulu Naidu: Are Government aware that the Government-owned Plastic Factory in Mysore State has gone into production of extruded plastics also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member ought not to cross between the Chair and the speaker.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am sorry.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The Mysore Government has started a factory.

Shri Ethirajulu Naidu: My question was this: Are Government aware that the Mysore Government Plastic Factory has gone into production of extruded plastics also?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That may be so.

TEXTILES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO U.K.

***991. Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money for which textile yarn and manufactured goods were imported from U.K. in 1948 and also in 1949;

(b) the total quantity of silk and silk yarn imported from U.K. in the same years;

(c) the quantity of yarn and manufactured goods exported to U.K. in those years; and

(d) of this how much is of hand loom manufacture?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

AMAR VIDYALAYA IN PUSA COLONY

***992. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an institution called Amar Vidyalaya is situated in Pusa Colony;

(b) whether it was at the suggestion of the Minister that the plot of land on which the Vidyalaya stands was cleared and levelled by and for the Vidyalaya;

(c) whether the Vidyalaya has been inspected by Inspectors of Schools and, if so, their remarks on the working of the institution;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government propose to evict the Vidyalaya from its present site; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

The management of the Vidyalaya had unauthorisedly taken possession of eleven "two roomed" houses in Rajendra Nagar built for displaced persons. No rent has been paid by them and the arrears exceed Rs. 2,500/-.

(c) It is not a recognised school and I am not aware of any inspection.

(d) Yes.

(e) The buildings are meant for residential use of the displaced persons and possession has to be given to the allottees on the waiting list. Recognised Schools for boys and girls have, however, been started on a regular site reserved for this purpose.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the land from which Amar Vidyalaya is proposed to be evicted has been given to one Mr. Salwan for starting a school?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, no plot was granted to Amar Vidyalaya. The plot had been reserved for the school in the colony and it was allotted to the Salwan High School and the building for that school has been completed already.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: I think we need not go into individual grievances.

Shri Kamath: Not about that particular aspect of the matter but some other, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, it is an individual case after all.

CENTRAL WOOLLEN TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

*993. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the proposed Central Woollen Technological Institute has been started?

(b) If not, when the Government propose to start it?

(c) What are the difficulties in starting it?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) No.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any date at present.

(c) The scheme for the Institute is still under discussion with various interests.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are there any Woollen Technological Institutes anywhere in India and if so, where are they?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There is no such Institute.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Was the industry approached for their active cooperation and aid for the establishment of a Central Woollen Technological Institute and, if so, with what results?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, Sir. The industry has been approached, and the response up till now has been hopeful.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the Wool Development Committee done anything towards the establishment of this Institute?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: As I said, a scheme had been prepared. The Development Committee had, at its recent meeting, recommended that such an Institute should be established. But the main question now is about finance. The industry has been approached in order to find out whether it is prepared to contribute a substantial sum which may be supplemented by Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are there wool experts and teachers available in India to serve in this Institute?

*983. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state: comes into existence.

ESTIMATED COST OF GENERAL ELECTIONS

***994. Shri Nandkishore Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total cost of the general elections under the Constitution of India; and

(b) whether the cost of elections will be entirely borne by the Central Government or will the same be shared between the Centre and the States and if so, in what proportion?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): (a) It is too early to estimate what will be the total cost of the general elections under the Constitution. On the basis of information available so far, the Centre is to pay to Part A and Part B States a sum of Rs. 1.18 crores for expenditure during 1949-50 and Rs. 1.84 crores during 1950-51. These amounts mostly relate to expenditure on the printing and preparation of the electoral rolls.

(b) The extra cost incurred by the State Governments in connection with the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls will be borne by the Central Government and the State Governments on a half and half basis. The extra costs incurred by the State Governments in connection with the actual conduct of elections to the House of the People will be met entirely by the Central Government if the elections to the House of the People are held independently of the elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the States, but such extra costs will be borne by the Central Government and the State Governments on a half and half basis if the elections to the House of the People and the State Assemblies are held simultaneously. The term "extra costs" means the expenditure incurred by the State Governments in the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls or in the conduct of elections, but not including any share of the existing State establishments. In other words, in computing the extra costs, no share of the salaries of the existing officials of the State Governments will be taken into account.

Shri Nandkishore Das: May I know if the printing of the electoral rolls has been finished?

Dr. Ambedkar: No. They are at different stages in different States.

Shri Nandkishore Das: May I know if the expenditure in connection with the elections to the Central Parliament will include the expenditure in connection with the Election Commissioner and his office?

Dr. Ambedkar: No. That is a separate charge.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether the Election Commission that is contemplated under the Constitution has been set up; if not, when is it likely to be set up?

Dr. Ambedkar: I think the Election Commissioner has been appointed. He is probably either taking charge today or has already taken charge yesterday.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the position with regard to by-elections to State Legislatures today—will they be held on the previous electoral rolls or on the fresh ones?

Dr. Ambedkar: On the existing rolls which will be in operation on the date of the election.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask if the Election Commissioner who has been appointed and who is going to take charge in a few days' time is designated

as the "Chief Election Commissioner"? If that is so, are other Election Commissioners going to be appointed; if so, how many?

Dr. Ambedkar: Government have not come to any decision on the latter part of the question.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know what is the precise scope of work of this Commissioner?

Dr. Ambedkar: That has already been defined in the Constitution.

Shri Kamath: Is the Law Minister in a position to state whether the General Elections will be held before or after the completion of the decennial census?

Dr. Ambedkar: I do not want to commit myself, but I suppose the position is that the decennial census may in some cases have a very crucial effect on the preparation of the electoral rolls and also in the matter of assigning seats. So it may precede.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know when the last electoral roll in any State is expected to be printed?

Dr. Ambedkar: What is the question? I want to know what my friend means by "printed"—printed as the provisional list or revised list or final list?

Shri A. P. Jain: As the final list.

Dr. Ambedkar: It is very difficult really to give any precise date, but we hope that it will be ready sometime in January next or February.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक इलेक्शन के बजट का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ यह बजट कब तक बन जाने की आशा है और क्या वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखा जायगा ?

Seth Govind Das: By what time is the election budget expected to be ready? Will it be placed before the Parliament?

Dr. Ambedkar: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it would be possible to have the estimate of the election expenditure prepared by the time the next Budget is presented and whether that estimate will be placed before Parliament.

Dr. Ambedkar: It will be part of the Appropriation Act.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कब तक बन जाने की आशा है ?

Seth Govind Das: By what time is it expected to be ready?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Prof. Ranga: Are Government placing before themselves as well as the State Governments any target date by which these lists should be prepared, scrutinised and finalised?

Dr. Ambedkar: Yes.

Prof. Ranga: What is that date?

Dr. Ambedkar: I am not informed about it, but as I said we hope that the final electoral rolls will be ready somewhere about the early part of next year.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether matters connected with the elections such as those of delimitation of constituencies and the question of bilingual areas also would fall within the scope of this Election Commissioner's work?

Dr. Ambedkar: Bilingual areas?

Shrimati Durgabai: Delimitation of constituencies?

Dr. Ambedkar: Certainly, they will be dealt with. But I may say that I am proposing to introduce a Bill in this session to be called the "Representation of the People Bill", which will make provision for the exercise of the powers which are vested in the Election Commissioner, so that he can proceed with the matter.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know, according to the programme at the moment under contemplation of Government, how much time will it take for the final elections to be held after the electoral rolls have been completed?

Dr. Ambedkar: I do not like to speculate.

EXCHANGE OF EVACUEE PROPERTIES

***995. Shri N. S. Jain:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan has finally announced that the exchange of urban evacuee properties in Pakistan shall not be done on Governmental basis?

(b) If so, what do Government now intend to do regarding these properties so that the displaced persons may be able to get reasonable prices and compensation for the properties left by them in Pakistan?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 116 by Giani G. S. Musafir on the 6th February, 1950.

LICENCES FOR IMPORTS FROM WEST GERMANY

***996. Dr. R. S. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have refused to grant licence for importing goods from West Germany?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) I presume the hon. Member is referring to the UK-US-French Zone of Germany. If so, the answer is in the negative. Licences are granted for the import of goods from this zone of Western Germany in accordance with the Import Trade Control Regulations, to those applicants whose applications comply with those regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether there were any difficulties due to exchange control?

Shri Neogy: Of course, we had to be very cautious in so far as this area of Germany is treated as a hard currency area.

Shri Kamach: What are the regulations in this respect with regard to the Soviet zone of Germany?

Shri Neogy: We have no trade contact with that part of Germany.

DISPLACED HARIJANS

*997. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

- (a) the total number of displaced Harijans who have come from East and West Pakistan;
- (b) how many of them have been rehabilitated;
- (c) how many houses have been constructed for them;
- (d) the total amount of loans given to them;
- (e) how many are staying in camps;
- (f) how much agricultural land has been allotted to them;
- (g) how many industrial co-operative societies have been formed for them; and
- (h) how many of them have been engaged in services?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a), (b), (c) and (f). The hon. Member is referred to my reply to Starred question No. 800 by Shri Kesava Rao on 13th March, 1950.

(d) Nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

(e) The information is not available, as Harijans are not separately classified.

(g) About 20.

(h) Nearly 4,000. Information about Harijans from East Pakistan is not available as no separate records for Harijans are being maintained and they are being rehabilitated along with others.

श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में कितने हरिजन हैं और क्या वह आने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many Harijans are still there in West Pakistan and whether they are willing to come over?

श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना : इस बारे में पहले जवाब दिया जा चुका है। शायद इस हफ्ते में मैंने कहा था कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में तीन या साढ़े तीन लाख के करीब हरिजन हैं। जहां तक सिन्ध के हरिजनों का ताल्लुक है वह अपने साथ जानवर भी लाना चाहते हैं। जो शहरों से आना चाहते हैं उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें हैं। इमेनशियल सर्विस एक्ट होने की वजह से वह एकदम नहीं आ सकते। ये दिक्कतें उनके रास्ते में थीं।

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: A reply has already been given in this connection. It was during this week probably that I stated that there were three...

three and a half lakhs of Harijans in West Pakistan. So far as the Sind Harijans are concerned they wish to bring their cattle along with them. There are other difficulties in the way of those who wish to come over from cities. They cannot come over immediately on account of the Essential Services Act. These were the difficulties in their way.

श्री बालमीकी : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कैम्पों के अन्दर जितने भी हरिजन रहते हैं वह ज्यादातर डैस्टीटयूट्स हैं। उनको क्या किसी तरह की रिलीफ दी जा रही है ?

Shri Balmiki: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if most of the Harijans residing in camps are destitutes? Is any kind of relief being provided to them?

श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना : कैम्पों के अन्दर जो आदमी बूढ़े और अपाहिज हैं उनके लिए खाने और कपड़े का इन्तजाम किया जाता है और जो लोग काम कर सकते हैं उनको काम दिया जाता है।

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Food and clothing are provided in camps to those who are old and infirm and work is provided for those who are able-bodied.

श्री बालमीकी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि भंगी बस्ती जो रीडिंग रोड पर है उसमें जो हरिजन कैम्प है, उसके टेंट्स फटी हुई अवस्था में हैं और उनमें रहने वाले हरिजनों को जाड़े और वर्षा में काफी कष्ट होता है ?

Shri Balmiki: Is it within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the tents of the Harijan Camp in the Bhangi Colony on Reading Road are in a tattered condition and that the Harijans living in them are exposed to a lot of hardship during the winter and the rains?

श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना : जहाँ तक मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है और दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, हमारा कोई कैम्प वहाँ पर नहीं है। कुछ लोग वहाँ पर रहते हैं और उन्होंने हम से कुछ टेंट्स मांगे थे और हमने उनको दे दिये। मगर हमारा कोई कैम्प वहाँ पर नहीं है।

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: So far as the Ministry or the Delhi Administration are concerned they are not maintaining any camp there. Some people are of course living there who asked us for some tents which were given to them. But, we are not maintaining any camp there.

श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो हरिजन आने वाले हैं उनको लाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if the Government propose to make any arrangements for bringing over those Harijans who wish to come over from the West Pakistan?

Shri Sonavane: How many of the Harijans are living in West Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered more than once in this House.

Dr. M. M. Das: Is it a fact that Harijans and Scheduled Castes are prevented from coming to India, as stated by our Prime Minister the other day?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have already answered that question. Under the Essential Services Act they have been prevented from coming.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

***998. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

- (a) the number of Industrial Tribunals at present functioning in the country;
- (b) the date of creation and the personnel of each such Tribunal;
- (c) how many cases were referred to each of these courts since their creation; and
- (d) how many of these have been disposed of?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (d). Government have no information regarding Industrial Tribunals appointed by State Governments. A Statement giving the information in so far as the Central Government is concerned is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

There are two Standing Industrial Tribunals, one at Calcutta and the other at Dhanbad and one *ad hoc* Tribunal at Bombay for dealing with disputes in banks. The Tribunal at Dhanbad was constituted on the 6th February, 1948, and that at Calcutta on the 11th August 1948. These Tribunals consist of a single Member each. The Banks Tribunal set up on the 13th June, 1949, consists of three Members. 14 cases were referred by the Central Government to the Dhanbad Tribunal and 11 to the Calcutta Tribunal. Besides, eight cases were referred to these Tribunals by State Governments. The Banks Tribunal which deals with a comprehensive adjudication of all disputes between important banks in the country and their employees has three specific cases in addition. Thirteen cases have been disposed of by the Dhanbad Tribunal and ten by the Calcutta Tribunal. The Banks Tribunal is expected to finish its work by the end of May. Six cases in the Central sphere were also referred to State Industrial Tribunals and of these three are pending.

Lala Raj Kanwar: In how many Centrally Administered Areas are these Tribunals functioning?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are no standing tribunals in the Centrally Administered Areas. Whenever disputes arise *ad hoc* tribunals are set up.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know, whether any legislation has been under contemplation to set up an Industrial Disputes Appellate Tribunal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a matter which is pending before the House.

Shrimati Durgabai: Is it Government's intention to pass this Bill this session?

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question at this stage.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that the tribunals in the Provinces and the Centrally Administered Areas have concurrent jurisdiction?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may refer to the law on the subject.

RAYON YARN

***999. Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state.

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of rayon yarns in India;
- (b) if so, what measures have been taken to improve the supply of the same;
- (c) whether Government are aware that they can be had only at an inflated price in the market; and
- (d) what measures are proposed to be taken to bring the prices under control?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have undertaken measures to improve the supply position of rayon yarn by speeding up indigenous manufacture as well as liberalising import keeping in view the need for conserving foreign exchange.

(c) Yes. There is a temporary rise in prices.

(d) To bring down the prices Government is issuing licences for import of rayon yarn direct to recognised Associations of Mill Industry and handloom weavers and to well established importers for supply to small handloom concerns.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know what steps have been taken by Government to encourage the manufacture of rayon in the country?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There are three factories which are expected to go into operation in about a year's time, and which, I believe, will be able to produce about 16 million pounds of yarn which will be nearly 40 per cent. of India's requirements.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that some handloom industries in Madras asked for State aid in this respect from the Centre?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That is a different question. They might have asked for some help.

Prof. Ranga: Is all the rayon used by handloom weavers alone or by the textile mills also? If both are using it, is any attempt being made to reserve a portion of the imports for the use of the handloom weavers?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: They are being used by both. But, as I have stated in my answer, arrangements have been made for giving import licences to particular organisations which will be able to cater to the needs of the handloom industry also.

Shri Ethirajulu Naidu: Where are the three factories going to be located?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Bombay, Travancore and Hyderabad.

IMPORT OF SILK RAYONS

***1000. Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how much of silk rayons were imported into India in 1949?

(b) What are the principal countries from which they are imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the quantity and value of silk rayons and

the principal countries from which they were imported in 1949. [See Appendix V, *annexure No. 34.*]

Prof. Ranga: What proportion of the imports is earmarked for the handloom weavers?

Shri Neogy: I think that question could more appropriately be put to my hon. colleague the Minister of Industry and Supply.

Mr. Speaker: He is concerned with imports and not with distribution.

EXPORT LICENCES FOR OIL SEEDS PRODUCERS AND PRODUCERS' ORGANISATIONS

*1001. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to encourage oil seeds producers or producers' organisations to have direct trade with foreign countries and if so, what; and

(b) whether any application or applications from oil seeds producers or producers' organisations have been received by Government for export licence and if so, how many and with what result?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) So long as the export of oilseeds was being regulated by the grant of licences for specific quantities to individual exporters, all applications from producers and their organisations were given special consideration. To help them further, a note was sent to the Oilseeds Committee in April 1949 explaining the steps that growers and producers of oilseeds might profitably take in order to qualify for licences. However, in the latter part of 1949 consistently with Government's general policy of relaxing licensing restrictions and on the recommendations of the Export Promotion Committee it was decided to do away with the system of giving licences for specific quantities to individual exporters and trade was allowed to proceed without licensing restrictions subject only to overall limitation on the volume of exports. In accordance with this policy, about 66,700 tons of groundnut kernels were exported from India during December 1949 and January 1950. Since no selection of exporters was made and exports were permitted to be made by anyone who had sales to overseas buyers for shipments during December-January, it is not possible to state to what extent producers and producers' organisations took advantage of the facilities offered.

(b) As I have just explained, Government no longer exercise any selective control over the grant of licences for the export of oilseeds. At present there is a ban on the export of groundnuts and though one application has recently been received, it will not be possible to consider it favourably until the groundnut situation has improved sufficiently for Government to consider a lifting of the present ban on exports.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is it a fact that some of the export permits are available only for a limited period of time, and some for the whole year?

Shri Neogy: Well, I do not know which period my hon. friend refers to. Generally permits are issued, rather licences are issued for limited periods. But as I have already explained, the export trade in oilseeds has virtually been decontrolled now.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: But so far as my information goes, some permits are allowed for only the season period, and some permits are reported to be for non-season period. The technical term is non-season period and these, I understand, are valid for a longer period of time?

Shri Neogy. That may be so, I have no definite information on the subject just now. But I do not know how this has any connection with the present question.

Prof. Ranga: Sir, may I know whether the Trade Commissioners are given any instructions, to give guidance or any additional assistance to the oilseeds producers and to the producers' organisations?

Shri Neogy: Such instructions were issued at the time when I gave an assurance to that effect. But as I have already stated, soon after that the whole policy has been changed and the export trade has virtually been decontrolled.

Prof. Ranga: My point is whether they get into touch with the importers and aiding.....

Shri Neogy: There is no question of aiding anybody now.

Shri Alagesan: What is the target originally fixed for the export of groundnuts this year?

Shri Neogy: I am afraid I must ask for notice.

Shri Barman: Sir, am I to understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that no permits are now necessary for the export of groundnut?

Shri Neogy: As a matter of fact, as I have already said, the export of groundnut is completely banned now.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether this ban was responsible for the rise in the price of groundnut?

Mr. Speaker. Order, order.

Shri Neogy: The ban was for bringing down the price.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, after the ban on permits for groundnut was lifted and permits to individuals were issued indiscriminately, may I know whether all the permits went to the permanent old shippers, or did the producers also get their due share?

Shri Neogy: Anybody who was in a position to effect a shipment in pursuance of any sales effected was at liberty to do so.

Shri Tyagi: Out of the 66,000 tons, how much did the producers get?

Shri Neogy: During a liberalised period, it is not possible to say who took advantage of the liberalised policy.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what percentage of the oilseeds is exported and what percentage is consumed here?

Shri Neogy: That depends upon the production of the year and the demand for export.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is it a fact that quota system prevails in the matter of granting export licences?

Shri Neogy: It does not prevail now. I have stated that for some time the policy has been liberalised.

REHABILITATION IN VINDHYA PRADESH AND MADHYA BHARAT

***1002. Shri Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state what steps have been taken to rehabilitate displaced persons in Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat?

(b) What steps do the Government of India propose to take for speedy rehabilitation in these States?

(c) Is any kind of liaison in existence between the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, on the one hand and the States Ministries on the other?

(d) If so, who are the personnel and what are their functions?

(e) If the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, do Government propose to establish liaison for the purpose?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 35.*]

(c) and (d). Yes, we have appointed some of the hon. Members of this House as Honorary Regional Advisers in some of the States; and their functions are indicated at page 22 of Annual Report 1949-50 of the Ministry of Rehabilitation a copy of which has already been supplied to the hon. Member.

Shri R. B. Vijavargi is our Regional Adviser for Madhya Bharat. As Vindhya Pradesh is Centrally Administered we have not appointed any Regional Adviser.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Dwivedi: Do Government propose to give some kind of technical or industrial training as is now being done at Arab-ki--Sarai, to these persons?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: We have not yet received any plans or proposals for starting any schemes on the lines of that at Arab-ki-Sarai.

Shri Jajoo: Is there any plan for the rehabilitation of the refugees in Madhya Bharat and if there is, what progress has been made on the working out of that plan?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There is a plan, of course, but I am not satisfied with the progress of implementation of that plan.

Shrimati Velayudhan: May I know the number of displaced persons to be rehabilitated in Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat respectively?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have not got the figures before me; but if I remember the figures correctly, the number originally allotted to Madhya Bharat was two lakhs and at present there are fifty to seventy thousand displaced persons there. I have not got the figures for Vindhya Pradesh, but I think the number was one lakh and the total at present there is about 50,000.

Shri Jajoo: Do Government receive periodical reports from their liaison officers?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, from some of them.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*1003. **Shri Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any steps to develop cottage industries in the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) If so, what are the facilities which are given for such industries in these areas by the Government of India?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) and (b). Rules have been framed, which will allow the Chief Commissioners of Centrally Administered Areas to give loans and other financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries in accordance with a Board to be set up for each area. The Boards are being constituted now and funds have been offered to the Chief Commissioners.

श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि ऐसे घरेलू उद्योग धंधों के लिये सरकार कितना रुपया दे रही है ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister please state what sum the Government are giving to such cottage industries?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We have made a token grant of Rs. 80,000.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know, Sir, when the hon. Minister intends publishing the resolutions passed by the all-India Cottage Industries Board some months ago and Government's decision on those resolutions?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The resolutions will be sent to the hon. Member for scrutiny to-morrow and as soon as he approves of them, they will be published.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister is aware of certain industries located in Arab-ki-Sarai. Do Government intend to popularise these cottage industries? Is there any such proposal before the Government?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Sidhva: It does arise, because it is about cottage industries.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: The original question is about steps taken by Government. I want to know exactly what steps Government have taken during the past year and which industries have been encouraged by them, and how much money has been invested during the past year?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Probably the hon. Member did not hear me. I said Rs. 80,000 have been sanctioned this year and boards are being set up. The Chief Commissioners have been asked to work in consultation with the boards.

Shri Tyagi: That is for the coming year. I am asking about the past year.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I am talking of the current year, the coming year has not yet started.

Shri Tyagi: For the past year, money must have been spent. Am I.....

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member not enter into arguments. The Minister has already replied that Boards will be set up.

Shri Tyagi: But what has been done in the past? That is what I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Does it not follow that nothing has been done, practically?

Shri Chattopadhyay: May I know what are the industries that have recorded signs of progress?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: In the Centrally Administered Areas?

Shri Chattopadhyay: Yes.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: There are 24 industries, and if necessary I can get detailed information for the hon. Member.

LANDS GIVEN TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN BHOPAL

*1004. **Thakur Lalsingh:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total acreage of lands allotted and the amount of money advanced to displaced persons settled in the rural areas of the State of Bhopal?

(b) How much money and land is allotted to each family?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): (a) The total area allotted is about 4,000 acres and *Taccavi* loans amounting to Rs. 5,12,000 have been advanced.

(b) The unit of allotment per family varies from 10 to 15 acres and the amount of loan is Rs. 1,162.

ठाकुर लालसिंह : जो रुपया हर फैमिली को दिया जाता है उसमें से काश्तकारी करने के लिये कितना है और काश्तकारी के मौसम के शुरू होने तक उनके खाने के लिये कितना है ?

Thakur Lalsingh: Out of the money advanced to each family how much is meant for the purposes of cultivation and how much for their subsistence until the harvesting season?

श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना : खाने के लिये उनको फूड लोन्स दिये जाते हैं जो फी फैमिली ४८ रु० के हिसाब से होते हैं, बाकी बैल खरीदने के लिये और मकान बनाने के लिये, बीज के लिये और काश्तकारी की दूसरी चीजों के लिये दिये जाते हैं ।

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: For their subsistence they are granted food loans at the rate of Rs. 48 per family. The other loans are advanced for the purchase of oxen, for house-building and for the purchase of seeds and other agricultural implements.

Prof. Ranga: May I know, Sir, how many displaced persons are proposed to be settled in Bhopal, in view of the fact that there is such a large area of unoccupied land there?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The total number that was proposed to be settled in Bhopal was 40,000, but till now we have not been able to settle more than the number I have given, because land is not available. It is not evacuee land which can be given straight away. As soon as land becomes available, more people will be sent.

Short Notice Question and Answer

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFETY OF TRAVELLERS FROM EAST PAKISTAN TO INDIA

Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Trust of India (Reuter) report from Dacca, dated the 11th March, 1950 (*vide* the *Hindustan Times* of the 12th March 1950) quoting a statement of the East Bengal Government that it had received no note from the Government of India asking it to arrange for the safe travel of Indian citizens and Pakistani Hindus who wish to leave for India;

(b) whether the report is correct; if not, what the position is; and

(c) whether adequate arrangements have now been made to ensure the safety of travellers from East Pakistan to India?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India do not deal with the Government of East Bengal directly. They deal with the Government of Pakistan. On a number of occasions the Government of India drew the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the dangers of travel from East Bengal to West Bengal and emphasized the necessity of adequate protection being afforded both in railway trains and river steamers. The Government of West Bengal also repeatedly drew the attention of the East Bengal Government to this matter.

(c) Our latest information is that arrangements have now been made for the security and protection of passengers in trains and steamers going from East Bengal to West Bengal. Passengers are however often detained for a considerable time at the border custom stations and cash and sometimes other belongings are taken away from them.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that as late as 17th March, *i.e.*, after the Prime Minister's second visit to Calcutta some persons were killed and many others injured when the Pakistan Police and Ansars opened fire on Santal refugees while they were trying to cross from East Bengal to Balurghat in West Bengal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been a report to that effect in the papers and we are enquiring into it. That is somewhat different from the question relating to people travelling by river, railway trains or steamer. We have not got the facts. As the hon. Member stated, a report has appeared in the papers.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that in some places on the Indo-Pakistan border Ansars in large numbers have cordoned off the areas with a view to preventing the refugees from crossing over to India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member referring to the foot passengers?

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In some parts of the borders such reports have appeared. It is a little difficult for us to have accurate information as to what happens on the other side of the border.

Shri Kamath: How many Hindu or Sikh Officers are at present serving under the East Bengal Government and have any of them expressed their desire to come over to India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information about that.

Pandit Maitra: Is the Prime Minister aware that on the border station of Benapole a vast body of Hindus who were migrating to the Indian Union have not only been prevented from crossing over, but they have been looted of all their belongings and to add to all this, curfew has been imposed with effect from the 16th March not to allow anybody to move out after 6 P.M.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are matters about which we are trying to find out the facts. It is a fact that reports to this effect have appeared in the press. I think there is little doubt that some people on the other side of the border, Ansars and others, are preventing people from coming to certain parts of the border.

Pandit Maitra: Has the attention of the Pakistan Government been drawn to the press report in Calcutta recently that those who have just arrived from Eastern Pakistan at the Khulna Section have complained that the Ansars harassed them and subjected them to all manner of indignities and looted all their cash? This news appeared in the papers day before yesterday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to which particular paper the hon. Member is referring.

Pandit Maitra: I refer to the *Hindustan Standard*.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen that paper but my attention has been drawn to statements of the kind referred to.

Pandit Maitra: Is the Prime Minister aware that at the moment thousands of Hindu refugees are stranded at Narayangunj, Golondo, Chandpur, Khulna, Barisal and Benapole and that the Pakistan Government have not only withdrawn all facilities but their Ansars and Police are harassing and tyrannising them? Do Government propose to make their own arrangements for transport of these people by Indian steamship companies or by running their own trains to the Indian territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We were informed by our Deputy High Commissioner that numbers of people were waiting at some river ports for transport to take them across to West Bengal. Immediately we got in touch with the steamship companies in Calcutta and they promised to make arrangements. Some of the arrangements are by regular steamers plying to some ports. In regard to some ports, there were no regular steamers plying. Therefore we have arranged to have special chartered steamers going to Chandpur and Narayangunj and we are supplying coal etc. for the purpose.

Pandit Maitra: Is the Prime Minister aware that thousands of these people are facing starvation as the Pakistan Government have denied all food-stuffs to these people? Do Government propose to take this matter up once again with our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca to see to it that at least for human considerations, these people are getting foodstuffs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are continually in touch with our Deputy High Commissioner on these subjects and we are trying to do what we can.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have Government taken any step as yet to see that those people who are accumulated in those stations get some ration to take? For days they have been starving without food.

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question.

Shri Kamath: On what date did the Government first ask the Pakistan Government to make arrangements for the safety of travellers from East Bengal to India? I am asking because the Prime Minister referred to East Bengal and Pakistan Government separately.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know exactly but I should imagine a little time ago. The first time we asked must have been about a month ago.

Pandit Maitra: The prime Minister stated that the Government of India was chartering some steamships. May I enquire of him if he proposes to run trains from our own territory, from Khulna to Golundo to convey the marooned passengers? Has any such step been in the contemplation of Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This matter has been dealt with by the West Bengal Government and its Chief Minister and we have offered him as Government the fullest facilities on behalf of our Railways, to do whatever he thinks he should do in the matter. He has not made a proposal to run special trains but in regard to steamer, he made a proposal and we accepted it. Of course presumably any idea of running a train would require all kinds of agreements with the other Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: Am I to understand that the Pakistan Government agreed to the proposal of sending chartered steamers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, and the West Bengal Government is taking necessary steps in the matter.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are Government aware that almost every day there have been raids from East Bengal into West Bengal and Indian nationals have been harassed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government is not aware of that.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if hon. the Prime Minister has taken notice of the news printed in the papers today that the Pakistan Government was refusing to give train travel facilities to these refugees because we have stopped our coal supply?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. As a matter of fact during all this correspondence that we have had with the East Bengal Government the question of coal supply has not been mentioned at all, so far as I know, unless there is some new development of which I am not aware.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether Government have made any arrangements for the recovery of abducted women and whether the Government have taken this question up with the East Bengal Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. Of course we, i.e., our Government, cannot make arrangements on this side. We can refer the matter to the Pakistan Government and we can bring pressure to bear on them. I understand that a considerable number of women were recovered and are being recovered.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Has the Government of East Bengal as yet agreed to the proposition made by the West Bengal Government a month back that planes should be allowed to ply between Feni and Comilla which have got very good aerodromes? This was first refused.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know what is happening in regard to this matter. The question has not been raised. It was raised at a particular stage when there was no means of egress, but since then steamers are plying.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: As air travel seems to be the only safe method of getting out of Pakistan, would the Government take up this matter again, so that at least women and children could come over here?

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to allow any further questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DISPLACED PERSONS IN BHOPAL

***1005. Thakur Lalsingh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of displaced persons settled in the (i) rural, and (ii) urban areas of the State of Bhopal and what facilities have been granted to them?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): Nearly 14,200 displaced persons have been settled in the State of Bhopal—11,700 in urban areas and 2,500 in rural areas and they have been given houses, business premises and land, business and agricultural loans have also been granted. Some of them have also been absorbed in the Services.

TOBACCO EXPORT

***1006. Shri P. K. Ramiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the annual exports of Indian tobacco to foreign countries and the total consumption in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): Two statements are laid on the Table showing the information asked for. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 56.]

PUBLICATIONS OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

***1007. Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of the administration of the Ministry of Commerce are published periodically;

(b) what other publications are issued besides Administrative Reports; and

(c) whether these publications are intended for public information?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Previous to 1949 it had not been the practice to publish Administration Reports regarding individual Ministries. The Administration Report of the Ministry of Commerce is however being published annually, beginning with the Budget Session of Parliament in 1949.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix V of the Administration Report of the Ministry of Commerce a copy of which has already been circulated to the Members of the Parliament.

(c) Yes.

PUBLICATIONS OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

***1008. Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of the administration of the Ministry are published periodically;

(b) what other publications are issued by the Ministry; and

(c) whether these reports and publications are intended for public information?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the various publications including periodicals issued by this Ministry and its subordinate organisations and agencies is placed on the Table of the House. Such of the publications as are not intended for public information have been so indicated. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 37.*]

IMPORT OF TEA-CHESTS

***1009. Shri Borooah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state whether one million tea-chests are going to be imported from abroad?

(b) If so, what are the countries from which they are being imported?

(c) Is it a fact that import licences for these tea-chests are being issued only to tea-planters and Agency Houses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From soft currency countries.

(c) No, Sir. Licences for tea-chests will be granted to actual users and also to the established importers.

ORDERS FOR FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

***1010. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central and State Governments are still placing orders with foreign firms for fabricated structural steel?

(b) Did Government recently place an order for structural steel with foreign firms and if so, for what quantity?

(c) Do Government contemplate to place further orders outside?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) So far as orders placed on the Central Purchasing Organisation are concerned, the reply is in the negative.

(b) No.

(c) None at present.

IMPORT ADVISORY BOARD

***1011. Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the personnel of the Import Advisory Board?

(b) What are the articles for which there is still a ban on import?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) I lay on the Table of the House a list containing the constitution of the Import Advisory Council. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 38.*]

(b) I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the list of articles given in Appendix 'D' to the Commerce Ministry's Public Notice dated the 25th February 1950, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) of the same date which contains a list of articles other than iron and steel or machine tool items, for which no licence from any source during January-June 1950 period will be issued. A copy of this Public Notice is available in the Library of the House. A list of the controlled iron and steel items and Machine tools which are banned is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House when ready.

BAUXITE DEPOSITS IN BOMBAY STATE

*1012. **Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that deposits of Bauxite have been discovered in Belgaum and Kolhapur districts of Bombay State?

(b) Do Government propose to start an aluminium factory there?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. S. P. Mookerjee): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYEES IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

114. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of the scheduled castes in each of the following categories in the Ministry of Commerce:

(i) Gazetted officers, (ii) Superintendents and Assistants and (iii) Senior-grade and Junior-grade clerks and stenographers;

(b) whether the number is not as reserved for scheduled castes; and

(c) what special steps Government propose to take to fill in the reserved quota in the spirit of Article 335 of the Constitution of India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Neogy): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It has not been possible to secure, in spite of efforts made, the required number of scheduled castes candidates with the minimum qualifications and attainments prescribed for appointment to posts filled by direct recruitment. Orders relating to reservation of vacancies do not apply to posts filled by promotion.

(c) Article 335 of the Constitution does not prescribe any reservation of posts; it provides that claims of the members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts. Existing orders provide for the reservation of a certain percentage of the vacancies and concessions have also been made in the matter of maximum age and examination fees. If Scheduled castes candidates obtain at competitive examinations the minimum marks prescribed for qualifying therein, such candidates are given preference up to the reserved quota irrespective of their actual ranking in the examination.

STATEMENT

Title of the Grade	Number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes
(i) Gazetted officers	nil
(ii) Superintendents and Assistants	2
(iii) Clerks and Stenographers	3

WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY AND EMBASSIES ABROAD

115. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian women, married and unmarried, employed in the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) the number of Indian women, married and unmarried, employed in the Indian Embassies, Ministries and Consulates abroad; and

(c) the number of women of other nationalities employed in the Indian Embassies, Ministries and Consulates abroad?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 34 (married 5 and unmarried 29)

(b) 98 (married 36 and unmarried 57). Of these, 75 are employed in the High Commissioner's Office in London (28 married and 47 unmarried).

(c) 307.

Further details are given in the statement attached. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 39.*]

Information in respect of publicity officers in Rangoon and Buenos Aires is not available. It has been called for and will be supplied to the House when received.

Far greater number of women employed in the High Commissioner's Office in London and in the Embassy of India, Washington, do clerical work or work which is normally done by Class IV servants here.

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1950

First Session
of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 Noon

SUSPENSION OF RULE 133(2) AND EXTENSION OF TIME FOR VOTING ON AND DISPOSAL OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

The Leader of the House (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have to deal with very important subjects in connection with the Budget debate today. My hon. colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister in his capacity as Home Minister and also Minister of States will have to deal with these vast subjects. Normally the time will not go beyond 5 P.M. I understand that today the Communications Ministry also comes for discussion here. So, I would suggest to you, Sir, and to the House that the time might be extended up to 6.30 P.M. today. Therefore, I beg to move:

"That sub-rule (2) of rule 133 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, in so far as it requires that all questions necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the Demands for Grants be put at 5 o'clock today, be suspended and that every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the Demands for Grants be put at 6-30 P.M. today."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That sub-rule (2) of rule 133 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, in so far as it requires that all questions necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the Demands for Grants be put at 5 o'clock today, be suspended and that every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the Demands for Grants be put at 6-30 P.M. today."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I might also add that I may also take up about fifteen minutes to give the ruling which I promised today.

RESIGNATION OF DR. RAGHU VIRA.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that under clause 3(b) of Article 101 of the Constitution Dr. Raghu Vira has written to me resigning his seat in Parliament. -

Mr. Speaker: Now I will take up the ruling which I promised.

Shri Frank Anthony (Madhya Pradesh): Before you proceed, Sir, may I ask what time you propose to allot to each Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: We shall discuss it later on.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

ESCAPE OF MIR LAIK ALI OF HYDERABAD FROM CUSTODY—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Mr. H. V. Kamath gave notice on the 7th March 1950 of a motion for the adjournment of the business of Parliament for the purpose of

[Mr. Speaker]

discussing, as he stated, a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

"The failure of Government to ensure the safe custody of Mir Laik Ali of Hyderabad."

The matter was undoubtedly definite and one of importance. I had, however, doubts about its urgency, as understood in the cases of adjournment motions, in view of the opportunities which hon. Members were going to have in a short time to discuss this matter, if otherwise admissible, on the Demands for Grants due to come up soon before the House. The Members would also have a further chance of discussing the matter, if admissible, on the Appropriation Bill, as also on the Finance Bill. It also appeared to me that "the failure to ensure custody", whosever may be responsible for it, was regrettable.

In the absence of factual information as to whether Mir Laik Ali was in custody under the orders of the Government of India, or under the orders of the Hyderabad Government in pursuance of any directions from the Government of India, I called upon the hon. the Home Minister to enlighten me on the facts of the case, and I also obtained factual information about the authority by whom, and the law under which, the arrest was ordered.

It appears from what was stated by the hon. the Home Minister that the Hyderabad Government is a fully autonomous State with His Exalted Highness the Nizam as the Rajpramukh, who with his Council of Ministers constituted the legislative as well as the executive authority of the State. Mir Laik Ali was under house arrest under the Hyderabad Public Safety and Public Interest Regulations by the order of one Mr. Patro, Inspector-General of Police of the Hyderabad State. The services of the Chief Minister and the Home Minister, who were in the service of the Government of India, were lent to the Hyderabad Government at their request and they were appointed to their respective offices by a *Firman* of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. They were thus, for all purposes relevant to the present issue, servants of the Nizam and responsible to him. The matter was thus one of law and order in the Hyderabad State, which was a State subject, and therefore Mir Laik Ali's arrest and escape are the concern of the internal administration of the Hyderabad State.

The position so stated by the hon. the Home Minister was supported by the hon. the Law Minister also.

In the course of arguments on the question of admissibility of the motion two points were made:

(i) In view of the fact that, there was no popular legislature in the State of Hyderabad, this Parliament had jurisdiction in the matter on the analogy of the British Parliament exercising jurisdiction, when the Constitution was under suspension under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935; and

(ii) in any case, this Parliament had jurisdiction in the matter on account of the provisions of article 371 of the Constitution which places every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule "under the general control" of the President and provides that each State shall "comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by" him.

As the arguments proceeded, the emphasis on the first point was reduced and the case was placed substantially on the provisions of article 371.

The analogy of the British Parliament taking cognizance of questions relating to India, at the time of the Section 93 Regime, is not, to my mind, applicable in principle. Section 93 brought into existence an irresponsible Government as a consequence of the breakdown of the Constitution. This is entirely different from the situation contemplated by article 371. Under Section 93 the Provincial Governor could not issue a Proclamation without the concurrence of the

Governor-General, and it was because of the fact of this concurrence, as also the other provisions, which placed both the Governor-General and the Governor under the Secretary of State, that the responsibility to the British Parliament was complete. In the present case, there is no question of the Government of Hyderabad functioning because of any breakdown of the Constitution, or as a result of any emergency, on the occurrence of which, the administration of the State would be completely under the President in all respects. Under the Constitution the Hyderabad State is functioning as an autonomous State in respect of all matters to which its executive and legislative authority extends, and it is not contended that the present case does not fall under the subject of law and order, which is a State subject.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply dated the 17th June, 1937, (325 H. C. Deb. 5s, C. 552—57), to a question by Mr. Churchill on the subject of "Questions with reference to India", enunciated the following principles to co-ordinate the autonomy of Indian Provinces with the responsibility of, or to, the British Parliament:

- (i) In so far as Ministers are responsible to the Provincial Legislature, it would be entirely inappropriate if Parliament were to call in question or to criticise, by questions and answers, their policies and activities; and
- (ii) the broad general principle underlying the process of questions and answers in the House of Commons is that a question should not be put to a Minister, unless he is responsible for the subject-matter and is in a position to intervene and to secure that a particular line of action is either taken or abandoned.

He further stated that questions ought not to be regarded as in order unless it can be shown that the action at issue was taken by the Governor without consulting his Ministers, or against their advice, or, alternatively, that the Governor was in possession of powers applicable to the case which in fact he failed to exercise.

After stating thus broadly the position, he further stated that even this right, as so defined, ought to be used with discretion and restraint.

Reliance is placed on those words of article 871 which provides that every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule "shall be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by, the President".

There is a difference of opinion expressed on the floor of the House as to the real meaning and scope of these words. It is urged on the one hand that these words cast a duty on the State to suffer the control and comply with the directions of the President, but cast no obligation on the Government of India to exercise control or to give directions; and therefore it is urged that the matter would be within the jurisdiction of this House only in cases where the Government of India does anything in exercise of the power of control or gives any directions.

On the other hand, it is urged that the article, in so far as it gives the power of general control and giving of directions, casts on the Government of India, the duty of exercising control and giving directions in all appropriate cases. It is a well-known canon of interpretation that, wherever power is vested, it also includes the duty of exercising that power in appropriate cases; and therefore the provisions of article 371 also include failure to exercise the power by the Government of India, as the power of general control and giving directions is intended for the benefit of States in Part B. To me, this argument seems to be sound, and I am of the view that article 871 will also cover cases of failure to exercise general control or to give directions and this House will thus be within its rights in raising any question on the ground of any alleged failure to exercise control or to give directions. Of course, in such cases we shall have always to bear in mind Mr. Chamberlain's dictum that, this right ought to be used with "discretion and restraint" and that Government must also exercise

[Mr. Speaker]

careful discretion as to the extent to which it is expedient, in any given cases, to supply information about facts and events in a State included in Part B of the First Schedule. Such discretion is necessary to fulfil our desire that self-government in States should foster and work well; and this is not possible unless, to quote Mr. Chamberlain again, "We in this House frankly recognise the distribution of responsibilities".

Words identical with those in article 371 of the Constitution are found in Sections 814 and 54 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which provided, respectively, for superintendence of the Secretary of State over the Governor-General and the superintendence of the Governor-General over the Provincial Governors. If the interpretation placed on article 371 by some hon. Members that the article gives a power but does not cast on the Government any duty were to be accepted, the responsibility of the Government of India to this House in respect of good and efficient administration of the States specified in Part B of the First Schedule would be illusory.

In this connection, it would be useful to see the intention of having article 371 in the Constitution, as explained in the Constituent Assembly on the 12th of October, 1949, by the hon. Sardar Patel, when the said article was introduced in its final form. He said:

"The problems relating to the integration of the States and the change-over from an autocratic to a democratic order are such as to test the mettle of long established administrations and experienced leaders of people. We have, therefore, found it necessary that, in the interest of the growth of democratic institutions in these States, no less than the requirements of administrative efficiency, the Government of India should exercise general supervision over the Governments of the States till such time as it may be necessary."

He further said:

"It is natural that a provision of this nature which treats States in Part B differently from Part A States should cause some misgivings. I wish to assure the Hon'ble Members representing these States, and through them the people of these States, that the provision involves no censure of any Government. It merely provides for contingencies which, in view of the present conditions, are more likely to arise in Part B States than in the States of other categories. We do not wish to interfere with the day-to-day administration of any of the States. We are ourselves most anxious that the people of the States should learn by experience. This article is essentially, in the nature of a safety valve to obviate recourse to drastic remedies such as the provisions for the breakdown of the constitutional machinery."

This will explain the two-fold aims:

- (1) The discharge of responsibility for the purposes of the change-over from an autocratic to a democratic order in the interest of the States; and
- (2) The desire not to interfere with the day-to-day administration of any of the States.

As stated by the hon. Sardar Patel, the article is essentially in the nature of a safety valve to obviate recourse to drastic remedies. It will thus be clear that the objective and approach as we find in article 371 of the Constitution is entirely different from those in Section 98 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and therefore the spirit of interpretation will have to be different.

Though, therefore, it would be open to Members of Parliament in appropriate cases not only to put questions but raise discussion on matters relating to the administration of States in Part B on the ground that there has been failure on the part of the Government to exercise general control, or to give particular directions, such occasions will be of rare occurrence. Obviously, each case will depend upon its own facts and merits as to whether a question could be asked or discussion raised in that particular case. It is impossible, nor is it necessary,

to lay down a general rule defining all the circumstances or conditions in which a question could be asked or discussion raised. It is enough to say that such occasions will be very rare.

Because Mir Laik Ali's house arrest was described as preventive detention, an argument is advanced by some that, as such detention falls under the Concurrent List of Legislative Powers, the Government of India have both power and responsibility in the matter. This plea proceeds on a wrong understanding that the power to legislate vests the Centre with executive authority also in respect of every subject mentioned in the Concurrent List. It is obvious that no such executive authority can exist unless there is legislation; and in the present case the detention had not taken place under any law passed by Parliament vesting any authority in the Government of India.

The question for decision on the present motion has a very limited scope. It is: "Whether, on the facts of the present case, a discussion could be raised by means of the procedure of an Adjournment Motion".

I need not go into the history of this form of procedure of Adjournment Motions. It is enough to state that in old days, in the British House of Commons, any member could move the adjournment of the House for the discussion of any public matter. There were no limitations. The result was that such motions began to come in almost every day, and it was not possible to attend adequately to the business of the House, as set down on the Order Paper, even in cases where such business was of a very important character. It was in the light of this experience that limitations began to be put on the moving of adjournment motions and the existing limitations requiring the matter to be "definite, urgent and of public importance" came to be imposed. Further limitations about the consent of the Speaker, as also the necessity of obtaining the leave of the House, came in with the object of securing the minimum interference in the daily business before the House, the scope of the motion being limited only to urgent matters—the urgency being of such a nature that the matter sought to be raised required precedence for discussion over the other matters before the House. The tendency has been more and more to restrict the admission of such motions in the interest of the general parliamentary work, which has very much increased and requires longer time and attention of the Members to put it through.

The test of urgency visualised in respect of adjournment motions is best expressed in the old dictum of Mr. Speaker Peel in the House of Commons. He said: "What I think was contemplated was the occurrence of some sudden emergency, either in home or foreign affairs." The crucial test always is as to whether the question proposed to be raised has arisen suddenly and created an emergent situation of such a character that there is a *prima facie* case of urgency and the House must, therefore, leave aside all other business and take up the consideration of the urgent matter at the appointed hour. The urgency must be of such a character that the matter really brooks no delay and should be discussed on the same day that notice has been given.

We have, therefore, to see as to whether the escape of Mir Laik Ali has created such an emergent situation. Whatever its importance and whatever its further implications, the question in considering the admissibility of an adjournment motion is whether an emergent situation of such a character is created that the House must leave aside all business on the Order Paper. A desire or even a necessity of discussion can be easily appreciated, but the point is whether that discussion must have precedence over the other business of the House. That would be one of the tests for judging the admissibility of the motion.

During the process of evolution of this procedure in the House of Commons, the admission of an adjournment motion is a matter of more and more rare

[Mr. Speaker]

occurrence. During the period 1921—39, the annual average of such motions admitted by the Speaker was 1.5. The usual practice is that it is put down by the Opposition when any emergent situation arises. Adjournment motions are usually taken as censure motions but not absolutely. This view was also stated by Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the late Central Legislative Assembly, so far back as the 12th March, 1928. [*L. A. Deb.* 12 March 1928, pp. 8229-30]. He said that "if an adjournment motion is carried, the action of the Assembly may be taken (a) as evidence of the serious view which the majority of the House takes regarding the matter, and (b) as possibly a vote of censure on the Government."

Successive Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly including myself had considerably relaxed the rule of admission as it prevailed in the House of Commons, for the obvious reason that private Members, who were in opposition, had few opportunities of discussing matters of public importance. They were in perpetual political opposition to the Government of India, and the general political set-up of those days always induced the Presidents to relax the rule to give more scope for discussion and expression of the popular views. They had, in this matter, the general support of the Legislature. The Government then was not responsible to the Legislature, nor were they amenable to its control. There was, therefore, good ground for the presiding officers to relax the strict House of Commons practice and allow opportunities of discussion of all important questions on adjournment motions.

Since 15th August 1947, the entire constitutional and political set up has changed. The Ministry is fully responsible to this House and Members have now ample opportunities of discussing various matters. They can discuss matters on Demands for Grants and again during discussions on the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill. The Government being responsive, time can be had by a pressing request made to Government. I may cite as an illustration the desire of the Government to allot time for discussion on the question of security to East Bengal refugees. They can put short notice questions and get information. They have now got a new rule for half an hour discussion. They can give notice of a motion for raising discussion on a matter of general public interest under Rule 126.

It appears we have not yet got out of the old moorings, and continue to labour under a wrong impression that an Adjournment motion continues to be a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter, as in the past. I have already stated how the conditions have entirely changed and therefore in the new set-up, with the various opportunities and the responsive and responsible character of the Government, we cannot look upon an adjournment motion as a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter.

From questions put to me, when I disallowed certain adjournment motions recently, it appears that the hon. Members still carry an impression that an adjournment motion is a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter and that, ignoring all other factors, the Chair must allow the interference with the normal business of the House, merely on the ground that it used to be so allowed in the past. The character and the importance of an adjournment motion in a Sovereign Parliament against a Government which is responsible to it, do not seem to have been properly appreciated or realised; and that is why I think some hon. Members feel that their rights are being restricted by disallowance of adjournment motions. In fact, there is no restriction of anybody's right to raise a discussion. Opportunities therefore are now very much widened and advantage may be taken of those opportunities. What is being done is to remove the old relaxation and bring the procedure of claiming precedence for a particular matter over the normal business of the House, within

legitimate and proper limits. This, I believe, is necessary in the interest of efficient work of the House and is in consonance with the new constitutional set-up.

The limited question, therefore, is whether the present motion can be permitted to enable the House to raise a discussion on the subject-matter of the motion. On the facts, I have already held that the matter is one of internal administration and, therefore, not a direct responsibility of the Government of India. In any case, it is a matter in respect of which, on the reasoning that I have given before, no adjournment motion is admissible.

I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate on the motion, for the help they gave in elucidating the various points of view from which this question could be approached. I am also thankful to the hon. Members who were good enough to send to me in writing their views on the question. It is not necessary here to refer to and reply to every argument advanced by these gentlemen. I need only say that I have gone through each and every argument advanced and considered it very carefully.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of clarification, Sir, am I right in stating that it is only when an adjournment motion is carried that it approximates to censure and not the mere discussion of it?

Mr. Speaker: I am very clear on that, point, and any further questions which the hon. Member may want to put, he may put on some other occasion after he goes carefully through what I have stated. I have treated the whole thing exhaustively.

ARMY BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of the regular Army.

AIR FORCE BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of the Air Force.

GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—concl'd.

SECOND STAGE—concl'd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the other business, namely, Demands for Grants. It has been suggested to me that both the Demands in respect of the Ministry of States and those in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs may be taken together, that the discussion may be common to both and that the reply also may be common. That suggestion has been made to me, of course, in the interest of saving of time and having a full discussion. Shall I take it that the House is agreeable to that kind of procedure?

Some Hon. Members: Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The other suggestion is that the discussion in relation to these two Ministries may go on till 4-30, including the reply of the hon. Minister, unless the House wants to curtail the time in respect of the other Ministry, namely, Communications.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): And from 4-30 to 6-30 the House may go on.

Mr. Speaker: That means that the Communications Ministry will get two hours. Is that agreeable?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: So that will be the arrangement. Of course it will be premature to ask the hon. Home Minister what time he will require for reply.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: At the most half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: So he will be called upon to reply at about 4 o'clock, and from 4-30 onwards we shall take up the Communications Ministry.

Then, the usual time-limit question comes in, whether it should be ten minutes or more. I think the only course is to appeal to hon. Members to take into consideration the desire of other hon. Members to speak.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Particularly in view of the large number of Members wanting to speak we must limit it to ten minutes.

Shri B. Das (Orissa): May I suggest that the hon. the Deputy Prime Minister may take us into confidence by making certain preliminary remarks so that much of the speeches on this side are cut off, as the Prime Minister did the other day?

Mr. Speaker: To me, there appears to be some difficulty in accepting that suggestion, because already Members may feel that the time up to 4-30 is not sufficient, and if some time is taken out of that, it will then leave still lesser time to hon. Members.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is half past twelve now, and we shall have half an hour for discussion now and four hours after we reassemble at half past two, which gives us four and a half hours. There are three subjects to be discussed. May I therefore suggest that the time allotted for the discussion of the matters falling within the Home Ministry and the States Ministry should be three hours and that the time for those falling within the Ministry of Communications should be an hour and a half? If this suggestion is followed, the discussion of subjects relating to the Ministry of Communications will be taken up at five and not at half past four.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I should spend more time in taking opinion on this, but if the House is agreeable to this suggestion I have no objection.

Several Hon. Members: It is agreeable.

Mr. Speaker: So, the hon. the Home Minister will be called upon to reply at 4-30. That will leave an hour and a half to the other Ministry.

I shall now place the Demands.

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF STATES.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 86—KUTCH.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND No. 87—HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 88—BILASPUR.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND No. 89—BHOPAL.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Bhopal'."

DEMAND No. 90—MANIPUR.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 91—TRIPURA.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 98—RELATIONS WITH STATES.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND No. 9—CABINET.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 82—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

DEMAND No. 88—POLICE.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 61—CENSUS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 82—CIVIL DEFENCE.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

DEMAND No. 84—DELHI.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 85—AJMER.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ajmer'."

DEMAND No. 92—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orrisa): May I move my cut motion?

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to discuss the general policy or any specific question?

Shri Sarangdhar Das: The general policy in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But in respect of the States Ministry I want to discuss the question of immediate election in the former Indian States, now scheduled under Part B States, some under Part C States, and others merged into Part A States. The numbers of the Cut Motions are 58 in Consolidated List No. 15 and 20 in Consolidated List No. 16, respectively.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, he may move both those Cut Motions.

Shri J. B. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): Before he moves them, may I submit that the procedure so far adopted in this House in respect of Cut Motions has been that all the Cut Motions which are on the Order Paper have been taken as having been moved. So far, this is the procedure which has been adopted.

Mr. Speaker: It has not been adopted. All hon. Members have not been moving the Cut Motions. I have made it clear that if anybody wishes to move his Cut Motion he may do so, and those who wanted to move it have been doing so.

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

General Policy.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Sir, I move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF STATES

Election in the former Indian States.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I also move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Vivisection of former Sirohi State and merger of Mount Abu and Abu Tehsil with Bombay.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh (Rajasthan): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Confirmation of displaced lawyers and teachers selected for absorption.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

I trust no other Member is going to move any of the Cut Motions?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): Sir, there are hardly fifteen minutes left and in view of the fact that I come from a Centrally-governed Area, I hope you will show me the indulgence of giving me at least five minutes more.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are still twenty minutes left.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Sir, there are two Cut Motions standing in my name. One of which is under the head 'Cabinet' and deals with the future constitutional set-up of Centrally-governed Areas. Strictly speaking, it is not under 'Home', but as the practice has been that it is for the Home Ministry to bring up legislations regarding Centrally-governed Areas, I hope it would be in order to deal with that subject here.

Sir, you will remember that in the Constituent Assembly, when the draft constitution of the country was being considered, the representatives of the Centrally-governed Areas also put forward their case. The Constituent Assembly, while recognising the desirability of bringing the administration of the Centrally-governed Areas in line with other Provinces or democratising it to the extent they could, had left the form of the constitution to be decided by the Parliament. In this connection, I would remind the House and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, for whom I have the greatest esteem and regard, that the Prime Minister, speaking on that occasion, had made these observations. He had said:

"Sir, may I indicate in a few sentences the attitude of Government in regard to this important matter? Obviously the question of Delhi is an important point for this House to consider. It was for this reason that over two years ago this House appointed a Committee for the purpose and, normally speaking, the recommendations of the Committee appointed by this House would naturally carry great weight and would possibly be given effect to. But ever since that Committee was appointed, the world has changed; India has changed and Delhi has changed vitally. Therefore to take up the recommendations of

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that Committee regardless of these mighty changes that have taken place in Delhi would be to consider this question completely divorced from reality. But the fact remains that this question has got to be considered and all of us or nearly all of us here sympathise very greatly with those citizens of Delhi and representatives of Delhi who feel that this great and ancient city of Delhi should not be left out of the picture when this Constitution comes into effect. Therefore we have to give thought to it. Now giving thought to it, the first thing that comes up for consideration is this that the situation in Delhi is not a static situation; it is a changing situation and if we put down any clauses in the Constitution, we rather petrify that situation. It is far better to deal with it in a way which is capable of future change, i.e., by Act of Parliament rather than by fixed provisions in the Constitution."

He went on to say, in the concluding part of his speech:

"Now finally, I should like to say that it is our intention, that is, the Government's intention to bring forward some kind of a Bill to deal with Delhi in the course of this year. We cannot do so, so far as I understand the Constitution, we cannot do so till this Constitution itself is passed or till this House enables us to do so. Therefore in any event we have to wait—till whether October or November I do not know—but we hope to proceed with this matter. Meanwhile we shall think about it and will bring it up later dealing with Delhi."

This part of the speech which I have read should leave no doubt in the mind of any hon. Member—and I think, also in the mind of the Government—that the clear intention of the Government at that time when the Prime Minister made this statement was that the question of the future constitutional set-up of Delhi and other Centrally-governed Areas would be decided by an Act of Parliament. It was also the intention at that time that the Act of Parliament would be passed if possible, in the November session so that it could come into effect simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution. Sir, I regret to say that, it has not so far been possible for Government to bring forward any Legislation to honour this promise which was given on the floor of the Constituent Assembly. I have tried to bring it to the notice of the Government by putting questions, but unfortunately my efforts so far have cut no ice. On the other hand it appears that Government has changed its mind since then, as the reply given by the hon. the Prime Minister to the last short notice question put by me was that Delhi was going to get merely a Corporation—a Municipal Corporation—and that Corporation too would be for old Delhi, New Delhi will be kept out of its purview. I put it to the House and to my most hon. and respected leader, the Deputy Prime Minister, whether it is playing fair with the citizens of Delhi numbering about two million to tell them now, disregarding the decision taken by the Constituent Assembly, that Delhi would get only a Municipal Corporation which will have nothing to do with the day to day administration of the Province. Sir let me make it clear that it gives me no pleasure—as a matter of fact, it causes me considerable embarrassment—to point out that our own Government is not keeping the solemn promise which it had given to the Constituent Assembly, a sovereign body, in which we sat together to draft the Constitution of India. I really feel hurt even to think that our Government is not respecting its word.

I know that our leaders are not unsympathetic towards Delhi. I also realise that there are difficulties in the way of changing the administration of Delhi to the same extent as has been done in the case of other Provinces. I am not blind to that, as a matter of fact it was in view of this that the people of Delhi either outside or through their representative inside this House never took up the position that Delhi should be given the same measure of fullest autonomy as has been granted to other Provinces. All that they wanted was and is that there should be some arrangement by which the people of Delhi could have some association with the administration of their province. It is unfortunate that whenever even this modest demand is put forward, some unsympathetic critics try to impute motives and dismiss it by saying, "Oh, these people want to

become *bada salub*s—some of them want to become Ministers; they want to become Governors; and that is why they are clamouring for this." (An Hon. Member: Why should they not?) A friend asks me as to why should they not? Well, I agree that it would be perfectly legitimate for the people of Delhi to have that aspiration. After all, the whole country fought for freedom and what freedom meant was that they would have a voice in the administration. There is nothing in the people of Delhi asking for a hand in their administration. I want to impress upon the Deputy Prime Minister therefore, Sir, that it is not fair for anybody to ascribe such motives to the people of Delhi. On the other hand, I would like to plead that this matter should be considered in the proper perspective—I mean the demand for a change in the constitutional set-up of Delhi. The burden of the argument of the hon. the Prime Minister, an extract from whose speech I read, was that the world has changed, India has changed and Delhi has changed vitally. So let the matter be considered carefully by Parliament. Is it not an irony of fate that while he is arguing that the world has changed and Delhi has changed, there has been no change in Delhi so far as the administration is concerned. All that we wanted and that we were looking forward to was that under the new Constitution we will at least have a voice in the administration of Delhi and that our grievances will be listened to by somebody. But unfortunately we are again told as the Prime Minister has said in his reply to my short notice question that the administration of Delhi will continue to be as it is. The same, according to him, will be the case with Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg. If that decision is final, it means that the fate of the people of Delhi is sealed and they can have no aspiration not only today—but also hereafter—to have a voice in their administration. I ask in all humility whether this is a correct attitude for the National Government for a Republican Government which claims to be a Government of the people for the people and by the people to take. I want to know whether it is right, fair and legitimate to take up this attitude.

May I, Sir, now point out in the few minutes that I have the various difficulties from which we suffer in Delhi. It is generally said that Delhi is a big place, it is the Capital of India; here people have all the amenities, so why should they worry? It is also said that the biggest Ministers are looking after the smallest things here so why should these people clamour for any rights etc. No doubt, the fact that today we are being ruled by our own Ministers makes a difference; it is not the same as it was in the olden days. But this does not mean that all is well here. Take for instance the question of law and order; it is not a small man from Delhi but the hon. the Home Minister himself is looking after it. The Chief Commissioner takes his order from him. The Health Minister looks after the hospitals. The Minister of Works, Mines and Power looks after the fixation of house rents and requisitioning of premises and other things. This may be some consolation. But I looking at it from a practical point of view, I ask what is the actual state of affairs in Delhi today? The maintenance of law and order is not easy. I know the difficulties in the way. The face of Delhi has recently changed. There is an influx of so many lakhs of people and for any Government to keep law and order is not an easy job. I know all that, but I wonder if the hon. the Deputy Prime Minister is aware of the fact that during the last three years, in Delhi, the Capital of India, a very large number of plots of land have been unlawfully occupied. Private owners first paid the capital cost. They have been paying to the Delhi Improvement Trust the ground rent at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the last three years. It comes to several lakhs of rupees every year. They are unable to build on those plots. They cannot even enter those plots. Whenever they go to the Chief Commissioner for help they are told, "Well, go to the civil court." That is the state of affairs so far as law and order is concerned. People feel that their right to property has been almost negated. This is only one illustration. This is not a matter on which the hon. the Home Minister's time

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should be taken. Such matters should be dealt with by the Local Government, and if we had a voice in the Local Government, we would have certainly solved these day to day problems.

Then, Sir, if I may, I would like to give an idea of the working of other Ministries, as we have to deal with Health, with Works, Mines and Power, with Industry and Supply with Education and other Ministries. My main complaint is that there is no co-ordination between different ministries. The result is that the smallest matters continue to hang on and on and no decision is taken. Speaking about Home again, I may very respectfully submit that the demand for a Circuit Court of the High Court has been there for more than three years. As a matter of fact, it is a very old demand. But ever since the High Court was transferred from Lahore to Simla, we have been pressing for it as it has become very difficult for the people of Delhi, whose percentage of civil cases is, I understand, more than 84 and if the value be taken into consideration it will be much more than that—to travel all the way from Delhi to Simla for appearing before the High Court. It is a great inconvenience. It is a legitimate demand but the Ministry has not so far been able to find a house which will accommodate two or three judges of the Circuit Court here. Similarly there are no openings for the youngmen of Delhi. Although Delhi is attached to the Punjab High Court no member of the Delhi Bar is taken on the Punjab High Court. We are made to feel that we are either governed by the Punjab or by the U. P. This being the state of affairs here, you can well imagine what the feelings of the people of Delhi would be.

Now, take for instance the administration of Health. The municipal committees are under the Health Ministry. Hospitals and the Medical Colleges are under that Ministry. A few days ago I came to know that on the death of Sarat Bose a condolence resolution was sought to be moved in the New Delhi Municipal Committee, but the Chairman, who is the Deputy Commissioner did not allow that resolution to be moved. His contention was that that was not the practice, the Committee being a nominated body.

Then again the Health Minister has taken a decision that the Lady Hardinge Medical College should be made a mixed college. Public opinion was not sounded, the advisory council was not consulted, local opinion as represented in the municipal committees was not consulted before taking this decision. Somebody put it into her head "that boys should also be admitted in the college and she accepts it." It is an all-India institution meant for the girls and was run by a Trust. Collections to the trust were made on the understanding that it would be an institution exclusively for girls. But the Health Ministry all of a sudden decides to convert it into a co-education institution and we have no say in the matter.

The same is the case with regard to the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* Tibbia College which has got properties worth about a crore of rupees. For the last several years we have been crying that this institution is going to dogs and that Government should look after it. Deputations waited on the Education Minister; representations were made to him and I saw him several times. But no action has been taken to set matters aright.

Then take for instance the question of the Delhi University. The same old Act continues; nominations of the same type of persons who used to be there before are made to the Executive Council. The Vice-Chancellor though elected by the Executive Council, for all practical purposes decisions are taken much in advance and a situation is created where the votes cannot be freely exercised by members.

Let me now refer briefly to the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. I know of instances where for about one year or more private houses that had been

requisitioned have been kept locked. They have neither been occupied by officers, for whom they have been requisitioned under the Requisition of Premises Act, nor given back to the owners nor any rent paid for same. The record of the Ministry of Industry and Supply is no better; during the last two years the wholesale cloth trade of Delhi is practically at a standstill. Delhi used to be the wholesale market for the whole of northern India. But as the result of some order passed by the Ministry it has been decided that Delhi will get cloth quota only for its own population, so that there can be no wholesale trade from Delhi. Thus thousands of people connected with the cloth trade have been deprived of their trade and their business is ruined.

Even the old Government had recognised that Delhi was a wholesale centre of cloth trade and had attached some districts of U. P., the Punjab and some former Indian States to Delhi for the purpose. But today under our own Government an order is passed which throws the whole trade into confusion. An agitation has been going on for the past so many months. But nothing has come out of it.

Another grievance of the people of Delhi is that all the officers of the Delhi Administration are drawn partly from the Punjab and partly from U. P., and the people of Delhi have absolutely no voice in their administration. On the other hand in spite of its proximity, Delhi does not derive any economic advantage from the Punjab. For instance, towns situated at a distance of about ten miles from here on the border of Delhi in Punjab you could get gram at the rate of Rs. 7 per maund, in Delhi gram was sold at Rs. 12 per maund more. The same holds good in the case of fuel. The officers who come here from these provinces have their own affiliations there, with the result that whenever there is an opportunity they draw people from their own respective province. The whole set-up is such that the Delhiwalas feel as if they are foreigners in their own home.

I must point out respectfully that this being the state of affairs it is time that there is some change—I do not insist on any particular kind of change, I leave it to the Government to decide, although it was the intention of the Constituent Assembly that the administration should be democratised and liberalised. I leave it to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to give his earnest consideration to this matter and bring whatever change he feels necessary, consistent with the obligations of the capital. Our main grievance is that although we are under the direct responsibility of the Centre, we get the least attention and our problems are not looked into sympathetically. I do not accuse the Ministries of want of sympathy, but they have not got the time to do it. Therefore, I want to urge that it is high time that note is taken of the public opinion in Delhi. Their demand should not be summarily dismissed by merely saying that Delhi is the responsibility of the Central Government, or Delhi is the capital of India and there will be complications if the administration is democratised and so the old rule must continue. We do realise the difficulties of the Administration, but surely there can be some middle course to be steered, as all is not well with the Administration here.

It does not give me any pleasure as a Congressman to criticise the Administration either in the House or through political conferences, or in the Press. It really hurts us to do so but we cannot help it. Our position today is, as a Persian saying which means . If we say something it is embarrassing: if we do not so then also it is embarrassing.' I would, therefore, in all humility, urge that the Deputy Prime Minister will be pleased to consider our case sympathetically and see what is possible to be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer): We are to-day discussing the Demands for Grants of the two Ministries *viz.*, Ministry of States and the Ministry of Home Affairs. So far as the record of achievements of these two Ministries is concerned, I submit that they are unparalleled in more than one way. In fact it is due to the great achievement of the Ministry of States that we can see to-day India as one compact unified State. It is wonderful that in the small space of 2½ years our veteran leader has been able to achieve in the domain of political unification what statesmen like Bismark and Cavour in their life time could not achieve in Germany and Italy. Today we see one common judiciary, one common executive and one common legislature covering the whole of India, a situation which is unparalleled in the history of this country since the dawn of civilization.

So far as the domain of the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, it is due to this that a very good All-India Administrative Service has been organized and substituted the steel-frame of the Indian Civil Service which had been seriously depleted by the strain of Partition and transfer of power. In the domain of Secretariat Re-organization the achievements of this Ministry are by no means small. So the House should feel proud in voting for these Demands.

Coming to a very important question, we see in the Brochure distributed that the Home Ministry has now in its view the organization of the Civil Defence of the country as a whole. That is a very important subject in the present situation of the country. In fact it is the civil defence and its organization that will play a very important role in the future development of the country. Owing to the serious internal disturbances, due to Communist violent activities as also in view of external aggression that may come, it is essential that our civil defence should have top priority with the Home Ministry and it is a pleasure that the matter is receiving due attention at the hands of the Home Minister.

Before proceeding further, I would invite the attention of the hon. the Home Minister to a long-standing grievance of my constituency *viz.*, Ajmer. My friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta dealt in detail with the difficulties that the Centrally Administered Areas have to face. In the present democratic set-up of the country and the establishment of the Democratic Sovereign Republican India, the existing administration in the Centrally Administered Areas is more or less an anachronism. Mr. Deshbandhu stated that so far as Delhi is concerned there are distinct advantages which do not exist in other provinces. In fact, all our national leaders who are at the helm of the present day Government are present at Delhi and so Delhi has got great advantages on that score. The Ministers of Health, Education and other Ministers pay first attention to Delhi. In fact it is their over attention to Delhi that has been the disadvantage of distant places like Ajmer, Coorg etc. but if a change in the constitutional set-up on democratic lines is essential in Delhi, it is much more essential in Ajmer and other places because there it is only seldom that any of the Ministers at the Centre find time to visit. In fact Home Minister has not been able to pay even his first visit to this place. This question of effecting constitutional changes on democratic lines has been under discussion for some time. The Constituent Assembly of India had appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee consisting of seven distinguished members, which *Ad Hoc* Committee had devised a constitution peculiar to each of these administrative units. But the recommendations of *Ad Hoc* Committee were not incorporated in the Constitution because of the fact that such elaborate provisions applicable to different areas could not find place in Constitution. In Article 289 of the Constitution it is provided that the States specified in Part "C" shall be administered by the President to the extent

he thinks fit through a Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him or through the Government of a neighbouring State and then in Article 240 it is further provided it will be open to Parliament to constitute or continue in these areas a body purely nominated or elected or nominated and elected to function as a Legislature and also a Council of Ministers or Council of Advisors with such functions and powers as may be specified by Parliament. It is high time that Parliament should take up the question of devising appropriate constitutional machinery on democratic lines for these areas.

So far as Ajmer is concerned, I submit that it stands on a different footing. Other administrative units that have recently been brought under the category of Chief Commissioners Provinces, the conditions may be said to be fluid, there. This can be said also in respect of Delhi because of, its being the capital of the Centre, there may be difficulties regarding its local administration but this argument does not apply so far as Ajmer is concerned and there the condition in the political as also in the judicial sphere means nothing but perpetuation of one man rule. The Advisory Committee or Council that was brought into existence the first time on the 1st April 1947 has not improved the situation in any way. The autocracy of the Chief Commissioner is as predominant there as was in the times of British rule.

And it is absolutely essential that some changes on democratic lines should be made in the administrative set-up of this area. The Advisory Council, I respectfully submit, was brought into existence with the idea that the opinion of the Advisory Council should be given due weight in shaping and evolving the administrative policy of the area, but our experience has shown that even unanimous decisions of the Advisory Council are not at all respected. I submit that the way in which the administration is proceeding there is wholly contrary to and negatory of the very spirit underlying the notification that brought the Advisory Council into existence. Even on small matters, as for example, the medium of instruction in secondary schools, the Advisory Council's unanimous decision that Hindi should be the medium, the Chief Commissioner holding his own opinion says that, so far as Sindhi schools are concerned, the medium of instruction in secondary schools will be Sindhi. I most humbly submit that a foreigner who has got no local knowledge should certainly not be allowed to act contrary to the unanimous decision of the Advisory Council.

Again in matters of control of textiles or rationing or other similar matters, the attitude of the Chief Commissioner has been to ignore the decisions, almost the unanimous decisions, of the Advisory Council. This is absolutely intolerable in the present circumstances, and I would submit that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should do something by way of reducing to black and white the powers and functions of the Advisory Council *vis-a-vis* the Chief Commissioner, and to establish a healthy convention on democratic lines so that the decision of the Advisory Council would ordinarily prevail with the Chief Commissioner. He should not have the power in ordinary circumstances to supersede and override the decisions of the Advisory Council.

Then, Sir, in the domain of law, I would submit that the situation is equally chaotic. Up to 1937 Ajmer was ruled as a scheduled district and it was only by executive orders that laws were promulgated there. After 1937 the Central Legislature took over the legislative authority for that area, but from 1937 up to the present day, Sir, you will be pleased to see that not even a single piece of legislation has been adopted by the Central Legislature. The fact is that the Central Legislature has got so many activities and has been so absorbed with other more important matters that it has hardly found time to devote to this small area. Even the Tenancy and Land Record Bill which has been on the anvil of this Legislature for the last so many years has not been brought on to the Statute Book. Again, Sir, this

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House adopted the Ajmer Extension Laws of 1947, by which it was laid down that it will be open to the Executive to extend the laws of any province, subject to such modifications that it may think proper. The matter is before the Judicial Commissioner, and it is very doubtful whether a law of this Legislature delegating legislative powers to the Executive will stand the scrutiny of a judicial decision. Therefore, Sir, very emergent legislative measures which are essential for the day-to-day administration of that area cannot be brought on the Statute Book because this Legislature has hardly the time for it. Even the life of the Municipality and the District Board is being extended because no election can be held on the adult franchise basis, and therefore very recently when a question was asked on that point, the Health Minister said that until some amendment is made in the existing Regulation V of 1925 so as to change the existing property and educational qualifications of the electors and replace the same by the adult franchise system, the whole machinery will be at a standstill, with the result that the life of the District Board and the Municipalities which were elected years ago is being extended for want of this legislative amendment. My submission is that this cannot be tolerated. I therefore urge upon the hon. the Home Minister to be so kind as to make some suitable changes by means of a legislative enactment in this Parliament so as to give a democratic tone to the administrative system there. Till those changes are made, the Chief Commissioner can be asked to respect the decisions of the Advisory Council, and unless and until there are very important reasons which justify his interference, he should not interfere in the day to day administrative matters decided upon by the Advisory Council. If the system of the Advisory Council cannot be mended, let it be ended as early as possible. This issue has been raised from all platforms, in a number of political conferences, etc. This demand has been unanimous; the Provincial Congress Committee has been urging this demand; and this is the demand and the voice of province. I have not the least doubt that the hon. the Home Minister will give this matter his sympathetic consideration. That is all I have to submit.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab): Whenever I have got an opportunity to speak here, I always speak on the subject of displaced persons. I am afraid this may be boring to some of my hon. friends and may not be to the liking of some of the Ministers as well, but my excuse is that the problem is so vast and the progress of the solution is so halting that one wonders whether we are going to achieve our goal within any appreciable time at all. I realise there are difficulties for the Government. I appreciate their limitations, but on the other side there is also the distress of the refugees, which is not of their own making. Therefore I feel I am justified in putting forward their case whenever I find an opportunity. Of course, there are financial difficulties. There is strict economy to be effected in all the services, and I also agree that retrenchment is necessary, but it will be appreciated that the cost of living is very high and there is very little scope outside Government services for any employment. Naturally, therefore, those refugees who have some jobs under the Government are eager that they should be allowed to continue, because they have nothing to fall back upon; they have no property either. Therefore they are nervous that they might be thrown out as there is no security for them. The displaced persons who have come over to this side and have been absorbed, some of them in Government service, can be divided into four categories. First, all those persons who were serving in West Punjab and have come over. They were given an option to choose India or Pakistan. Of course, they have been absorbed on this side, barring some exceptions. They should not have any complaint. But, this choice was given only to Government servants who were serving in West Punjab. Then, there is the second category, also of Government servants who had no choice given to them at the time of the partition. They have been given that concession and have been considered to be on the same level as

persons who had been given that option. These are people who have come from Baluchistan. Then, there is the third category of Government servants who have migrated from Sind and N.W.F.P. Of course, they had no opportunity to make any selection. If they had any, there is no doubt that they would have opted for India. But, they have not been given the concession which has been extended to Baluchistan Government servants. I may say for the information of the House that these persons include Magistrates, Judges, Assistants, Clerks, who have put in a good number of years service in Government and have gained considerable experience there. Now, they are working as junior clerks here. I know of a person who was an Additional Judge, who is now working here as an Assistant Secretary. There was another who came to me; he had been working there as an Additional District Magistrate and was about to retire. If partition had not taken place, in 12 months he would have got his pension at least which would have given him a comfortable living. He had lost all his property; he has also lost his pension because his previous service has not been taken into consideration at all. That is, of course, a pitiable case. The fourth class of cases that I want to mention is this. There are a large number of persons, who were not Government servants on that side, of course, but who were engaged in professions and other vocations such as lawyers, teachers and others. Because all of them could not find any professional occupations here, they had to see if they could be absorbed in Government service. In Delhi alone, there were 600 or 700 lawyers with a good deal of experience. They approached the hon. Prime Minister and requested him to absorb them in Government service. On the suggestion of the Prime Minister, they formed themselves into a society and their number, I remember, rose up to 800 or 900. It was really difficult to absorb all of them in Government service. By that time, our Secretariat Training Centre had been started here. About 100 of them were selected to be trained in that school. The review that was published about the work of the School in 1948 mentions that during the first course, which lasted from May to July 1948, 54 Assistants who had been selected by the Federal Public Service Commission were trained. That was a separate category. It also mentions that about 100 displaced lawyers and teachers who were specially selected for absorption in the Central Secretariat service were given a special course of training. After training, of course, they were given jobs in the Secretariat as Assistants. They had been selected out of a large number by the Employment Co-ordination Committee, of course, not by the Public Service Commission. But, this Committee was specially set up to make the selection. This was done in July 1948. They got an intensive training in the School for three months. There were periodical examinations and tests as well. Then, in October 1948, they were appointed as Assistants in the Secretariat through the Transfer Bureau. An assurance was given to them that it would be a stepping stone for their permanent absorption in the Secretariat. Now, a year and a half has elapsed and they have not been absorbed permanently. They have not been confirmed so far. As would be apparent from the facts that I have stated, under the scheme it was never intended that after that selection, after their training and after gaining that experience, they would again be required to appear before the Union Public Service Commission before confirmation. Now, they have been told that they cannot be confirmed unless they appear before the Union Public Service Commission. Of course, it would have been all right if they had known in the beginning that they would have to appear before the Union Public Service Commission. They would have been selected by that august tribunal, and only those would have joined the Training School. These people have been selected by a special body put up for that purpose. They were given I should say, that intensive training, and they have worked for about two years now and satisfied all their bosses that they are competent people and could be entrusted with responsible duties. I think it is not fair now to call upon them to appear before the Union Public Service Commission before confirmation. What

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their plight would be, if some are thrown out by the U.P.S.C., could only be imagined. I might submit for the information of the House that it is not everybody that is required to appear before the Union Public Service Commission. There are five categories in regard to Assistants. First, there are people who have come through the Union Public Service Commission tests. The second category also might be left out as it refers to permanent vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes. The third category is, 25 per cent. of permanent vacancies reserved for permanent clerks for departmental promotion to the grade of Assistants without Union Public Service Commission tests. The fourth category is, temporary assistants who have put in more than five years service who are eligible for non-test category, and who may be confirmed without Union Public Service Commission tests. The fifth category relates to permanent Government servants who have migrated from Pakistan, who are eligible for non-test category and because their seniority is also counted according to their service in Pakistan, they will be confirmed without Union Public Service Commission test. My submission is that the persons to whom I was referring, are not being accorded the same treatment as has been given to other displaced persons who were serving in Pakistan. It is only meet and proper that these people who have passed through a special training and have gained experience and have satisfied all conditions, should now be confirmed so that they may have some security of service; as they have lost everything and are without a job unable to do anything or take up any trade or other calling.

Pandit Kunzru: I drew the attention of the House last year to the Home Guards and the *Prantiya Raksha Dals* formed in a number of Provinces and pointed out that in some of them the number of people who had been trained or were going to be trained was very large and that heavy expenditure was being incurred on their training. The hon. Home Minister defended the formation of these bodies and said that according to his information they were doing good work in the villages, in towns and elsewhere. I venture to draw the attention of the House once more to this question.

According to the review of the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of the Home Guards, by whatever name they may be called, is particularly large in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. In Bombay the strength of the Home Guards is about 7½ lakhs and in U.P. it is a little under 6 lakhs. Even if it may be granted, notwithstanding the apparently military training received by these people, that they are part of the police force or have been trained to aid the police in difficult situations, it is yet difficult to understand why their number should be so large in two Provinces only. They exist in some other Provinces also but their number is very small. Take for instance Madras. There the Home Guards number only a little under 11,000.....

Prof. Ranga (Madras): We want more and more of them there. We are dissatisfied with our Government.

Pandit Kunzru: My hon. friend's main business is to be dissatisfied with every body...

Prof. Ranga: With our Government.

Pandit Kunzru: He is always dissatisfied with the Central Government

Prof. Ranga: What else are you doing now?

Pandit Kunzru: Particularly when the Central Government devotes itself to the necessary and laudable task of reducing and stabilising prices . . .

Prof. Ranga: That is true.

Pandit Kunzru: And when he is tired of devoting his attention to the Central Government he turns his attention to his own Provincial Government with which he is dissatisfied.

Prof. Ranga: I am glad you pay it a very good compliment.

Pandit Kunzru: However, what requires explanation is the fact that the Home Guard or *Prantiya Raksha Dal*—whatever the name given to similar formations elsewhere may be—outnumbers the police many times in the U.P. and Bombay. If people are required to help the police, I can understand a few thousand persons being given special training to be of use in emergencies. But I cannot understand hundreds of thousands of people being trained at very considerable expenditure at this time of severe financial stringency just to aid the police in anticipation of emergencies.

In the U.P. this year the expenditure was a little over Rs. 40 lakhs and next year it will be a little under Rs. 40 lakhs. In Bombay, although the number of Home Guards is appreciably greater, the expenditure will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 lakhs only. These figures require some explanation and I hope that the hon. Home Minister will not content himself with the argument that he used last year but tell us why it is necessary to give military or semi-military training to so large a number of persons in two Provinces at so much expense.

I expressed my fear last year that in the U.P. where the Government hoped to train about 12 lakhs of people, the services of these men might be misused. I understand now that in order to press tenants to make contributions to the Zamindari Abolition Fund the services of members of the *Prantiya Raksha Dal* are being utilised. I have received such complaints myself many a time and in order to satisfy myself whether these complaints were true or not, I wrote to Kunwar Jagdish Prasad and asked him what the facts were. He tells me that the complaints I have received are perfectly correct. I have heard officials say that although it was supposed that the tenants were eagerly waiting for an opportunity to acquire ownership of the land that they were cultivating at the rate laid down by the U. P. Government.....

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma (Uttar Pradesh): Has the hon. Member made any personal enquiry on the spot?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit Kunzru: I have already told the House frankly that not being able to make personal enquiries I made enquiries from people whose veracity I have learned to respect by long experience. I know that Kunwar Jagdish Prasad is a landholder and is vitally interested in the Zamindari Abolition Bill that is before the U.P. Legislature.

Prof. Ranga: Is he not opposed to it?

Pandit Kunzru: Nevertheless, I have not found him make a single statement about it that he has not been able to substantiate amply. He has written to the papers many a time on the subject that I am discussing and so far as I know his allegations have not been challenged.

I was saying before I was interrupted that I had been told by officials that although it was thought that the tenants were eager to purchase the land that they were cultivating on the terms proposed by the U.P. Government, the enthusiasm amongst them is so little that direct or indirect pressure is being put upon them to make contributions to the Zamindari Abolition Fund. Whatever the reasons for this may be, the tenants should be allowed to act as free human beings. And no agency should be used practically to compel them to pay their contributions to the Zamindari Abolition Fund. I have

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been told that when one hears of the pressure that is being used, one is reminded of the 'voluntary' methods that were used in the old days in order to secure contributions to the War Fund.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): Question.

Pandit Kunzru: Another question to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is the manner in which certain rights belonging to persons serving in the Armed Forces have been taken away. Till the 3rd of December 1949 the law allowed Zamindars to hold sixty acres as *sir* land.

Mr. Speaker: I was trying to follow the hon. Member. I want to know how this is relevant to the discussion here.

Pandit Kunzru: Because it affects the Armed Forces. It affects their rights.

Mr. Speaker: He is discussing the Demands under the Home Ministry and the States Ministry, and whatever is being done in U.P., I really do not know how that can be made a subject-matter of discussion here. I was trying to follow the line of his argument. I was just wondering as to whether his point was that the Home Guards were interfering.

Pandit Kunzru: I have already placed that point before the House. I was putting another point now before the House.

Mr. Speaker: But how could that be relevant here? What is the responsibility of the Government of India for what is being done in U. P. in pursuance of the powers vested in that Government? That is a State subject.

Pandit Kunzru: I am of course always ready to obey your ruling. But what I was going to say, Sir, was that a change had been effected in the rights of the people, to whom I have referred, by executive order while the law remained unchanged. If you rule that a reference even to this is not admissible I shall not say a word about it.

Mr. Speaker: My point is that, that is an action taken by some other State Government for which this Government cannot be held responsible. It may be a very good point of legitimate grievance. That is another matter. But the only point here is whether that grievance can be made in this House.

Pandit Kunzru: I thought about this a great deal and it seemed to me that the responsibility for seeing that the Constitution was observed, that legislative provisions were changed in the proper manner, rested in the last resort on the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot accept such a wide proposition as that. That reference will not be relevant in this case. Has he any other points to urge? His time is up already.

Pandit Kunzru: No, Sir. These were the only two points that I wished to place before the House.

श्री कन्नमवार : मुझे बन्द शब्दों में यह बताना है कि आज जो देश में शान्ति और ला एण्ड आर्डर (Law and Order) दिखाई देता है इसका सारा श्रेय हमारे होम मिनिस्टर (the hon. Home Minister) माननीय सरदार पटेल जी को है। जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी प्रकृतियाँ काम कर रही हैं उन्होंने सारी बबस्था को ठीक किया।

मुझे केवल सरविसेज (Services) के बारे में और पब्लिक सरविसेज कमिशन जो यूनियन (Union Public Service) का है उसके बारे में एक दो बातें कहनी हैं। सरविसेज को है

करने के लिये पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में इण्टरव्यूज (Interviews) एग्जामिनेशन (Examination) और सिलेक्शन (Selection) के जो तरीके हैं वह अमल में आते हैं मगर उन लोगों की पोलिटीकल आइडियोलोजी (Political ideology) पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और न यह मालूम किया जाता है कि जब तक उन्होंने कालिजों (Colleges) में परीक्षाएँ पास कीं उस समय तक उनके पोलिटीकल (political) विचार क्या थे। अगर इस पर ध्यान न दिया गया तो गवर्नमेण्ट के काम में सबटाज (sabotage) करने के लिये बहुत से लोगों का उपयोग हो सकता है। आज ज्यादातर कालिजों में कम्युनिस्ट (Communist) प्रवृत्ति का प्रभाव है और हिन्दूसभा आदि कम्युनल (communal) संस्थाओं का भी है। तो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने जो लोग आते होंगे उनको वह मैरिट्स (merits) पर सर्विस (service) दिया करती होगी। पर उनकी क्या पोलिटीकल आइडियोलोजी रही है और उनका कालिजों में कैसा जीवन रहा है इसकी उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं हो सकती होगी। इस लिये कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि जहाँ से वह लड़के आते हैं वहाँ के कुछ सभ्य या जिम्मेदार खास खास लोगों की सिफ़ारिश पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने रखी जानी चाहिये कि उन लोगों का पोलिटीकल जीवन कैसा रहा है, तो इससे बहुत अच्छा काम होगा और सरकार को अच्छे लोग मिल सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह कहनी है कि जिस तरह से आई० सी० एस० (I.C.S.) और आई० पी० एस० (I.P.S.) के आरगेनाइजेशन (organisation) हैं इसी तरह करप्शन (corruption) को रोकने के लिये भी कोई आरगेनाइजेशन होना चाहिये। पहले जमाने में तो लोग भेज बदल कर देखते थे कि कहां क्या हो रहा है, गवर्नमेण्ट के विभागों में कैसा काम होता है आदि। पर इस तरह की कोई मैशीनरी (machinery) हमारे यहां नहीं है जो कि सम्बन्धित विभागों की जांच करे। आज कल हाल यह है कि कार्यकर्ता लोग सरकार को मजबूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि करप्शन दूर हो लेकिन कोर्टों (courts) की कार्रवाईयों में उनकी कुछ नहीं चल पाती। उन्होंने करप्शन को दूर करने में काफ़ी उत्साह से काम किया है पर अब उनका उत्साह खत्म होता जा रहा है क्योंकि कोई ऐसी मैशीनरी नहीं है कि जिसके पास वह सारा हाल बतावें और सारी जानकारी दें। अगर पुलिस (police) विभाग के पास जानकारी भेज देते हैं तो वह लीक आउट (leak out) हो जाती है और कार्यकर्ताओं को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो इस दृष्टि से एक खास डिपार्ट-मण्ट (Department) और कुछ खास अफ़सर (officers) होने चाहियें कि जिनके पास कार्यकर्ता अपना विल सोल कर सारी जानकारी दे सकें। इससे बेश अर का करप्शन दूर हो जायगा और जो कुछ लोग सर्विसेज (services) के खिलाफ़ कहते हैं वह भी न कह सकेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैंने यह कहनी है कि वह जो वार (war) के बाद सर्विसेज (services) में बहुत सा रिट्रेन्समेण्ट हुआ अरु मगर वह काफ़ी नहीं है। अभी की सेक्रेटैरियट (Secretariat) का यह हाल है कि सुबह और शाम के बक्त ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे किसी मिल (mill) से काम करने वाले आ जा रहे हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि ये सब क्या काम करते होंगे। मुझे ख्याल आता है कि सन १९३७ में जब महात्मा गांधी जी से श्री मन्जी जी ने यह सिकायत की थी कि सरकारी दफ़्तरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी बहुत काम कर रहे हैं और इससे उनकी हालत और तंबियत भी खराब हो गई है। उस बक्त गांधी जी ने उन्हें यह सलाह दी थी कि ज्यादातर उन्हें अपना फाइलस (files) में चित्त नहीं लगाना चाहिये, उन्हें अपना ओरल डिस्पोजल (oral disposal) ज्यादा करना चाहिये। सरकारी दफ़्तर बढ़ते जाते हैं, क्लर्कों (Clerks) की ताबाद बढ़ती जाती है, खर्च दिन पर दिन

(श्री कन्नमवार)

बढ़ता जाता है, इससे टैक्सपेयर (tax-payer) पर का बोझा ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। तो मेरी यह विनती है कि काम जितना ज्यादा कम समय में हो सके उतना किया जाये, और उसका डिस्पोजल (disposal) जल्द से जल्द हो। ऐसे काम करने वाले थोड़े आदमियों की नियुक्ति की आज आवश्यकता है यह। जो सत्रा दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जाता है, वह मेरे ब्याल में देश की आर्थिक हालत को देखते हुए मुनासिब नहीं है और बाजिब नहीं है।

मैं आखिर में महात्मा जी के शब्दों को ही कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आज तो हमारे सरदार साहब होम मिनिस्टर (Minister of Home Affairs) हैं और वह हमारे देश के लिये आदर्श नेता हैं और हजारों लोगों ने उनसे आदर्श शिक्षा ली है और कुर्बानी की है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि रामराज्य की स्थापना या उसका मार्ग भी उनके कार्यकाल और जीवनकाल में ही तय होना चाहिये। गांधी जी ने हमें किस तरीके से कार्य करना चाहिये और सरकार को भी काम किस ढंग से करना चाहिये, वह मैं सारा का सारा यहां दुहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ उनकी एक आखिरी बात जो उन्होंने सन् १९४७ में कलकत्ता में कही थी, वही किताब से पढ़ कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। पन्द्रह अगस्त सन् १९४७ को जब उनके पास बंगाल के मन्त्रीगण मिलने आये तो, उन्होंने उनको बतलाया था कि "देखिये, आप सब आज से कांटों का ताज पहिन रहे हैं। जितनी सादगी से आप लोग रहे हैं, उतनी ही सादगी आगे भी रखिये। सत्ता की कुर्सी बहुत खराब होती है। खरा भी गर्ब न करना। मौज शौक में न फंसना। आप लोगों को जनता के सामने सादगी का, नम्रता का, अहिंसा का, सहनशीलता का आदर्श पेश करना है। देहातों का उद्धार करना है, गरीबों का उद्धार करना है। सत्य को कभी न छोड़ना। आपकी सच्ची परीक्षा आज से होगी। अंग्रेजों के राज्य में तो एक तरह से परीक्षा थी ही नहीं। आज से तो परीक्षा ही परीक्षा है। और उसमें ईश्वर आपको सफल करे"। गांधी जी ने यह बात तब कही थी और उनके कहने के मताबिक राज्य का कारोबार और काम चले और मजदूर पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारे सरदार साहब इसी ढंग से देश का कारोबार चलाकर हमें सफलभूत करेंगे। ऐसी मेरी अभिलाषा और कामना है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Kannamwar (Madhya Pradesh): I want to submit very briefly that it is the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Patel to whom goes the entire credit for preservation of law and order. He has succeeded in establishing order in the midst of so many conflicting tendencies which are at work in this country.

I want to confine my speech to a few observations with regard to the Services in general and the working of the Union Public Service Commission. Interviews, examinations and selections are the usual methods employed in recruitment to all posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission. No regard is, however, paid to the particular political ideology of the candidates nor is a scrutiny made as to the political views they held before they passed the college-examinations. If such indifference is allowed to continue, many people may be used as tools in sabotaging all governmental undertakings. In main, Communist influence is pervading the colleges these days and to some extent communal organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha have also influenced them there. Recruitment by the Commission to posts is made perhaps on considerations of merit alone and there is, probably, no arrangement whereby the Commission can have information on a candidate's past political ideology as also to the mode of life to which he or she was accustomed in the college-days. There should be some arrangement, therefore, whereby the Commission may

have before it recommendations of some responsible citizens of the place to which candidates belong, testifying to their past political life. Such a procedure will help in conducting the work in a much better way as also enable the Government to recruit really efficient people.

Further I have to submit that, just as we have got the I.C.S. and I.P.S. organisations, there should be some sort of an anti-corruption organisation. In times gone by they used to disguise to keep a watch over the general situation as also over the routine working of the different departments of the Government of the time. We, however, possess no such machinery which could be entrusted with an investigation into the affairs of all the departments concerned. Social workers are trying these days to help the Government towards the removal of corruption but the proceedings of courts render them helpless in the matter. These workers have shown commendable enthusiasm in the past but the enthusiasm is now on the wane due to non-existence of a suitable machinery whom they can narrate the whole situation or pass over all information in their possession. The information they might venture to pass over to the police, generally leaks out, in consequence of which, these workers have to face much botheration and harassment. From this point of view, therefore, there should be a special department manned with special officers whom such workers may pass over all secret information without any fear or reservations whatsoever. Such a procedure will help in putting an end to corruption throughout the length and breadth of the country and some people who, at times, pass anti-services remarks, even they will have no more opportunity to do so.

Thirdly, I have to submit that, though there has been some retrenchment in the services in the post-war period, in my opinion, the policy in this behalf has not been followed sufficiently. The employees of the Central Secretariat when they go to attend office in the morning or return from duty in the evening, give the appearance of mill-workers going to or returning from a mill. I often think what possible work all these persons might have been doing. This reminds me of an incident which took place in 1937. The hon. Shri Munshi had complained to Mahatma Gandhi that the Government employees were much overworked and that it had a very much adverse effect on their general health and well-being. Mahatma Gandhi advised the workers through Shri Munshi not to concentrate too much on the files and take more and more to an oral disposal of the work. The number of Government-offices is regularly on the increase and so is the case with the number of clerks working therein. This is resulting in a daily increase in our expenditure giving rise to a continuous increased burden on the tax-payer. I, therefore, request that work should be disposed of in minimum time possible and in a most speedy manner. Today the necessity of recruiting only a few capable persons of this type has assumed importance. Keeping in view the general financial condition through which the country is passing at present, to me this daily increase in our expenditure looks neither proper nor prudent.

In conclusion I would like to quote a few words from Mahatma Gandhi himself. We have today in hon. Sardar Patel a Home Minister who is an ideal leader of the country. Tens of thousands of our people have taken him to be an embodiment of their idealistic aspirations and are following in his foot-steps, they have made sacrifices. I entertain a desire that we could achieve success during his tenure of office or even in his life-time in establishing here a *Ram Rajya* or even in deciding upon the path to be followed to that goal. I have no wish to repeat here all that Gandhiji instructed us as to how we should approach our work or the method a Government should

[Shri Kannaanwar]

pursue in conducting its work. I will conclude my speech after reading out from the book only one of the last things he had said in Calcutta in 1947. On August 15, 1947 Bengal Ministers who had come to interview him were advised as follows.

"Bear in mind, from today onwards each of you has worn a thorny crown. Continue to maintain that simplicity in life that you have done hithertofore. The seat of power is fraught with many a bad aspect. Do not feel proud in the least. Do not try to indulge in luxury. By your own example you have to set an ideal of simplicity, courtesy, non-violence and tolerance before the masses of this country. You are faced with the task of uplift of our villages and improvement of conditions of our poorer folk. Stick to truth in every circumstance. Your real test begins from today. There was no test worth the name for you during the days of British regime. But from now on, you will be taking test after test. May God bless you."

This was what Gandhiji had said on that occasion. Let the Nation's work be conducted according to his advice. Let me, again, have every hope that success will crown the hon. Sardar Patel's efforts to see prosperity coming to this country through adoption of that method in conducting all our governmental work. Such is my expectation and fervent desire.

Shri A. Joseph (Madras): There can be no two opinions on the masterly way in which the situation has been kept under control during the last two and a half years. It is really a matter of great satisfaction, especially if we look at the fate of most of the countries of South-East Asia which are in the throes of terrible civil war and where absolute lawlessness reigns supreme. In those countries, the threat to law and order from the Communists has been firmly put down by other extremist elements. In fact, one can already see.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. May I know what the hon. Member is reading from? He may deliver his speech orally—he may not read his speech.

Shri A. Joseph: I come from Andhra Desha which is in great trouble today. The masses are unable to lead a calm life in their houses due to the police activities in Andhra Desha. On the other side, there are the Communists killing the people, particularly the Congress workers. Of course, the Government is acting with great vigour. But the situation of the poor people in Andhra Desha is miserable. Due to the factions among the caste Hindu leaders there, no help is available to the poor, especially to the *Harijans* and the Christians; there is no guardian of theirs to represent their case. Therefore, I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to see that all these factions are put a stop to and Government is to run in such a way as to ensure peaceful conditions and for getting the poor people their livelihood.

Everybody knows of the great cyclone that struck Andhra Desha and of the floods that followed it. The huts and the houses of the poor people were destroyed. They suffered miserably after these two tragedies. An epidemic of small-pox spread all over Andhra Desha. Medical supplies were not available in plenty. As though all these difficulties were not enough, the police also are going and beating the poor people, especially the *Harijans*: I would like to tell this to the Government: if you are able to get the records of membership of the Communist Party in Andhra Desha, I dare say there will not be any *Harijans* in it. The Government cannot say the *Harijans* are connected with that Party when there are no *Harijans* who are members of that Party. Of course, there may be one or two here or there, but surely *Harijans* in Andhra Desha are not cent. per cent. Communists. Therefore, I humbly request hon. Members of this House to consider the situation of the Andhra *Harijans* and the other Depressed Classes and agricultural labour there. Please allow them to earn their livelihood calmly and without being disturbed

by these police people. As I said earlier, there are the policemen on one side, on the other side there are the Communists who are adopting violent tactics and killing the Congress people.

In this connection, I want to say that there is no provision at present for the recruitment of the down-trodden masses in the Home Guards. Even till today not one from the *Harijans* has been taken into the Home Guards. I would ask the Government to take men from the *Harijan* community also in the Home Guards.

Another request of mine is that Government should see that there is more contact between the police and the down-trodden masses. They should go and contact the masses in the *Harijan* colonies and quarters. Then only can the Government solve the problem of law and order. Then only can Government get the co-operation of the down-trodden masses in Andhra Desha. A few leaders and a few individuals cannot do it. Mass co-operation is necessary. Therefore, I request Government to get the co-operation of the public, not the co-operation of the leaders alone. Besides the co-operation of the leaders in *Andhra Desha*, Government and the leaders of the country should try their level best to get the co-operation of the masses, especially the down-trodden masses like *Harijans* and agriculturists, who are gradually going away from the Congress organisation. These people are afraid when they see the Police. Therefore, I request Government to see that they are able to lead their lives in peace, particularly the *Harijans* and the Depressed Classes.

ठाकुर लाल सिंह : मैं जिस सूबे से आया हूँ उसको हाल ही में सेण्ट्र द्वारा ले लिया गया है। मेरा मतलब भोपाल से है। हम भोपाल वाले यह चाहते थे कि जबकि यह मवाबी से हटकर इण्डियन यूनि-यन में आया था अगर किसी सूबे में मिला दिया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता। लेकिन हमारे नबाब साहब ने जो मुआहिदा किया था उसमें एक शर्त यह थी कि यह ५ वर्ष तक अलग ही रहेगा। इस किये हम लोग उतने ही रुपये से यानी ८३ लाख रुपये से जो भोपाल को मिलता है अपनी तरफकी कर सकते हैं। अगर यह किसी दूसरे सूबे में मिला दिया जाता तो मुमकिन था कि हम लोग क्यादा तरफकी कर सकते।

अभी जो रुपया एजकेशन के लिये दिया गया है वह जिस तरह से लगाया जाता है और दूसरी जगह बाहर भेजा जाता है वह इस तरह से है :

ग्रान्ट्स टू युनिवर्सिटीज	२७,००० रुपये
ग्रान्ट टू नान गवर्नमेंट आर्ट्स कालेज	२,००० रुपये
ग्रान्ट टू नान गवर्नमेंट सेकेंडरी स्कूल	६,००० रुपये

८७ हजार रुपया और युनिवर्सिटीज को दिया जाता है। गवर्नमेंट स्पेशल स्कूलों में करीब ८० हजार रुपया व्यय किया जाता है। यह स्पेशल स्कूल हैं जिनमें ओरियण्टल तालीम दी जाती है। दूसरे स्कूलों में विद्यार्थी विद्या प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इन स्कूलों में तो सिर्फ अरबी, फ़ारसी और चियालोडी की शिक्षा दी जाती है। इस तरह से इन स्कूलों में जो रुपया व्यय किया जाता है उससे और स्कूलों में पढ़ाई के काम में कमी हो जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह रुपया इन स्कूलों के बजाय दूसरे स्कूलों को दिया जाय जहाँ पर और तालीम की बहुत सलत अकरत है। प्राइमरी स्कूल के बजट में सिर्फ २ लाख ६० हजार रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन कुल तालीम का बजट करीब १६ १/२ लाख का है। अगर यह बजट ठीक तौर से बाँटा जाता तो वहाँ गांव वालों को जिनको प्राइमरी शिक्षा देने की बहुत अकरत है, बहुत फ़ायदा हो सकता था।

(ठाकुर लाल सिंह)

इसके अलावा मेडीकल डिपार्टमेंट में एक स्कूल खोला गया है जहां पर यूनानी चिकित्सा की शिक्षा दी जाती है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह एक बहुत छोटी जगह है तो तालीम देने वाले की क्या लिय कत होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि न केवल रुपया ही बरबाद होता है बल्कि जो लोग तालीम पाते हैं उनकी चिन्दगी भी खराब होती है। वहां पर ४८ हकीम हैं और ४८ ही दवा बनाने वाले हैं और इनमें ४३,२०० और १७,५०० रुपया व्यय होता है। अगर गौर से देखा जाय तो इन लोगों में इतनी योग्यता नहीं है कि वह बीमार का अच्छी तरह से इलाज कर सकें। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारा इतना रुपया व्यर्थ नष्ट होता है। इन हकीमों को और दवा बनाने वालों को तो क्लर्कों के काम में लगा दिया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता जिससे हमारा रुपया भी बरबाद होने से बच जाता। इससे बहुत से लोगों की जानें भी खतरे से बचाई जा सकतीं।

इसके अतिरिक्त गांव वालों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर इण्डस्ट्री के कारोबार को बढ़ाने के लिये भी अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। हमारे यहां पहले से ही पक्की सड़कें बहुत कम थीं। एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील में जाने के लिये अच्छी सड़कें हमारे वहां पर नहीं हैं। हमारे पास इतना पसा नहीं है कि हम इन सड़कों को तैयार कर सकें।

हरिजनों की हालत के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा कि उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां पर जो म्युनिसिपैलिटी के हरिजन हैं उनकी हालत मध्य भारत के हरिजनों से खराब है। उन्होंने कई बार अपनी हालत को ठीक कराने के लिये स्ट्राइक भी किया। इस तरह से तंग आ कर उन लोगों ने अपने कष्टों का इफहार किया। मैं और इक्जीक्यूटिव आफ़ीसर साहब इन्दौर गये और वहां की म्युनिसिपैलिटी में हरिजनों की हालत का अपने यहां के हरिजनों की हालत से मुकाबला किया। तो मालूम हुआ कि हमारे वहां उनके वहां से आधी सुविधायें हैं। करीब दो वर्ष हो गये हैं उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिये अभी तक कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया।

अब तो हमारे यहां चीफ़ कमिश्नर साहब आ गये हैं मगर स्थानीय हालत की जानकारी करन के लिये अभी तक किसी किसम की कोई कमेटी वहां नहीं बनाई गई। चीफ़ कमिश्नर साहब को भी बगैर इस तरह की कमेटी को मुकर्रर किये वहां की हालत का ठीक ठीक पता नहीं चल सकता है। वहां पर अभी तक पुराने जमाने के नौकर काम करते चले आ रहे हैं जो कि बहुत ही रिपेक्शनरी हैं। वह नहीं चाहते कि किसी तरह से भोपाल में तरक्की हो। इस लिये एप्टी सोशियल बातें अभी तक कम नहीं हुई हैं। अभी हाल ही में कुछ दिन हुये कि हमने एक क़ानून पास किया था जिसके जरिये से सेप्टुल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एरिया के अफ़सर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजे जा सकते हैं। अगर यह बात वहां पर इस्तेमाल की जाय तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। वहां के अफ़सरों को दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाय और वहां दूसरी जगह के अफ़सरों को लाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की कार्रवाई करने से वहां पर काफ़ी सुधार हो जायगा।

इस बात का नमूना कि वहां पर काम सही और ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है इस बात से मालूम हो जायगा। भोपाल की म्युनिसिपैलिटी से यह कहा गया था कि रिफ़्यूजीज की बसाने के लिये शहर में एक बाज़ार बनाया जाय। मगर वह बाज़ार शहर से इतनी दूर बनाया गया कि वह बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया और काफ़ी रुपया उसमें नष्ट हो गया। हमारी राय थी कि सब्जी मार्केट के पास उनको बसाया जाय मगर उनको इतनी दूर बसाने से वह लोग खाली बैठे रहते हैं और उनको किसी प्रकार का फ़ायदा नहीं होता है। लेकिन इस तरह से खाली रुपया बाज़ार और दुकानों के बनाने में नष्ट हूँ गया है मेरी

राय यह है कि जो भी वहाँ अफसर भेजा जाय उसको वहाँ के कांग्रेस के आवसियों से वहाँ के बारे में सलाह करनी चाहिये। और इस काम के लिये अगर कोई वहाँ पर कांग्रेस की कमेटी बना दी जाय तो वह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। आजकल इस चीज से फ़ायदा उठाने के लिये जो रिप्रेजेंटरी लोग हैं वह कांग्रेस का रूप रख कर आगे आ गये हैं। वहाँ इसी तरह से एक एस० लाल है जिन्होंने एक मन्दिर बनाया है और उसमें महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति रख कर चीफ़ कमिश्नर को बुला कर उसका उद्घाटन करवाया है। इस तरह के लोग वहाँ पर इस तरह की कार्यवाही करके बेजा फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से जनता को वह लोग कष्ट पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसका तो सिर्फ़ एक ही इलाज हो सकता है कि वहाँ के ज्यादा से ज्यादा अफ़सरों का तबादला कर दिया जाय और जिन हकीमों को मैंने कहा कि वह तीस तीस चालीस चालीस रुपया महीना पाते हैं, उनको मामूली क्लर्क की जगह तब्दील कर दिया जाय। उनकी जगह पर कोई इलाज न हो वह ज्यादा अच्छा है बजाय इसके कि गलत इलाज हो। अब १५० रुपयों में एक नई जगह आयुर्वेदिक वैद्य की कायम हुई है, लेकिन उस जमाने में एक मेडिकल आफ़िसर साहब थे, उन्होंने एक ऐसा आदमी उस जगह पर मुकर्रर कर दिया जो कुछ नहीं जानता था। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपने ऐसे आदमी को मुकर्रर कर दिया तो वह कहने लगे कि मैं खुद हिन्दी नहीं जानता। तो मने पूछा कि आपने उन्हें मुकर्रर क्यों कर दिया? अब बनारस से एक नये मेडिकल आफ़िसर आ गये हैं। लेकिन अगर ऐसे इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स भेजे जायं कि पहले से अच्छे आदमी भेजे जायं और पहले के मुलाज़िम बेन्ज होते जायं तो भोपाल बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Thakur Lal Singh (Bhopal): The Province from which I come has quite recently been taken over by the Centre. I mean Bhopal. We, the people of Bhopal, wanted that when the Nawab's regime there ended and it acceded to the Indian Union it would have been much better if it had been merged with some Province. But, the agreement which our Nawab entered into contained a condition to the effect that it should retain its separate entity for five years. Hence, we are obliged to carry on with just 83 lakhs of rupees which is the amount received by Bhopal. Possibly we would have been able to make better progress if Bhopal had been merged with some other Province.

I shall give details of the money that has just been allocated for education, and also that which is sent out elsewhere:

Grants to Universities	Rs. 27,000/-
Grant to Non-Government Arts College	Rs. 2,000/-
Grant to Non-Government Secondary School	Rs. 6,000/-

Rs. 87,000/- are paid to other universities. Approximately Rs. 80,000/- are spent on Government special schools. These special schools are meant for oriental education. These students can receive education in other schools. Education in Arabic, Persian and Theology only is imparted in these schools. In this way, the expenditure incurred over these schools has an adverse effect on education in other schools. We want that the money spent over these schools should instead be turned over to the other schools where the other education is badly in demand. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and 60 thousand only has been provided for the primary schools budget. The total budget for education, however, is about 16½ lakhs. Had the appointment of amounts under this budget been made properly, a lot of benefit could have accrued to the people in the villages there who are very much in need of primary education.

[Thakur Lalsingh]

Besides, a school is established under the medical department where the *Unani* system of medicine is taught. It is a very small institution and you can guess what might be the ability of the teachers. I understand that not only are funds wasted thereby but also the lives of those who receive education there are ruined. There are 48 *Hakims* there and 48 drug-makers and Rs. 48,200/- and Rs. 17,500/- respectively are spent over them. If we observe carefully these people do not possess enough ability to be able to treat a patient properly. The result is that a lot of our money is wasted for nothing. It would have been better to employ these *Hakims* and drug-makers as clerks as that would have prevented a lot of our money from being wasted and also saved the lives of lots of people from being exposed to hazard.

Also, nothing has been done for the people in the villages. No steps of any kind have yet been taken to develop industries. There are not many pucca roads there. The various *tehsils* are not connected by any good roads. We do not possess enough money to improve these roads.

As for the Harijans I would submit that they are in a wretched plight. The Harijans in the employ of the Municipality there are worse off than those of Madhya Bharat. On a number of occasions they even resorted to strikes with a view to improve their lot. They were obliged to adopt those means to draw attention to their sufferings. I and the executive Officer went to Indore and made a comparative study of the conditions of the Harijans employed by the Municipality there. We found that the amenities enjoyed by them on our side were one-half of those enjoyed by them there. About two years have elapsed since then but no effort has yet been made to ameliorate their lot.

A Chief Commissioner has already been appointed there but no committee has yet been constituted for advising him about the local conditions. The Chief Commissioner will not be in a position to form an exact estimate of the situation there unless a committee of that kind is appointed. People belonging to the old regime are still holding the public offices there. These people are extremely reactionary. They do not want that Bhopal should make any kind of progress. Hence, anti-social activities have not abated yet. Quite recently we passed legislation to the effect that officers employed in Centrally Administered Areas might be transferred from one such area to another. If this expedient is tried there it is likely to have a most salutary effect. Let the officers now serving there be sent to other places and officers from other places imported for service there. I feel this kind of action would improve the situation there considerably.

I will cite just one incident to substantiate my charge that work there is not proceeding on the right and proper lines. The Bhopal Municipality was asked to construct a bazaar for the rehabilitation of the refugees. That bazaar was, however, constructed at such a long distance from the town that it was almost useless and it meant the wastage of considerable funds. My advice was that they should be made to settle down near the Vegetable Market. The result of their settlement at such a long distance is that they remain idle and make no gain of any kind. Lakhs of rupees have, however, been wasted thus in the construction of the bazaar and the shops. In my opinion whichever officer is sent there should consult the local Congressmen about the conditions prevailing there. It would be better if a committee of Congressmen were to be constituted there for that purpose. Even some reactionary people have these days come forward in the guise of Congressmen with a view to exploit the situation. To that category belongs one S. Lal

who has got a temple built where he has installed a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. He got the opening ceremony of this temple performed by the Chief Commissioner. Thus, people of that type are trying to derive undue advantage by resorting to methods of that kind. This is likely to react prejudicially on the interests of the people.

The remedy lies in transferring as many officers as possible. The *Hakims* I have already mentioned, who are paid thirty or forty rupees each should be provided with posts of petty clerks. It is better to go without any treatment rather than undergo a wrong treatment. A new post of Ayurvedic Vaidya has now been created which carries a pay of Rs. 150/-. The then Medical Officer, however, appointed a thoroughly incapable man on that post. When I remonstrated with him on the appointment of such a man he explained that he himself was not conversant with Hindi. A new Medical Officer has now arrived from Banaras. If instructions are issued that better type of people are to be appointed in future while the older employees are changed gradually, Bhopal may still do well.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I have moved my cut motions on the States Ministry as well as the Home Ministry. Regarding the States Ministry, before I elucidate my point I wish to say that I was the first man to congratulate Sardar Patel when he went to Orissa and got the signatures of the *Rajahs* of some twenty-six States to have their administration integrated to the province of Orissa. I then issued a public statement calling Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 'the iron man'. I have always admired the way the States have been integrated and the feudal rule of the *Rajahs* liquidated.

But, since that time various changes have taken place in the set-up. We have States Unions, Centrally Administered groups of States or States merged into provinces. Everywhere the discontent of the people of those States is growing from day to day and there is desperation among them—I should say frustration, not desperation. I speak from personal experience, because I have worked in the States peoples' movement during the most active period from 1937-47. I had myself explained to the people of the States that once the *Rajah's* rule disappeared, they would have all the political rights which the people of the provinces enjoyed. But we find today that there is absolutely no democracy in any of the five hundred and odd States, except perhaps two or three which had democratic institutions even under the Rulers, I mean Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. There is no system of election to the legislatures. There are Ministers in some States like Rajasthan, PEPSU, etc. In some States there are no legislatures at all, while in others the legislatures were elected years ago under some old regulations laid down by the *Rajas*. Those which have merged with the provinces have no representatives of theirs on the Legislatures of the provinces. Some 125 members were nominated to the Bombay, C. P., Orissa and East Punjab Assemblies.

Almost everywhere the administration has deteriorated. You see what is happening in Rajasthan. There have been about five or six firings, mostly in connection with procurement of grains. In one or two cases enquiry committees were appointed by the Rajasthan Government, but their reports are not yet out, although the committees have submitted their reports. Recently a very terrible thing happened in the State of Karauli. In a place called Gurja twenty-three Rajasthan officers, high-ranking officers like S.P., D.S.P. and S.D.O. were killed by villagers. We do not know yet what the real cause of the trouble was, except that some papers have published that there was to be a feast for one thousand people, and these officers had gone there to arrest people. The villagers got the better of the officers, killed some and wounded the

[Shri Sarangdhar Das]

others. Military has been posted there and the latest news that I have received tells me that 12 of the villages round about have been totally destroyed. A similar incident from the side of the police happened two months ago in Vindhya Pradesh, when Government had the idea of dividing that part of the country into two and attaching one part to Uttar Pradesh and the other to Madhya Pradesh. Some people came to know of it and there were demonstrations and firing. Firing seems to have taken place not only in that place, but in other States all over India too. Firing seems to have been a popular pastime of the police officers. For the least exhibition of discontent they have resorted to firing.

Then again, coming to Saurashtra, I would like to know from the Minister of States as to how much reserve money the *Rajas* of the States of Saurashtra had left and what balance there is now. In many places dacoities, thefts and murders are almost everyday occurrences. I have definite information that particularly in Rajasthan these crimes are numerous and on the increase. It is the responsibility of the States Ministry to look into these things; no matter how the Minister may explain here that the States are autonomous units, I am positive that he himself manages these States through his Ministry. They are therefore centrally administered units. His *subedars* and the so-called Ministers or officers sent from here are ruling those areas absolutely autocratically. Whatever opportunities for redressing their grievances the people had in the feudal regime by approaching some officer or *Raja* or the appointed Ministers, are not there nowadays. The grievances of the people,—though they may seem trivial to this hon. House—are real and big for the concerned people. Now they cannot communicate these grievances to anyone and have redress from the officers or Ministers. I am quite definite about it that the refusal to hold elections in the States and the doings of the officer-class and the appointed Ministers are the causes of all this trouble. Therefore I demand that, instead of waiting for the general elections all over India,—we heard from Dr. A. B. Bedkar in reply to a question this morning that he cannot commit himself about a date for the elections, they may be held in one year or two years or after a longer period—it is the right of the people of the States to be given an opportunity to elect their representatives and enjoy the same democratic privileges as the people in the provinces enjoy. So I demand that the States Ministry should arrange immediately to hold elections in all the States whether they are in a Union or have been merged with the provinces. Without that we will never have peace, particularly at the present time when the country is facing a crisis. On account of the trouble with Pakistan, I want to warn the House that unless this election is held and the people are made to feel that their own representatives are in the Legislatures, I do not believe that the five crores of people in the States can be mobilised for anything that the Government may decide to do in the matter of the trouble with Pakistan.

Now I want to say a few words.....

Mr. Speaker: I have given the hon. Member 15 minutes already.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Well, I have not been able to say anything about the Home Ministry. I hope you will give me time when the Demand under Communications comes to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be promised.

श्री शम्भुनाथ शुक्ला: देशी रियासतों के बाबत में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से उनका एकीकरण किया गया वह दरअसल हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में एक नई चीज है। जब हम अंग्रेजी जमाने का हवाला करते हैं और उस समय के राजाओं की बातों का हवाला करते हैं तो उस समय ऐसा मालूम

होता था कि एकीकरण सम्भव न हो सकेगा लेकिन वह हो गया और अगर एकीकरण न होता तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीयता भी एक मजबूत नीव पर न रखी जा सकती। इस सब का श्रेय हमारे उप प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय सरदार पटेल साहब को है।

देशी रियासतों में जहां तक यूनियन्स का सम्बन्ध है मैं कुछ ज्यादा न कहूंगा। सिर्फ सैण्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरियाज यानी जो चीफ कमिश्नरों के प्राविन्स हैं उनकी बाबत मैं कुछ कहूंगा। यों तो व्हाइट पेपर निकल चुका है और उसमें देशी रियासतों के सम्बन्ध में सब बातें साफ तौर से लिखी गई हैं, लेकिन उसके अलावा भी दो तीन बातों की ओर मैं अपने उप प्रधान मन्त्री का ध्यान आकषित करूंगा।

एकीकरण के पहले भी बहुत सी रिएक्शनरी फोर्सें इन रियासतों के अन्दर काम करती थीं और अब भी कुछ दबी हुई काम कर रही हैं। जब कभी उनको मौका मिलता है वह शक्तियां चूकती नहीं। वह कांग्रेस को और राष्ट्रीय सरकार को धक्का देने में ज़रा भी कसर नहीं रखती हैं। मैं यह इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे एक मित्र ने देशी रियासतों में जो गोलियां चलीं उनका जिक्र किया है। और जगहों का तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन विन्ध्य प्रदेश के बाबत मुझे कुछ ज्ञाती जानकारी है। वहां कोई कांग्रेस या कांग्रेस गवर्नमेण्ट की गलती की बजह से गोली नहीं चली। गोली उन लोगों की बजह से चली जो आजकल दिन रात कांग्रेस गवर्नमेण्ट को गालियां देते हैं और दिन रात राष्ट्रीय सरकार को उल्लाड़ने की धुन में लगे रहते हैं। ऐसे लोग जहां भी उनको मौका मिलता है अपना काम करते हैं। उनका तो यह कहना है कि हम देशी रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय सरकार की जड़ को या उसके पैरों को उल्लाड़ देंगे और यह सरकार आपसे आप गिर जायगी। यह उनका दावा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां तक यह दावा सही होगा। बहुत मुमकिन है कि गलत साबित हो लेकिन वह यह दावा करते हैं। हमने माना कि सरकारी मूलाखियों की भी कुछ गलती रही हो, मगर आज जहां कहीं भी गोलियां चली हैं ज्यादातर इन्हीं लोगों की गलती की बजह से चली हैं। अगर आप ध्यान से देखें तो इसमें इन लोगों का कहीं न कहीं हाथ छुपा हुआ मिलेगा। यह लोग छाती ठोक कर हिंसा का प्रचार करते हैं और गोली चलाने की बात ला देते हैं। तो हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना ही होगा। हम भी चाहते हैं कि रियासतों की उन्नति हो। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जिस तरह से आज सैण्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरियाज कायम हैं इसी ढंग से रहें। वहां पर ज़रूर डेमोक्रेटिक सेटअप होना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि धारा सभा होनी चाहिये, मन्त्री होने चाहियें, लेकिन आज सैण्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरिया की क्या हालत है, वहां पर जिन लोगों ने अपनी जड़ जमा रखी है और आज कोई भी वहां पर प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकार कायम होगी, तो उस सरकार के ऊपर कौन बैठे हुये होंगे, उस पर प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग, जमींदार लोग, पूंजीवादी लोग जो अपने पैसे को पानी की तरह बहा कर सरकार पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ और मैं अपने उप प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, वहां पर प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकार ज़रूर कायम की जाय, क्योंकि यह जमाने का तकाजा है और अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो लोग सोचेंगे कि आप उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते हैं। चीफ कमिश्नर प्राविन्स में यह ज़रूर होना चाहिये, लेकिन इसके पहले मैं यह कहूंगा और जोर देकर कहूंगा कि सैण्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रिड एरिया तथा विशेषकर विन्ध्य प्रदेश में से जमींदारी प्रथा को बहुत जल्द खत्म कर दिया जाये। अगर यह प्रथा खत्म हो जायेगी तो आज जो लोग किसानों की और मजदूरों की कमजोरी का नाजायब फायदा उठाकर गवर्नमेण्ट पर अपना कब्जा करना चाहते हैं, वह अपने प्रयत्न में असफल हो जायेंगे। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में जमींदार एक बहुत विशिष्ट चीज है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी ऐसे नहीं होंगे। आज भी आप ५० पी० में जायें, एक जमींदार से कम से कम साठ पसठ परसेण्ट मालगुजारी ली जाती है, यही हालत १०० पी० में है, लेकिन विन्ध्य प्रदेश में जमींदार तो रुपये में से २० और १५ रुपया सरकार को देते हैं और ८५ रुपया उनके घर

(श्री शम्भुनाथ शुक्ला)

जाता है और सरकार को सिर्फ पन्द्रह रुपया ही मिलता है। जब उसको मालूम हुआ कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश मर्ज हो जायेगा, तो उसने सोचा कि अगर यू० पी० में मर्ज होते हैं, तो वहां तो जमींदारी एबोलीशन फंड कायम है, वहां फ़ौरन वह ख़त्म हो जायेंगे, सी० पी० में भी यही हालत है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश का भूगोल ऐसा है कि या तो वह यू० पी० में या सी० पी० में जाये, तो उन्होंने सोचा कि इसका विरोध करना चाहिये और चुनांचे यह जो कुछ विरोध आपने देखा, यह जमींदारों की कृपा है और उनका पैसा है। कोई भी कांग्रेस का आदमी, कोई भी राष्ट्रीय आदमी, जिसने कांग्रेस में पिछले २०, २५ साल में आजादी की लड़ाई में अपना जीवन दिया होगा और कांग्रेस की समझता होगा, किसी शक्त्त ने भी उस लड़ाई में भाग नहीं लिया और न कोई उसमें शामिल हुआ। उसमें शामिल होने वाले दूसरे थे, वे लोग थे, जो राष्ट्रीय सरकार को उल्लाड़ना चाहते थे। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि जमींदारी प्रथा का तो समूल नाश होना चाहिये विन्ध्य प्रदेश में और दूसरी सैण्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रैटिव एरिया में और उसके साथ ही साथ वहां के मालगुजारी क़ानून में भी तरमीम होनी चाहिये, उसमें सुधार होना चाहिये। यह मार्च का महीना है। थोड़े ही दिनों बाद मई के महीने क आखीर में मैं समझता हूं कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में हज़ारों किसान अपनी आराखी से बेदखल कर दिये जायेंगे, उनकी आराखियों पर जमींदार लोग क़ब्ज़ा करेंगे और एक एक खेत को हज़ार हज़ार और पांच पांच सौ रुपये में बेचेंगे। किसानों की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है, वहां का क़ानून ही ऐसा बना हुआ है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश की रक्षा का भार, उसकी उन्नति का भार, उसकी जनता की हिफाज़त का भार उप प्रधान मन्त्री आप पर है और गवर्नमेण्ट आफ इण्डिया पर है; इस लिये आप बहुत जल्दी कोई क़दम इस मामले में उठाइये, ताकि वह वक्त न आने पाये जब कि हज़ारों किसान और मज़दूर वहां से यहां आयेंगे, वे इस लिये नहीं आयेंगे कि आप उनके लिये धारा सभा बनाव्इये, इस लिये नहीं कि आप हमको मिनिस्टर बनाइये, वे इस लिये आयेंगे और वह यह कहेंगे कि हमारी ज़मीन छिन गई है, हम भूख मर रहे हैं, हमारे खाने का आप इन्तज़ाम कीजिये। यह सुधार ख़रू होना चाहिये। रह गई एक और बात, उसकी तरफ़ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश जो कि अब चीफ़ कमिश्नर प्राविन्स हो गया है, वहां हज़ारों मलाज़िम मुलाज़मत से निकाल दिये जायेंगे, क्यों निकाल दिये जायेंगे, मालूम नहीं। लेकिन शोर करने वाले बही लोग हैं, जिनका मैं पहले जिक्र कर चुका हूं, इस लिये आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि मुलाज़िम जहां तक हो सके, वहां तक निकाले न जायें, वह अपनी नौकरियों में रखे जायें, उनकी हटाया न जाये, ताकि वहां पर शान्ति कायम हो। जमींदारी प्रथा को ख़त्म किया जाये, और मालगुजारी क़ानून में तरमीम की जाये, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है और वह समय आयेगा जब हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वहां पर धारा सभा बनेगी और धारा सभा बन कर जो अधिकार कि विधान में एक चीफ़ कमिश्नर प्राविन्स को दिये गये हैं, वह भी हमें प्राप्त होंगे, हम उनका उपयोग कर सकेंगे, यही मेरी आशा है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उप प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय विन्ध्य प्रदेश और आम तौर पर सभी चीफ़ कमिश्नर प्राविन्सेज़ की ओर, उनकी रक्षा की ओर, उनकी उन्नति की ओर और इस बात की ओर कि प्रतिक्रियावादी जो उन रियासतों में घुस कर आनन्द उड़ा रहे हैं, उनको ख़त्म करने का ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri S. N. Shukla (Vindhya Pradesh): I wish to say with regard to the Native States that their integration is a unique event in the history of India. Let us look back to the British period and think of the things which the ruling

princes used to say in those days. Then, it appeared to us that any such integration would be an impossibility; yet it is an accomplished fact now. However, if this integration had not taken place it would not have been possible to base India's national structure on strong foundations. The credit for all this goes to our Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel.

I shall not say much about the States Unions but confine myself mainly to the Centrally Administered Areas, that is, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. The White Paper has, of course, been issued and all facts about the Native States have been clearly set forth therein. I should however, draw the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister to two or three additional matters.

There were some reactionary forces working in these States prior to the integration and they are operating even now although in a suppressed manner. These forces do not fail to act whenever they have an opportunity. They spare no efforts to discredit the Congress and the National Government. I am saying this particularly because one of my friends has just mentioned the firing incidents which have occurred in the Indian States. I do not know about other places but I have some personal knowledge about Vindhya Pradesh. The firing there did not take place as a result of any mistake on the part of the Congress or the Congress Government. The firing took place on account of those people who are now-a-days occupied daily in abusing the Congress Government and are day and night absorbed in efforts to overthrow the National Government. Such people do their job whenever they get the opportunity. They declare they are going to undermine the foundations of the National Government so far as the States are concerned so that it might fall automatically. This is their challenge. I do not know how far this challenge is going to succeed. Very likely they will fail but, then, this is what they profess to do. We concede there might have been some error on the part of officers of the Government but wherever firings have occurred recently it was mainly due to some mischief on the part of these very people. If you observe carefully you will discover the hidden hand of this group in it somewhere. These people blatantly preach violence and this leads up to firings. Thus we will have to take this into account. We too want that the States should make progress. I am not of the view that the Centrally Administered Areas should remain as they are. There must be a democratic set-up there. I concede there should be a legislative assembly, there should be ministers, but, then, what are the

4 P.M. conditions in the Centrally Administered Areas at present? Who are the people who have entrenched themselves there? If a democratic administration is set up who will be the people in office there? The offices there will be held by reactionary people, *samindars* and capitalists who would spend lavishly and indiscriminately in their attempt to seize Governmental power. I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that democratic Governments should be set up there as early as possible because such is the call of the times and if you do not do so people would think you do not want them to make any further progress. This must be done in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces but I must say that before this is done steps must be taken early for the abolition of the *Zamindari* system in the Centrally Administered Areas, more especially in the Vindhya Pradesh. If this system is abolished the people who are today taking undue advantage of the weakness of the *kisans* and the *mazdoors* and wish to seize the reins of Government, would be thwarted in their designs. The *zamindar* in Vindhya Pradesh is a strange phenomenon unlike any other of his kind in the rest of India. Even today if you were to go to U.P. at least sixty to sixty-five per cent. of the revenue is realized from the *zamindar*. Same is the case in C. P. But in Vindhya Pradesh *samindars* pay Rs. 20/- or 15/- in a hundred to the Government. Rupees eighty-five go to them and only Rupees fifteen are received by the Government. When

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the *zamindar* came to learn that Vindhya Pradesh was going to merge in some Province he thought to himself that if it were to merge in U. P. the Zamindari Abolition Fund was there and he was sure to be exterminated very soon and that the conditions in C. P. were also similar. The geographical situation of Vindhya Pradesh is such that it must merge either in U. P. or C.P. Hence, they decided to oppose the merger and thus the agitation which you witnessed was due to *zamindars*. The money was provided by them. No congressman, no nationalist, who might have devoted his life to the struggle for freedom organized by the Congress during the last 20 or 25 years and who understands the Congress, ever joined that agitation or took any part therein. Those who took part in it were different people. They were the people who wish to overthrow the national Government. Hence, I would urge that the *zamindari* system should be completely eradicated in Vindhya Pradesh and the other Centrally Administered Areas. At the same time the land revenue law of those places should also be amended and reformed. It is the month of March and very shortly, that is, towards the end of May, thousands of *kisans* in Vindhya Pradesh will be ejected from their lands. Their lands will be taken possession of by *zamindars* and every single field will be sold for Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-. There is nobody to listen to the grievances of the *kisans*; such is the law of that place. The responsibility for the protection of Vindhya Pradesh, for its progress and for the safety of its people, lies on the shoulders of the Deputy Prime Minister and on the Government of India. Hence, you must take some steps in the matter very early so that the time may never come when thousands of *kisans* and labourers come thronging here. They will not come asking you for the establishment of a legislative assembly for them or to beg you for ministerships. They would come and say, "We have been deprived of our lands, we are starving, kindly provide us with food". Hence, this reform must be done.

There is one thing more to which I wish to draw your attention. Since Vindhya Pradesh has now been made a Chief Commissioner's Province thousands of people there are to be discharged from service, for what reasons I cannot say. The agitators belong only to the section I have already referred to and you should see to it that public servants are not removed from service but are retained on their jobs so that there may be peace. Let the *zamindari* system be abolished and the law relating to land revenue amended. This is all I wish to submit. The time will come, we hope, when a legislative assembly will be established there and we would enjoy all those rights that belong to a Chief Commissioner's Province under the Constitution. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister would devote his attention to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces in general and Vindhya Pradesh in particular, provide for their protection and progress and also ensure the elimination of the reactionary elements entrenched in these States enjoying at their expense.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh: The object of the motion standing in my name is to show that the giving over of Mt. Abu and the Abu *Tehsil* to Bombay has been done as the position of Rajasthan has not been properly appreciated. If there is any point on which all the parties and all shades of opinion are agreed in Rajasthan, it is this question of Sirohi and Abu, and everybody feels that the position of Rajasthan in this regard has not been given due consideration. The question of Sirohi was brought under discussion at the Constituent Assembly also. There the position was that the whole of Sirohi State was to be merged with Bombay; but we are grateful to our venerated leader Sardar Patel that most of Sirohi has been retained for Rajasthan and only Mt. Abu and Abu *Tehsil* have been merged with Bombay.

Sir, it is not because Abu is a beautiful place that we are attaching importance to it. We are advancing our claim for reasons of sentiment. For generations past and from time immemorial, Abu has been part of Sirohi and Sirohi in its turn has been part of Rajasthan; and therefore, for this reason and for many other reasons also, we attach sentimental importance to this place.

In the sixteenth century also, the then Sultans of Gujarat wanted to annex Abu and Sirohi into Gujarat. Actually they had invaded that part, but the people of Rajasthan under Rana Kumbha fought a battle near Palanpore and defeated the Sultan, and after that defeat, the question of Abu and Sirohi being annexed to Gujarat was laid at rest. After the defeat of the Sultan, Rana Kumbha built a fort in Mt. Abu at Achalgarh and there are several *Silalekhs* at various places which go to show that Abu has always been part of Rajasthan.

Some of the papers are mentioning that Abu has been merged with Bombay, with the idea that in future when Gujarat becomes a linguistic province, Abu will serve as a very good summer capital. Sir, our submission with regard to this is that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have got no support from any other quarter. So far as our Ministry is concerned, they are placed in a position from which they are not in a position to help us. They neither have the backing of the official Congress party, nor of the general people, and therefore, the only thing that we can do is to appeal to our leaders and request them to see that justice is done to us.

If Gujarat is ever to be made a province on linguistic basis, there is the predominantly Gujarati-speaking Saurashtra which can very easily be included into a Gujarat Province and they will have our sympathy also even if Bombay too is made a part of Gujarat. In any case, why should we be deprived of Mt. Abu or any part of Sirohi?

We therefore appeal to the Minister of States who is our respected leader to kindly review the position and do justice to us. If however this question is not satisfactorily settled, our fear is that the neighbourly relations between Rajasthan and the future province of Gujarat may for ever be embittered. Therefore I once again appeal that for all these reasons and in view of the fact that Abu has always been part of Rajasthan, the position may kindly be reviewed and justice be done to us.

श्री जाजू : रियासती सचिवालय के इवेंट पत्र को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि रियासती सचिवालय ने जो काम किया है और उसका जो विवरण दिया है वह हमारे शासन के लिये एक ऐसी देन है, जिस के लिये कोई भी शासन, कोई भी राष्ट्र अपने आप को गौरवान्वित अनुभव कर सकेगा। यह बात हम लोग यहां पर कई बार कह चुके हैं। हमारे रियासती सचिवालय ने जिस तरह से हमारे पूज्य नेता सरदार पटेल के नेतृत्व में काम किया है वह इतिहास की एक गौरवपूर्ण तथा महत्वपूर्ण घटना रहेगी। शायद हमें समस्त इतिहास में इस तरह की तुलनात्मक घटना नहीं मिलेगी और न हम देख ही सकेंगे। मगर मझे अफसोस इस बात का होता है कि जो हमारे पहले साथी थे, जो किन्हीं कारणों से अलग हो गए हैं, और आज हमारे साथ नहीं हैं उन लोगों द्वारा इस वक्त कटु आलोचना की गई है वह इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि रियासती सचिवालय ने या हमारे सरदार जी ने, जिन की कृपा से जिन की सहायता से हम लोगों ने सब कुछ प्राप्त किया है, वह उन की ही देन है। अभी मेरे पहले श्री सारंगधर दास जी न भाषण दिया था। गो उन के भाषण से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है लेकिन हम रियासती जनता की ओर से यहां पर आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने बम्बई और दूसरे प्रांतों की धारा समाजों में रियासती नुमाइश्वों के सम्बन्ध में कहा था। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरदार पटेल तथा पण्डित जी की ही कृपा

[श्री जाजू]

नहीं थी कि उन्होंने रियासती नुमाइन्दों को कान्स्टीट्यूएण्ट एसेम्बली (Constituent Assembly) में आने के लिये इस तरह का फारमूला (formula) तैयार कर दिया था जिस से कि हम लोग आज यहां पर मौजूद ह। उन्होंने हम लोगों के लिये इस प्रकार की स्थिति तैयार कर दी थी कि हम सब लोगों को मंजूर थी। तब हमने इस प्रथा का विरोध नहीं किया था। आज हमें यदि प्रान्तों में नुमाइन्दगी स्वीकार नहीं है तो पहिले हम लोगों से यहां हमारे अजनतंत्रवादीक चुनाव के विरोधस्वरूप त्याग पत्र देना चाहिये।

प्रान्तों के हिस्सों के बटवारों के सम्बन्ध में अभी हाल में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं। मैं उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह मेरे पड़ोस के प्रान्त की बात है। परन्तु मैं यह अनुभव करता हूं कि विदेशी साम्राज्यशाही के समाप्त होने के बाद जब समस्त देश एक राष्ट्र है तो विभाजन करने के लिये भी एक ही सिद्धान्त होना चाहिये था। वही सिद्धान्त होना चाहिये कि जनता की शासन करने का अवसर मिले तथा सुविधानुसार वह अपने को सुखी और समृद्धिशाली बना सकें। वह इस बात का अनुभव करें कि वह जो कार्य भी कर रहे हैं वह जनता के हित के लिये कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के सवाल यहां पर उठाना ठीक नहीं है, इससे तो वहां की जनता को और भी कष्ट होगा। मेरा मतलब कहने का यह है कि राजस्थान के लिये सिरोंही विभाजन का सवाल अब यहां पर नहीं उठाना चाहिये। हमारे सरदार जी ने इस बारे में जो कुछ भी फंसला किया है वह जनता के हित को देखते हुये और देश के हित को देखते हुये किया है। मैं राजस्थान वालों से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह सिरोंज को किस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार अपने साथ मिलाना चाहते हैं और रखना चाहते हैं। सिरोंज चारों ओर से मध्य-भारत से घिरा हुआ है तो क्यों नहीं उसे मध्यभारत को देना चाहिये? वह ऐसा कहना चाहते हैं कि हम को उसके इन्च में कुछ दिया जाय। यह तो एक प्रकार से साम्राज्यवादी नीति हो गई है। वह तो एक प्रकार से सौदा करना चाहते हैं। यह इस प्रकार का सौदा हो गया कि, अगर हमारे कुछ गांव आपने ले लिये ह तो उसके बदले में हमको इतने गांव दिये जायं। यदि वहां की जनता यह चाहती है और यह समझती है कि सिरोंज को रखने से उनको सुविधा होती है तो सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये और भौगोलिक स्थिति एवं इतिहास को दृष्टि में रखते हुये सिरोंज का मध्य भारत में जाना मुनासिब मालूम होता है। पर वहां पर तो यह कहा जाता है कि सिरोंज हमारा इस लिये होना चाहिये कि वहां पर अन्न काफ़ी पैदा होता है। उनको तो गर्मियों के लिये माउण्ट आबू (Mount Abu) का पहाड़ी स्थान चाहिये। मगर वह इस बात को नहीं सोचते कि उनके पास इतना बड़ा प्रान्त है जो कि यूनियनों (Unions) में सबसे बड़ा यूनियन है और क्षेत्रफल में भी बड़ा है। राजस्थान यह नीति अपनाना चाहता है कि मीठा मीठा हज़म और कड़वा कड़वा थू। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह अर्थ करना है कि राजस्थान के साथ पाकिस्तान की सीमा लगी हुई है। इतनी बड़ी सीमा की हम किस तरह से रक्षा कर सकेंगे? वहां पर प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग बहुत हैं। वहां पर जागीरदार काफ़ी हैं और वह अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। मुझे इस बात के बहुत से सबूत प्राप्त हुये हैं। मैं रियासती सचिवालय की जागीरदारी इन्क्वायरी कमेटी (Jagirdari Enquiry Committee) का सदस्य था। जोधपुर में इस तरह के प्रदर्शन हम ने बहुत देखे। लोगों ने भी इस के बारे में हम को बहुत सी बातें बतलाईं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हम से यह कहा गया है कि जागीरदार अपने स्वार्थ की रक्षा के लिये किसी भी समय पाकिस्तान वालों से मिल सकते हैं। मैं उन लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह के झगड़ों में न फंसे

और उनको पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में अपन को हर तरह से सुरक्षित रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जितना इलाका उनको मिला है उसको ही संभालने की कोशिश करें। खैर, यह विषय मेरा नहीं है।

अभी तो हमारे पास एकीकरण का बहुत सा काम बाकी है। हम नेरूरियासतों की सेनाओं का एकीकरण कर लिया है। फाइनेन्स (finance) का एकीकरण कर लिया है। मगर मुझे एक दो विषयों पर यहां पर कहना है।

एक चीज यह है कि अभी इन्कम टैक्स (income tax) लगने वाला है, उसके बारे में मुझे निवेदन करना है। जो इन्कम टैक्स लगेगा, जिस का कि निर्णय होने वाला है, वह किस तारीख से लगेगा? क्योंकि यदि आपने पहली अप्रैल सन १९५० ई० से इन्कम टैक्स लगाया और इन्कम टैक्स के प्रोविजन (income tax provision) की डेफीनिशन के अनुसार वह गत वर्ष (previous year) की पहली अप्रैल से लगेगा परन्तु वस्तुस्थिति यह रहेगी कि सब काम अक्टूबर या नवम्बर सन १९४८ से हो आयेंगे। क्योंकि बही खाते वगैरह दिवाली से शुरू होते हैं। रियासती सचिवालय और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब (Finance Minister) से मैं यह जर्ज कसंगा कि वह इस बात पर विचार करेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह कोऑर्डिनेशन (co-ordination) के बारे में है। भिन्न भिन्न रियासती यूनियनों के अन्दर कोऑर्डिनेशन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। ट्रान्स्पोट (Transport) का कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हुआ है। कुछ रियासतों की मोटरें दूसरी रियासत के रेल्वे स्टेशन (Railway station) में नहीं जा सकती हैं। इस से वहां की जनता को भारी कष्ट होता है और व्यापार में भी बहुत दिक्कत होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का कोऑर्डिनेशन इन रियासतों के अन्दर हो जाये जिस से जनता को जो दिक्कतें हैं वह दूर हो जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से और रियासतों या यूनियनों और प्रान्तों में इस तरह का कोऑर्डिनेशन है उसी तरह का इन जगहों में भी हो जाय जिस से वहां की जनता को विशेष कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े।

तीसरी बात मुझे सेण्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस (Central Reserve Police) के बारे में कहनी है। परसों हम ने सेण्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फ़ोर्स की परेड देखी थी, उसको देख कर कौन मनुष्य गौरव का अनुभव नहीं करेगा? मुझे इसके बारे में यह कहना है कि हमारे रियासती सचिवालय की ग्राण्ट (Grant) में किसी प्रकार की कमी न की जाय तथा सेण्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फ़ोर्स को और बढ़ाया जाय। इस बारे में मुझे फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करना है कि वह इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें कि हम अपने यहां इस पुलिस फ़ोर्स को और भी अच्छा बना सकें और जो हमारे देश के लिये एक सानदार चीज हो जाय।

चौथी बात मुझे ला एण्ड आर्डर (law and order) के बारे में कहनी है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनी रहे। जिस तरह से प्रजातन्त्र राज्य में शांति व्यवस्था होती है उसी तरह से हम भी अपने राज्य में चाहते हैं। मेरा मतलब कहने का यह है कि जो अशांति की हवा आजकल चल रही है, जो अशांति का वातावरण चल रहा है उसको हम सुधारें। इसके लिये जैसा कि मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूं हमारे यहां के पुलिस फ़ोर्स (police force) का अच्छे ढंग पर सुधार किया जाय जिस से की शांति व्यवस्था को हम अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित रख सकें।

एक और चीज आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। वह चीज है इस विषय में कि जब हमारे यहां एकीकरण हुआ था तो उस एकीकरण के पहले कुछ रियासतों में उस जगह के राजाओं ने कुछ ऐसे सरकारी

[श्री जाजू]

क चारियों को रखा था जिनकी तनख्वाहों को भी बढ़ा दिया था और चूँकि इस प्रकार के सर्विसेज (services) के टर्म्स (terms) को भी बढ़ा दिया गया है, इस से हम महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी युनियनों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को काफ़ी बक्का पहुँच रहा है और ऐसा हो रहा है जिस से हमारे राष्ट्रनिर्माण के कार्य में बाधा पहुँच रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारा रियासती सचिवालय और हमारे उप प्रधान मन्त्री इसको सोचेंगे और ठीक करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Jajoo (Madhya Bharat): After going through the White Paper published by the Ministry of States about its achievements and work done by it, it becomes clear that these achievements are of such a nature of which any Government or any country could rightly feel highly honoured and proud. We have oft repeated this thing here in this House. The marvellous achievements shown by the Ministry of States under the guidance of our most severed leader Sardar Patel will always go down in the history as the most glorious achievement of this age. Perhaps we may not find a parallel achievement in the whole of the history nor shall we be able to see such deeds in future also. But what pains me most is to hear the pungent criticism that is being made by those of our former friends who have drifted away from us for certain reasons and are not with us these days. But they forget the fact that whatever achievements the Ministry of States has shown and whatever we have gained thereby are due to Sardar Patel only. Just now my hon. friend Shri Sarangdhar Das has delivered his speech. Though I have nothing, whatsoever to do with his speech yet it is a fact that we have come here as representatives of the states' people. In his speech he made a reference about the representatives of the states' people in the Legislatures of Bombay and other provinces. I wish to ask him if this was not due to the kindness of Sardar Patel and Panditji that they had chalked out a formula for the representation of the states' people in the Constituent Assembly, with the result that we are here to-day. They had prepared such background that was acceptable to all of us. Then we had not opposed the procedure and if to-day we do not accept the representation in the Provinces then in the first place we should better resign our seats here as a protest against the unconstitutional procedure adopted in the elections.

A number of useful suggestions have been put forward about division and the integration of the various provinces. I do not like to submit anything in this connection because this matter relates to my neighbouring province. But I do feel that after the end of the foreign domination, when the whole of India has become one nation, then one general principle should have been adopted for the division of the country. The principle ought to have been that the people may have an upper hand and get an opportunity in governing the country, so that they may be able to make themselves happy and prosperous, and they may feel that whatever work they are doing is for the welfare and benefit of the people. It is not proper to raise such issues here. By doing so the people there would be put to added trouble and inconvenience. What I mean to say is that the Rajasthan Government should not raise here the question of the division of the Sirahi State. Whatever decision our Sardar Sahib has given, has been given after fully taking into consideration the interest of the country and the well-being of the people there. I wish to put one question to the Rajasthan representatives. On what grounds do they want to integrate Sironj with Rajasthan? Sironj on all sides is surrounded by Madhya Bharat, then why it should not be merged with Madhya Bharat? They say that they may be given something in exchange. This is just another form of Imperialism. In a way they

wish to strike a bargain. This is just like a bargain that if we take a few of their villages then they may also be given some of ours in exchange. If the people of that place wish and think it to be convenient for them to retain Sironj, then taking this fact as well as the geographical and historical background into consideration, it appears to be just and proper that Sironj should be merged with Madhya Bharat. But there it is alleged that for this reason Sironj should be merged with Rajasthan because it produces sufficient foodgrains. They want to have hill stations like Mount Abu for summer residence. But they do not take this fact into consideration that they have such a big province which is biggest of all the unions and is very big in area as well. The Rajasthan Union wants to adopt that principle that they should have everything pleasant and leave the unpleasant ones. In this connection I have to submit that the boundary of Rajasthan abuts on of Pakistan. How would we be able to protect such a long boundary? The union abounds in reactionary persons. The Union has a number of *Jagirdars* and they do everything according to their own sweet will. I have ample proofs of this with me. I was a member of the Jagirdari Enquiry Committee formed by the Ministry of States. I saw many demonstrations at Jodhpur. The people also told us many things in this respect.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It was given out to us that in order to safeguard their own-self interests these *jagirdars* can, at any time, join hands with Pakistan. I wish to ask them not to entangle themselves in such squabbles but instead of this they should try to protect themselves against Pakistan in face of every odds. Whatever part of land has fallen to their lot they should try to consolidate it. But anyhow this is not my subject.

As yet we have a lot of work in connection with integration at hand. We have integrated the States' forces. We have integrated the finances. But I have to submit a few things about certain matters.

First I have to submit a few things about income-tax which is to be imposed soon. From which date the proposed income-tax would be levied? Because if it is levied from 1st April, 1950 then in the light of the definition of the provision the income-tax will have to be calculated from 1st April of the previous year. But actually the position would be that the assessment would be made from October or November 1948, because accounts are opened on new *bahi khatas* (account books) on Diwali. I would make a request to the hon. the Minister of Finance and the Ministry of the States to take this fact into consideration.

The second thing that I wish to submit is about the co-ordination. No co-ordination has yet been established between the different state unions. There is no co-ordination of transport even. The motor buses of one state cannot go to the railway stations situated in the other states. The result is that the people there are put to a lot of trouble and much difficulty is also caused to the regular flow of trade. I wish that such co-ordination may be established in the states whereby such difficulties and troubles faced by the people there may be removed. In this connection I wish to submit that such co-ordination as is found between the other provinces and state unions should also be established here, so that the people may not have to face certain difficulties and inconveniences.

The third thing that I have to submit relates to the Central Reserve Police Force. The day before yesterday we witnessed the parade of the Central Reserve Police Force. Which of us would not feel proud on seeing that grand parade? In this connection I have to submit that no cuts, whatsoever, should

[Shri Jajoo]

be made in the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of States and the Central Reserve Police Force be further strengthened. In this connection I have to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that he should make such arrangements whereby we may be able to make this police force more efficient, so that it may consequently become a matter of pride for our country.

The fourth thing that I have to submit concerns the maintenance of law and order. We wish that perfect peace and orderliness should reign supreme in our country. We wish to maintain peace and tranquility here in our country also in the same way as it is maintained in a democratic country. What I mean to allude to is that we should try to improve the present unsettled conditions. For this end as I have just said our police force should be reformed so that we may be able to safeguard and maintain peace and tranquility of our country.

In the end I wish to submit one more thing. It relates to the fact that before the integration of States some Ruling Princes of certain States had appointed such persons in States services whose salaries were highly enhanced, and now as the terms of such services have been extended so we feel that the economic condition of our unions is getting a strong set back and thus great impediments are being experienced in the task of our nation building. I hope that Ministry of States and our Deputy Prime Minister would take this into consideration and would try to improve the present state of affairs.

श्री आर० एल० मालवीय : जहां तक स्टेटों के एकीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, भारत में हमारे माननीय नेता और उप प्रधान मन्त्री सरदार पटेल ने वह इतिहास लिखा है जो हमेशा स्वर्णाक्षरों में अंकित रहेगा। उन्हें हमारे एक मित्र ने बिस्मार्क की उपाधि दी है, कई उन्हें महाप्रसिद्ध राजनीतिज्ञ चाणक्य बतलाया करते हैं। मेरे पास तो शब्द नहीं है कि मैं कोई उपाधि दूँ। मैं तो छत्तीसगढ़ की रियासतों के जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, उस क्षेत्र की रियाया की तरफ से, जनता की तरफ से, और अपनी तरफ से उनके चरणों में श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। जो रास्ता उन्होंने उन रियासतों को दिखाया, जो स्वरूप मर्जर का छत्तीसगढ़ की रियासतों से शुरू हुआ उसके लिये हम सदा उनके कृतार्थ हैं और हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि सबसे पहले हम ही ने रियासतों के इतिहास में पहला अध्याय लिखने में अपने सरदार को मदद दी।

म स्टेटों के बारे में कुछ शब्दों में, बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त मर्जर शुरू हुआ था उस वक्त वहाँ की जनता में बहुत उत्साह था। जिस उत्साह से हमने मर्जर का स्वागत किया था उसका एक उदाहरण मैं दे देना चाहता हूँ। जब अफसर लोग हमारे यहाँ चार्ज लेने गये थे उस वक्त उनकी मोटरें फूलों की वर्षा से लद गई थीं और वे यह कहते थे कि हमें इन फूलों की मार से मत मारो। उस वक्त से लेकर अभी तक वहाँ के कार्यकर्ता इसी बात की कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि जिन भावनाओं से यह मर्जर शुरू हुआ था, वे भावनायें कायम रहें और जनता अपनी तरक्की करे। मगर जितनी हमें आशा थी उतनी आशा हमारी पूरी नहीं हुई। मैं इसमें किसी को दोष नहीं देता। जो वातावरण आज है, जिस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी हमारे नेताओं पर है, खास तौर से प्रान्तीय नेताओं पर, उसे देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उनकी तरफ से कोई गल्ती हुई है, या उन्होंने ध्यान देने में कमी की है। परन्तु चूंकि परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हैं कि जिनकी वजह से हमारे प्रान्तीय नेता पूरा पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे सकते, इस किये वहाँ की रियासतों में जो तरक्की होनी चाहिये, और जिसकी हम आशा करते थे, वह नहीं हुई।

मैं दो तीन बातें इस सम्बन्ध में बतलाऊँगा जिन पर थोड़ा ध्यान देने से वहाँ की खासियाँ दूर की जा सकती हैं, और जो थोड़ा सा असन्तोष वहाँ है वह दूर हो सकता है। स्टेटों के मर्जर के वक्त जो

रुपया रियासतों से मिला था उसके बारे में वहां के राजाओं को, यह एग्जिमेण्ट तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि वह रुपया उन्हीं स्टेटों में खर्च किया जायगा। पालियामेण्ट में भी मेरे और मेरे कई मित्रों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जो रुपया उन स्टेटों का है वह उन्हीं स्टेटों की उन्नति में खर्च किया जायगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जायगा, वह खर्च जरूर होगा क्योंकि जो आश्वासन हमारे माननीय सरदार जी ने दिया है उस आश्वासन की अवहेलना हमारे माननीय नेता पण्डित शुक्ल और पण्डित द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र नहीं करेंगे, परन्तु बिचार इस बात का है कि वह इस वक्त पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जिस प्रकार प्रान्तों में किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है और जिनके किये तकावियों के रूप में उनकी तरक्की के लिये सहायता दी जाती है, उस प्रकार से हमारे यहां के किसानों को अभी नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि हमारे प्रान्तीय नेता जरा सा इस तरफ ध्यान दें तो यह दिक्कत जिसकी वजह से ज्यादा असन्तोष वहां के किसानों में है जो कि बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में हैं बहुत जल्द दूर हो सकती हैं।

दूसरी बात जिसकी तरफ में माननीय सरदार जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं वह है वहां की सर्विसेज के बारे में। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है वहां तक कई ऐसी स्टेटें थीं जिनकी सर्विसेज में काफी योग्य व्यक्ति थे जो ऊंचे पदों पर थे कई मिनिस्टर के दर्जों पर थे और कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज आदि थे। मर्जर के बाद जब उनको प्रान्तीय सरकार ने नौकरी में लिया उस वक्त बहुतों का दर्जा घट गया। दर्जा घटने के साथ साथ उनकी तनखाहें भी घट गईं। उसके साथ उनके जो प्रिविलेजेंज थे लीब अलाउन्स वगैरा में वह प्रिविलेजेंज भी आज उन्हें नहीं मिल रहे हैं। शुरू से ही छत्तीसगढ़ के रियासती कार्यकर्ताओं ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है और थोड़ी हद तक उनकी सुनाई भी हुई है। लेकिन जो हुआ है वह काफी नहीं है जिसकी वजह से वहां के सिविल सर्वेण्ट्स में, पुलिस और एक्जीक्यूटिव में बहुत असन्तोष है। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक और बात में कहूंगा और उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने के बाद अपनी जगह ले लूंगा। वह है वहां की रियासतों की तरफ से वहां की कैबिनेट में एक सलाहकार या किसी एक मिनिस्टर की जरूरत कि जिससे वहां के बारे में हमारे माननीय शुक्ल जी और मिश्र जी को रोजमर्रा के शासन में सहायता मिले, वहां की परिस्थितियों के बारे में पूरा पूरा ज्ञान हो और वहां की परिस्थिति को समझ कर वह उसके माफिक सुधार कर सकें। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना कहूंगा कि कुछ ऐसी बदकिस्मती है सी० पी० की कि वहां तीन प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस हैं। महाकोशल, नागपुर और बरार। और इसी तरह से कुछ मिनिस्ट्री का भी बटवारा है। मैं तो अपने माननीय पण्डित शुक्ल और द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र की तारीफ करता हूं कि इस तरह की फिर्तबाजी के होते हुये भी किस कदर वहां का शासन सम्भाल रक्खा है। मेरा खयाल है कि जैसी मिनिस्ट्री सी० पी० की फंक्शन कर रही है, वैसी हिन्दुस्तान के किसी दूसरे हिस्से में बहुत कम है। मैं यह सोच रहा हूं कि स्टेटों में जो गड़बड़ी है वह उनकी गल्ती नहीं है। कमी इस बात की है कि उनके पास ऐसे सलाहकार नहीं हैं जो उन स्टेटों के बारे में रोजमर्रा की बातें उनको बता सकें और उन पर विचार हो सके। मैं मिनिस्टर के बारे में कोई ज्यादा जोर नहीं देता मगर यह जरूरी है कि कोई न कोई ऐसा इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये। रियासतों की २८ लाख प्रजा है और उसकी तरफ से ऐसा आदमी उनके पास होना चाहिये जो रोजमर्रा की दिक्कतों के बारे में उनकी समझाता रहे और सलाह देता रहे जिससे उन्हें सहूलियत हो।

[Shri R. L. Malviya]

इतना कहने के बाद मैं इस मर्जर के कार्य के लिये और रियासतों के एकीकरण के लिये अपने माननीय सरदार जी को फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ ।

(*English translation of the above speech.*)

Shri R. L. Malviya (Uttar Pradesh): So far as the integration of the States is concerned our revered leader and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, has made history which will ever be inscribed in letters of gold. One of my friends has compared him with Bismarck and some have aligned him with the reputed statesman, Chanakya. I have no words for a suitable title for him but, on behalf of the Chhattisgarh States from where I come, on behalf of the people of my constituency and on my own behalf, I respectfully offer him our homage. We shall ever be grateful to him for the path shown by him to the States and for the merger process which commenced with the States of Chhattisgarh and it fills us with pride to think that we were the first to help our Sardar in writing the opening chapter to the history of the States.

At the time the merger took place there was great enthusiasm among the people. I should like to give an example of the enthusiasm with which we hailed the merger. The cars of the officers who came to take over charge were showered with flowers so much so that they complained they were being smothered. Ever since the workers there have been making endeavours to see that the sentiments which attended the inauguration of the merger should subsist and the people should make progress. But our hopes have not been realized. I do not blame anybody for it. In view of the atmosphere prevailing today and the responsibilities resting on our leaders, especially those in the Provinces, it cannot be said that there has been any error on their part or that they have relaxed their efforts. Since, however, the circumstances are such that our provincial leaders cannot devote enough attention, these States have not been able to make as much progress as they should have done or as was expected by us.

In this connection I shall offer a few suggestions which, if acted upon, might help make up deficiencies and relieve whatever discontent prevails there. An assurance—it may not be termed an agreement—was given to the rulers in regard to the money that was received from the States at the time of the merger that it was to be spent on those very States. In the Parliament too in reply to questions asked by me and some other friends an assurance was held out that the money which belonged to those States was to be utilized for their own advancement. I do not say that that money will not be so utilized. It is bound to be so utilized because the assurance given by our revered Sardarji is not likely to be set at naught by our respected leaders, Pandit Shukla and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra. The fact stands, however, that it is not being fulfilled, with the result that the *kisans* on our side are not receiving any financial aid in the form of *taccavia*, etc., for their uplift such as is being made available to the *kisans* in the Provinces. If our provincial leaders were to devote some ~~little~~ attention to that problem the grievance, which is causing a lot of discontent among the very large number of *kisans* there, can be redressed.

Secondly, I wish to draw the attention of the venerable Sardarji to the services there. So far as I think several of these States had a fair number of able persons who occupied high posts. Some of them were ministers and others district magistrates and district judges. When they were taken into employment by the provincial government, after the merger, most of them were reduced in rank. Along with the reduction in rank there was also reduction in their pay. Besides, they are also not having the same privileges in regard to leave

and allowances as were enjoyed by them before. At the very outset the State officials of Chhattisgarh made a representation in that behalf to the provincial government and their grievances have been redressed to some extent. But what has been done is not enough, so that there is a lot of discontent there among the civil servants, the police and the executive. The matter calls for attention.

There is just one thing more to which I shall draw your attention and then close. It is necessary that there should be some adviser or minister to represent these States on the provincial cabinet who might be of help to our revered Shuklaji and Mishraji in their day-to-day administration. They would thereby be able to secure full information about the conditions prevailing there and to make improvements accordingly. In this connection, I would say that it is due to the bad luck of the Madhya Pradesh that there are three provincial Congress Committees there, *vis.*, Mahakoshal, Nagpur and Berar and the allocations of office in the ministry are also on some similar lines. I am full of admiration for the revered Pandit Shukla and Shri Dwarka Prasad Mishra for the way in which they are controlling the administration there in spite of the existence of all these factions. I am of the view that no other ministry in India is functioning so smoothly as that of the Madhya Pradesh. I am inclined to think that the disorder in some of the States is not due to any error on their part. The difficulty is that they lack advisers who might inform them about the day-to-day happenings in these states and thereby make solutions easier. I should not insist upon the appointment of a Minister but it is imperative that some such arrangement should be made. The people in these states number 28 lakhs and there must be some such person available to the Ministry as might represent them and inform the Ministry about the daily vicissitudes of their life and offer his advice in that behalf for their convenience.

With this I once again offer my congratulations to my venerable Sardar for the work of merger and integration of the States.

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): I have to answer for the two departments that are in my charge. In order that hon. Members may have full information, a review of the work of these two departments has been circulated in the papers which are generally known as White Papers or Summary of the work done.

So far as the Home Department is concerned, hon. Members are aware that the primary responsibility of the Home Department is with regard to the Centrally Administered Areas. The States are primarily or largely responsible for law and order in the States. As far as it is possible to look after the whole country in this respect, we have been doing our best to influence the States by moral pressure as well as by some kind of intimate contact which I have got with all the States Ministers and leaders over a long time of comradeship. I am glad to say that, on the whole, in a very difficult period of time that we are passing through, the States with a very depleted service have been doing their best and have been largely successful, in spite of the addition of large areas which are called merged areas, which had never had any democratic instinct or, I should say, which had all along had the contrary training.

So far as the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned, we have two or three important originally Centrally Administered Areas apart from the Centrally Administered Areas recently formed from the States. One is Delhi, the second is Ajmer and the third is Coorg. We have the Andamans, a distant island, which hardly has any problem from the point of view of law and order. In the first place, I wish to congratulate our friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, whose

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tenacity in the advocacy of constitutional changes or reforms in Delhi is admirable, as all hon. Members are aware. He tries to link up sometimes Ajmer with Delhi. But, my hon. friend from Ajmer is always full of envy so far as Delhi is concerned. This is because Delhi is the Capital and there are 400 Members who are eager to look after Delhi and nobody to look after Ajmer. So far as I am concerned, I make no distinction between Ajmer and Delhi. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta thinks that we have neglected Delhi. If we are to sit here day and night and do our work, is it ever possible that Parliament can afford to neglect the place where they have to sit? It is impossible. But, we have to see what we can do to make the changes consistent with the changes that have taken place in the country as a whole. We have also to see that any changes that we may make may not create complications and we may not have to change any Constitution that we may make now immediately after the Constitution is introduced. The present Constitution of Delhi is old. The capital city is governed as an old institution, which has got to be changed. We have sympathy, all have sympathy and it is easy to persuade Members of Parliament to have sympathy for Delhi, because you have always got to do something or the other through the members of the Delhi Constituency; particularly Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, because all functions, receptions and everything that you have got to arrange must originate from him. So, we always have sympathy for him. But, unfortunately, Delhi has considerably changed on account of the catastrophic changes that took place two or three years ago by the partition of Punjab. Today, Delhi is not the old Delhi, in spite of the name Old Delhi standing up to now. If you go into Old Delhi, you see footpaths; you see the roads; you see slums; you see industrial concerns; you see bazaars. Delhi is a perfect democracy where men, animals, dogs, cats, can all walk together on the roads. They adjust themselves without any police, without any quarrel. Such a democracy is hard to find: Yet, Delhi is a place where the people who want to come to Parliament will have to take into account the large number of people who have come into Delhi. They are not original residents of Delhi. They have outnumbered the original residents and therefore their exploiters are different people who occasionally force our police to have recourse to lathi charges, firing which are very unpleasant tasks. They have to be shifted from one place to another; but they do not want to go. In spite of the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation asking us to remove these people, they approach some Members of Parliament and the poor Chief Commissioner has hardly any time to carry on his normal work. It is a very difficult place. I may tell you honestly that I would like to have the burden of Delhi transferred, if it could be done immediately, and more particularly to the shoulders of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta. But, it is not so easy. We have not taken this decision very lightly. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta says that we are breaking our promises and that we are not keeping our promises. That is not true. The hon. Prime Minister in his statement also showed how he was not breaking his promise. Sometimes when you go to a public meeting in Delhi, your expressions give greater hopes than the words convey and those who want to take advantage of those sentences put an interpretation favourable to themselves. Therefore you must find out the substance or the substratum of truth from those speeches. You must not charge the Government with making any promises which they are not keeping subsequently. It is not so. (*Interruption*). I have only half an hour to finish my speech. I might tell Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta that the whole House has sympathy for him but he must have sympathy for the House.

Take the case of the U.S.A. and its capital. How did it happen? Take the case of Canberra in Australia. How does its capital function? Or take London and see how it functions. You want me to introduce a democratic set-up with

all the elaborate paraphernalia of a Governor, a ministry, an Assembly and other things. In a small place like Delhi, which is the capital of the country, it is not easy to do it.

Let us take New Delhi. The total population of New Delhi is three lakhs, out of which 65 per cent. are officials and 35 per cent. non-officials. As regards the area owned by Government the Deputy Commissioner is not in a position to state anything but he has given me the following figures, in respect of property owned by Government and property owned by private individuals. Government property is 73.4 per cent. which is probably owned by my hon. colleague Mr. Gadgil and private property is 26 per cent. So it is not an easy thing to have a set-up of the same type as there is in all the States. We cannot introduce a constitution which in a few years' time you will have to change. Therefore we have entrusted the drafting of the Constitution to the Law Ministry. They are drafting a constitution. You can influence them, you can coax them, you can caress them or influence them in any way. The Bill will come here and all the Members here will scrutinise it. Then you will have your opportunity. As far as I am concerned as I have already told you I have sympathy for you but you must have sympathy for me also. Sympathy should be reciprocal. That is as far as the constitution of Delhi is concerned.

Now as regards Ajmer, it is a very difficult proposition. It is a very tiny place and it was created as a signal post for the Resident to look after the whole of Rajasthan and Saurashtra, which contain the largest number of States. There is in that small place a Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. Soon after we came into power we introduced an Advisory Committee in Ajmer as well as in Delhi. When you see that your neighbour's house is a palace you are not satisfied with your small hut and naturally there is a desire to say "As in all other States where there are Ministries, we have the right to take the administration into our hands. We are mere advisers and our advice is not taken into account. Therefore this is no good." I agree. Perhaps if we were in my hon. friend's place we would have felt the same thing. But after all we have to see whether a democratic set-up can function in Ajmer. It is a small place. Can it bear its own expenses? Can it be a viable unit? What is its population and area? These are things which we have to consider. If the Finance Minister is liberal enough to make provision for small Provinces and can give us money, perhaps we can make such an experiment in some places. But I have also my sympathy for the Finance Minister, because no member of the Government has to face as much criticism or pay the penalty that he has been paying of sitting in the House day after day during the Budget discussion.

Another question which concerns Ajmer is this. Can we really keep Ajmer as it is or merge it in an adjoining area? That is also a big question. If we have to merge it, it can only be merged in Rajasthan. Our policy up to now is not to merge the free areas into the State areas. We merged States into the free units but not free units into States. We can make an exception in the case of Ajmer, because it is a small area. But we must see that Rajasthan by itself is stable so as to allow it to take the burden of Ajmer or for Ajmer to take the burden of the whole of Rajasthan.

Our friend Mr. Sarangdhar Das quoted an instance of a village near Karauli, where about 25 policemen including the District Officer and Superior Police Officers were hacked to pieces recently without any of them firing a single shot. All these people were killed only a fortnight ago. You may take it that many such instances used to occur in Rajasthan in the past, which nobody in the world knew. It is democracy that brings them to light and people who live in Rajasthan or have experience of Rajasthan know what it is. Rajasthan is

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not the only case but there are several States of that type. I will deal with it when I come to the question of the States. But so far as Ajmer is concerned I wish to assure my friend that these Centrally Administered areas are always weighing on our mind and we have been constantly considering what we should do to help them. Therefore the suggestions that he has made will be carefully examined. He wants that the Chief Commissioner should give due weight to the advice that may be given by the Advisory Committee. Naturally it is a normal expectation and we shall see what can be done about it. But the final solution of the matter is entirely different and for that we must have a little patience till bigger problems are solved and settled.

You know how many and what serious problems are facing our country today, which demand priority in consideration and immediate solution. They are very complex, not easily soluble and when it comes to solving those problems, that may probably involve us in bigger problems. Therefore you must have patience with us.

You are sitting here but day before yesterday in Delhi itself a procession was started and a meeting was held. One of my colleagues asked me why I allowed a meeting to be held. If I do not allow a meeting to be held, probably Mr. Kamath would move an adjournment motion the next day.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Not for that. I can assure you: I will give you a guarantee.

Sardar Patel: What about civil liberties? Many will ask the question. So I cannot order the Chief Commissioner not to give permission to hold a meeting. There is Section 144 in force in Delhi and yet out of 809 applications for permission to hold meetings only eight or nine were refused. Permission is given almost as a rule, except in the case of our Red friends who sometimes want to create trouble. We ask them not to do so here but go outside, because Delhi is a capital city.

Immediately after the meeting in Delhi a procession started with people shouting "*Khun ka badla khun*". There are irresponsible people who start these processions. Immediately they made an attack in a locality with such violence that there were three or four deaths and 19 people were injured. You have to go up at night at any time and see what happens. That is Delhi. It is not easy. If you have a democratic set-up the burden on you will be much heavier and the forces that are raising their heads will not be easily controllable. We have just organized our police. You know that fifty or fifty-five per cent. of the officers who held key posts suddenly left, because we wanted them to go. And it was those officers whose strength was fifty per cent. who, by their colour, by their superiority of race, by their imperial set-up, used to command a sort of awe, which has suddenly disappeared. Thanks it has disappeared. But in that place what do we have as a substitute? Every man that wants anything has simply to attack Government! If a popular Government does not command respect and a foreign Government that used to command fear and awe has gone, what is the substitute? Think about it. Either you must have anarchy or you must have order. If you want order, then, as I have been appealing to the police to try and secure the affection of the people, it is also for the people to change their attitude towards the police and think 'this is our police'. Unless we do that there is no other way, particularly at a time when we are in a very difficult situation. So, in keeping law and order in a huge country with different kinds of people who have not adjusted themselves to changing conditions we have to be very careful.

You talk of abolition of *Jagirdaris*. You have seen in U. P. where the Zamindari Abolition Act is being passed, what difficulties they are facing there. But in regard to abolition of *jagirdari* in areas like Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, is it a joke? Is it a simple thing, do you think? Do you want a simultaneous revolt everywhere, or do you want to handle things as we handled the Princes? We got what we wanted in the States without firing a single shot or creating a single enemy. Today we can claim that if any emergency arises it is the Princes who will support us, who will stake everything for us. I want also to assure you that *jagirdars* are not our enemies. They are pillars of the State if you handle them properly. That is my ambition and I want your help in that. I do not want to say anything further about the Centrally Administered Areas, because the other areas are small, they do not give any trouble. But their set-up has to be considered differently.

My friend Sardar Hukam Singh has been always taking interest in the displaced persons, in regard to their employment. I have all my sympathy for them. But we have done our best, consistent with the keeping up of a standard of efficiency in the Service. If we go further than that, then the inefficiency and corruption that will set in in the service will recoil on the people who have come here after partition, and on all of us, and on the service itself. I know it is very difficult for people who have lost everything. We may sympathise with them. We may try to help them. But to keep them in Service requires a certain amount of watchfulness, training and many other things which we cannot avoid. All the officers that opted for India, for whom we are responsible, have all been employed. But for those who could not be employed here, for whom we are not so responsible as for the other category, we have provided other avenues and through those organisations we are taking them. Even for the displaced lawyers we opened a training class, a hundred of them were trained, we have opened a cadre for them, we have employed them, we are doing all that is possible. But sympathy should not go to such an extent that ultimately they themselves would lose the sympathy of the public, because the work that they would do would not be commensurate with the office they would hold and the emoluments they would get, and the standard of efficiency would not be kept. If there are any instances where any deserving case requires to be considered, you can always come to me, you can always write to me, and we can consider those cases.

My hon. friend, Mr. Kunzru, has raised the question of Home Guards in U.P. I do not know, but some of the U.P. Members here came to me and said "we must be allowed to speak". That is not my concern, that is not my power also. But they are dissatisfied with his comments. I think they can answer him better than I can do, because it is more a provincial subject and it is not within my province. But I can only say this that these Home Guards and the *Raksha Dal* volunteers that are trained are not given arms. They are not armed. They are given arms only for the purpose of training and then they are taken away. They are a useful supplement in these days of difficulties when we have not got enough police forces. Look now to what is happening in certain districts in U.P. They find difficulty. Then it was asked "why is it that in two Provinces, that is, Bombay and U.P., their number is large?" Obviously, their number is large because U.P. is perhaps one-third of India or a very big Province and their enthusiasm for this work is supposed to be very great. They have always wanted their young men to be trained for the army and to give them training, discipline and everything. As regards Bombay, I may tell you that these Home Guards have done very very useful service and the Bombay Government is full of praise for them. The Bombay public also have a great appreciation for their work. As regards these Home Guards being

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used for the purpose of collecting money for the Zamindari Abolition Fund, I have no knowledge. It is for the U.P. Government to answer. I cannot say anything. But I do not think people in these days tolerate such things. If the tenants do not want to pay, there are the Socialists to preach "do not pay" and there is our friend over here who will never allow anybody to pay. It is not possible to believe that these Home Guards would coerce the tenants to pay the money against their will. But I hope that my hon. friend will be satisfied by making enquiries from the U.P. Government, and I myself will make an enquiry and inform him of the result of my enquiry. We do not want to do anything, through our own Government, so that the volunteers or guards that we create for the protection of the people could be used for the purpose of coercion.

Now, having finished with the Home Ministry, I will deal with the States Ministry. The main criticism was raised by Mr. Sarangdhar Das. He has referred to his first statement made when I went to Orissa and started the integration of the States. Naturally, he was pleased because Orissa was a tiny Province and it became a bigger Province; and as he or some other Member said, it was a dream which they had not dreamt for a long time, and it came about suddenly. But a puzzle is no longer a puzzle when it is solved. So, when the thing is done it has no value. He issued a statement at first. He had been a member of the Congress for a long time—his love for the Congress also has suddenly disappeared. He talks of firing in many States. Perhaps he has not ever visited Calcutta. If he stays a couple of days or a week in Calcutta perhaps he would not even have a wink of sleep. He is frightened by stories of firing. Where does he hear firing in the States? I do not know.

He talks of Vindhya Pradesh. Our friend from Vindhya Pradesh has given him the reply that *they* are largely responsible for this kind of firing because they unnecessarily create trouble. This Vindhya Pradesh was constituted into a Chief Commissioner's Province on the 1st of January, and there was a firing on the 2nd, on the next day. They linked it up with merger. We have always said that we do not want to force merger unless the adjoining States are willing. But it must be remembered that Vindhya Pradesh cannot stand by itself. It is an area of thirty lakhs of people, with several minor States which have been lumped together. He forgets that we first constituted a Ministry there from among the Congress people and others. Some of the members of the Ministry are under prosecution. The main point which the Socialists and Mr. Sarangdhar Das who belongs to that Party raise, is this: why are these people not elected? The States are merged, but why are those people not elected? Well, who is to elect them, Mr. Sarangdhar Das? It there any electorate? How are we to elect them? That he has not suggested; no Socialist has answered that question. So, who is going to elect them? As soon as the electoral rolls are ready, it is not our function to keep this burden with us. I am not a foreigner; my Government is not interested in keeping a setup which is a burden to it. Why should it be so? We want to establish democracy everywhere. If these States are merged in Orissa and if there are no electorate in these States, how can I blame the Orissa Government that they simply nominate these people and do not elect them? If they nominate them, is it their desire that I should bring the Rulers back?

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I say that in Orissa electoral rolls were being prepared in 1949?

Sardar Patel: Oh, yes. They are being prepared but they are not ready.

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Shri Sarangdhar Das: They were being prepared according to the 1935 Act.

Sardar Patel: That is quite true, perhaps you know it better. But I have not seen any electoral rolls in the States. In the small States in Orissa there were no electoral rolls; even now there is none—they are being prepared. In Vindhya Pradesh they are being prepared, in P.E.P.S.U. also they are being prepared. In P.E.P.S.U. also we set up a Ministry. We had to change it and set up another. What can we do? So, if there is no co-operation from that area we cannot do anything. But wherever there is an electorate a Ministry is functioning. Take Saurashtra. What do you find there? He asked me a question: what was the balance which the States had left? Fifteen crores. What do you want to do with that? That amount is intact. Why do you suspect those Ministers? That amount is to be spent for the development of that area. So also, in the case of all balances that have been taken over from the States it has been guaranteed that they will be spent in those States and we will see that those amounts are spent for the development of those areas. We are not spending those amounts for suppressing the agitation that has been set up. You need not be afraid of that. What you suggest is an impossible thing, and you do not suggest an alternative. If I remove these nominated members today at your suggestion, who will fill the gap? Shall I leave these areas unrepresented? But are not the State representatives, who have been nominated, here in the Parliament itself? Because there was no other alternative we, with the sanction of the Constituent Assembly, framed certain rules and got the nomination. When the nomination is made we consult all the local elements; it is possible that we cannot please all, but usually with the general approval of the people we make these nominations. So, there is nothing for you to complain.

Then, so far as the States are concerned, you will see that we started with integration and in a short period we finished it. If the integration had not been finished, you do not know what would have happened. There were two parts to this integration: one was merger and the other was the joining into unions of smaller States. After that was done, we started with an enquiry for financial integration. On the one side that financial integration enquiry was going on, on the other side we lent officers, in spite of paucity of men, to these areas to form districts and tehsils and the services. There is no service there on which we can rely. They are good people there but they were not trained for a democratic setup. Their pay was very small; in some places the pay was twenty or twentyfive rupees for the lower people. You cannot do anything with these people. You talk of the inefficiency of the police in the States. In the States there were practically no police. In many of the States the Princes, with their old military group used to manage the things. There are no *tehsildars*, there are no village *patwaris*, there is no *tehsil*, there is no district—all this has to be formed. It is being formed. We have simultaneously to prepare electoral rolls. At the same time we are taking up the integration of the army in all the States and the Centre is taking it over. We are leaving nothing undone to bring these areas on level with the old Provinces. But it is not easy. After all, in spite of all these formalities being done, it is the people there who will have to be fit to take the responsibility. If they quarrel, it will not be my fault. I shall try my best to bring them together, to make them fit to bear the burden, but if you go on continuously making propoganda that the Congress is gone, that it is not fit, that this Government is bad and that Government is bad, then you are one in a four hundred. What can I do?

Shri Biswanath Das (Orissa): May I enquire whether Government are aware of the fact that the so-called nominated members when addressing

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meetings in Orissa States draw an audience of thousands while when my friend Mr. Sarangdhar Das addresses meetings the audience never exceeds two digits?

Sardar Patel: They are all here in this Parliament and they are of a representative character. I know that the nominations that have been made are from people who claim to be representatives. I think I have taken a little more time. I am glad that generally you have supported and accepted the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Cut Motions to vote. Does Mr. Sarangdhar Das wish to press his Cut Motion No. 53?

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next one is by Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg leave to withdraw my Cut Motion.
The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh: I do not want to withdraw my Cut Motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the other Cut Motion by Shri Sarangdhar Das. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of States' be reduced by Rs. 100."
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Cabinet'."
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Police'."
The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Census'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Delhi'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ajmer'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Kutch'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Bhopal'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Manipur'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Tripura'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up demands in respect of Ministry of Communications.

DEMAND NO. 8—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,08,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 22—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 45—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 55—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Overseas Communication Service'."

DEMAND NO. 57—TELEPHONE FACTORY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Telephone Factory'."

DEMAND NO. 58—AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 97—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 22—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

General Policy.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut Motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."

लाला अचिन्तराम: इस समय कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब (Hon. Minister of Communications) का विषय आपके सामने पेश है और मुझे चन्द एक बातें इसके विषय में कहनी हैं। मैं पहले अर्ज कर दूँ कि मुझे इस महकमे के साथ तकरीबन दो साल से वास्ता पड़ रहा है। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब (Deputy Minister) तो बाद में मुकर्रर हुये हैं, पहले मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ मेरा वास्ता पड़ता था। मेरा सम्बन्ध खास तौर से पोस्टमैनों (Postmen) के साथ है। उनकी जो यूनियन (Union) है उसके साथ मेरा सम्बन्ध है और इस वास्ते मेरा वास्ता पड़ता रहा, और दूसरे मामलात की बजह से भी। जिस तरह से मिनिस्टर साहब, या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब या पोस्ट आफिसेज के डाइरेक्टर जनरल (Director General of Post Offices) इस महकमे को चलाते रहे हैं उसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारकबाद जरूर दूँगा। वह इसके मुस्तहक हूँ और मैं दिल से कहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से वह इस महकमे को चला रहे हैं उससे मेरे दिल को खुशी है। लेकिन यह मौका ऐसा है जब कि हम अपना स्टॉक टेकिंग (Stock Taking) करते हैं, अपनी अच्छी और बुरी बातों को देखते हैं। और यह देखते हैं कि अच्छी बातें कौनसी हैं और बुरी कौनसी है। मैं इस वास्ते इन बातों का खिन्न नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं कुछ बुरा कहना चाहता हूँ बल्कि इस वास्ते कि हम अपना काम और अच्छा कर सकें। मसलन एक बात यह है कि जब पहले पहल मुझे इस महकमे से वास्ता पड़ा तो उस वक्त मंहगाई दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही थी। तो उस वक्त पोस्टमैनों की यह मांग थी कि उनको मंहगाई दी जाय। मसलन सन् ४६ में जो स्ट्राइक (Strike) हुई थी, तो वह स्ट्राइक के दिनों की अपनी तनख्वाह का पसा मांगते थे कि हमें पसा मिले हम भखों मर रहे हैं, तो उस समय मुझ मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में हाजिर होना पड़ा और

[लाला अचिन्तराम]

मैंने उनसे दरखास्त की कि आप उनकी स्ट्राइक के दिनों की तनखाह दें। मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि हड़ताल करना बुरी चीज है और उन दिनों का पैसा देना असूलन गलत है और हम उन दिनों की कसे तनखाह दें। उन्होंने यह चीज बहुत ताकत से कही, मगर मने उनकी बहुत बक्रालत की और कहा कि यह बेचारे मरीब आदमी हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैंने यह भी समझा कि वजीर साहब भी बात बाकूल कर रह है और उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि तनखाह के लिये जोर मत दीजिये। उसके बाद मंहगाई बढ़ती गई और इधर हमारे श्री जयप्रकाशनारायण आल इण्डिया पोस्टमैन यूनियन (All India Postmen Union) के प्रेसिडेण्ट (President) बन गये, पोस्टमैनों के मतालबात पूरे नहीं हुये, और दिन पर दिन कीमते बढ़ रही थीं। पैसा उनको नहीं मिलता था। उनकी स्वाहिसा थी कि उनको पैसा मिले। इस वास्ते जयप्रकाश जी ने एलान कर दिया कि अगर पोस्टमैनों की मांगें फलां तारीख तक मंजूर न हुई तो लाचार होकर हड़ताल की धरण लेनी पड़ेगी, और चुनांचें यह हड़ताल की हवा सारे देश में फैल गई। उस वक्त गवर्नमेण्ट के सामने पोस्टमैनों के मतालबात रखे गये। और मतालबात में यह भी एक मतालबा था कि हड़ताल के दिनों का पैसा हम मिले। और यह एक बड़ी चीज बन गई। चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब की पोस्टमैनों के साथ विली हमदर्दी थी, इस वास्ते दस रुपया मंहगाई एलाउन्स (allowance) उनको दे दिया गया और स्ट्राइक एवर्ट (strike avert) हो गई, किसी न दबाव से यह मंहगाई भत्ता उनको नहीं दिया, बल्कि सरकार उनको देना चाहती थी और इस लिये दस रुपया मंहगाई का भत्ता पोस्टमैनों को दिया गया। जब स्ट्राइक के दिनों का पैसा देना माना तो मुझे खुशी भी हुई और गम भी। खुशी इस वास्ते हुई कि उन्होंने दो वर्ष से रखी हुई पोस्टमैनों की इस मांग को मान लिया और गम इस वास्ते हुआ कि मैंने जब पहले उनसे इसके बारे में कहा था, तो उन्होंने उसको तसलीम नहीं किया था। पहले तो वजीर साहब ने जयप्रकाश जी से ऐसा वायदा किया, लेकिन फिर दिसम्बर (December) के अन्दर आ कर उसी पुरानी बात को दुहराने लगे कि स्ट्राइक का पैसा हम नहीं दे सकते, क्योंकि हम स्ट्राइक को असूली तौर पर नहीं मानते। और तोता-चधमी से काम लिया वह अपने वायदे से उलट कर कहने लगे कि यह नामुमकिन बात है। मैं तो हैरान रह गया कि यह क्या से क्या हो गया, वह तसलीम कर चुके थे कि पोस्टमैन गरीब आदमी हैं और उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये। यूनियन के आदमी मुझ से पूछने लगे कि अब क्या करना चाहिये, मैंने कहा मैं खुद हरान हूं। वैसे तो मुझ पर मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े मेहरबान हैं लेकिन क्या किया जाये, वह इन्कार करते हैं। और वह वायदा तो मुश्किल की बात यह है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से किया हुआ था। श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा उन्होंने तो मेरे साथ वायदा किया हुआ है, और उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब से बातचीत की, तो वजीर साहब ने फरमाया कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। लाचार होकर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने एलान कर दिया कि चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब किये गये वायदे को अमल में नहीं ला रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं बूत रक्खूंगा। हमसे वायदा किया गया है ठीक किया है, या गलत किया है, चूंकि वह वायदे पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं यह मरण बूत, या कैसा भी बूत हमें करना पड़ेगा यदि वह मरण बूत करते तो हमें भी बूत तो रखना ही पड़ता। इस पर आखिर में उन्होंने बड़ी मेहरबानी फरमाई और मामले को तय किया और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने वह मरण बूत करने का निश्चय छोड़ दिया। अब सोचने की बात यह है कि आखिर में माना तो उन्होंने, लेकिन बड़े जिगजैग वे (zigzag way) से। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि यह क्यों हुआ। खैर।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : वायदा पूरा भी हो गया।

लाला अचिन्तराम : इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है, वायदा किमा हुआ ह उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी से कि किसी तरीके से यह काम हुओ जायगा, लेकिन अभी वायदा पूरा नहीं हुआ है, वायदा पूरा हो जायेगा या नहीं, लेकिन वह तो बाद की देखने की बात है। लेकिन इतनी बात साफ है कि उन्होंने मुझ से उसके लिये इन्कार किया, उसके बाद तसलीम किया, उसके बाद इन्कार किया और फिर तसलीम किया है और अब पता नहीं है कि क्या करेंगे।

मेरा तो इसके बारे में वही कहना है कि ऐसे मरण बूतों का सहारा लेने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़नी चाहिये जब कि हमारी अपनी नेशनल गवर्नमेण्ट (National Government) है। गवर्नमेण्ट को चाहिये कि जब पब्लिक (Public) की तरफ से जायज मुतालबात आय, तो उन्हें कबूल करलें और अगर कोई मुतालबात कबूल करने के लायक नहीं है, तो कम से कम भीठे शब्दों में उसके बारे में पब्लिक को जवाब दें। अगर सरकार ने कोई वायदा किया हुआ है, तो उसको पूरी तरह से निभाना चाहिये, क्योंकि ऐसा न करने से मिनिस्टर साहब की ही नहीं बल्कि गवर्नमेण्ट की बदनामी होती है।

तीसरी चीज जो है वह यह है हालांकि मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी मैं अर्ज किये देता हूं, कि अक्सर जब भी हमारे अफसरान पोस्टमैनों से मिलते हैं, या गरीब आदमियों और मजदूरों से मिलते ह, तो उन्हें इस बात का अहसास रखना चाहिये कि अब चूंकि हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेण्ट हो गई है उन के साथ मोहब्बत से बात करें। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ उनके बात करने का ढंग ऐसा होता है, लहजा ऐसा होना है टोन (tone) कुछ ऐसा ऑफेंसिव (offensive) लगता है, हाथ कहीं ह, मुंह दूसरी तरफ मुड़ा है। तो मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जब आप गरीब आदमी से बात करें तो जरा प्यार से, मीठेपन से और मोहब्बत से बात करें, तो वह इसमें ही खुश हो जायेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब भी आप उनसे बात करें तो अपने को उनकी पोझीशन (Position) में रख लें और यह सोचें कि अगर मैं पोस्टमैन होता, तो मेरी क्या हालत होती, और जिसको कि माहवारी कुल ४०-५० रुपये मिलते हों, अगर मेरे साथ ऐसा सलूक होता, तो मैं क्या करता और मुझे कैसा लगता।

अभी चन्द दिन हुये पोस्टमैनों का पंजाब में एक इम्तिहान लिया गया और ३०० में से कुल ७० आदमी पास हुये हैं और ८३० आदमी फेल हो गये और नतीजा आठ परसेण्ट (percent) रहा। आज तक आपन सुना नहीं होगा कि इस तरह के इम्तिहान लिये गये हों। यनीवर्सिटीयों (Universities) में जब ३०-४० परसेण्ट रिजल्ट (result) निकलता है, तो हाहाकार सा मच जाता है। यह जरूर है कि आपको स्टाफ (staff) में एफीशियन्सी (efficiency) रखनी चाहिये, लेकिन आपको अमानुल्ला की तरह नहीं चलना चाहिये। अमानुल्ला हमेशा कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। और ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये, जिससे आप अनपापुलर (unpopular) हो जायें। फर्ज कीजिये कि आप को नोटिस मिला कि आप मिनिस्टरी से निकाल दिये गये हैं, तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। ८३० आदमियों को खबर पहुंचती है कि वह फल हो गये हैं। जो आदमी लगातार १०-१० और १२-१२ वर्षों से डिपार्टमेण्ट (department) में काम कर रहा है और उनको आपने भरती किया है, तो आज उनको फेल करना कौन सी समझदारी की बात है, यह उनका गुनाह नहीं है कि उनको क्यों भर किया गया। आज उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम फेल हो गये हो, अब उनका दोबारा इम्तिहान हो, या उनके केस (case) में रियायत की जाये। मुश्किल यह है कि अगर रियायत नहीं करते हैं तो बुरी

[लाला अचिन्तराम]

बात है, और रियायत करते हैं तो और भी बुरी। अफसोस की बात यह है कि आप खुद ऐसी हालत पैदा कर देते हैं।

पौथी बात जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो आम शिकायत है कि पत्र वक्त पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं और तार वक्त पर नहीं डिलीवर (deliver) होते हैं। तार और पत्र वक्त पर पहुँचना चाहिये, और इसकी तरफ डिपार्टमेण्ट का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह तो बड़े ही अफसोस की बात है कि तार देर से पहुँचे तो सही, लेकिन यह भी होता है कि एक्सप्रेस टेलीग्राम्स (express telegrams) पहुँचते ही नहीं हैं। देर से पहुँचना क्या बात है, वह कभी पहुँचते ही नहीं हैं। मेरे नाम पांच तारीख को बम्बई से तार चला हुआ है और वहाँ से मेरे बच्चे और चार बालियाँ आ रही हैं और उनके साथ मैं नौकर नहीं है और उन्हें उम्मीद है कि तार बूँक वह भेज चुके हैं इस लिये मैं उन्हें दिल्ली स्टेशन पर उतारने के लिये मौजूद रहूँगा, लेकिन उन्हें क्या मालूम कि एक्सप्रेस टेलीग्राम देने के बाद भी उन्हें स्टेशन पर उतारने के लिये कोई आदमी मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैंने ख्याल किया कि शायद बम्बई से नौकर ने तार ही नहीं दिया हो, मैंने वहाँ लिखा और उन्होंने मुझे तार की रसीद भेज दी जो कि आपके सामने है। अब बतलाइये कि ऐसे केसेज (cases) में क्या किया जाय। इस वास्ते मैं बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी शिकायत नहीं करता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज बन्द हो।

पांचवीं बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह करप्शन (Corruption) के बारे में है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस महकमे में करप्शन दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आपका महकमा दयानतदारी के लिये मशहूर था उसी तरह से आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। जो कुछ भी थोड़ा सा करप्शन आपके महकमे में है उसको आपको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। ये बातें मुझे अर्ज करनी थीं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस ओर अपना विशेष ध्यान देगी। मुझे यही बातें ख़ास कहनी थीं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Lala Achint Ram (Punjab): The matter at issue at present is that of Ministry of Communications and I have to submit a few things about it. At the very outset I may tell you that for the last two years I have been coming in contact with this department. The appointment of the hon. Deputy Minister is a thing of a later date. At first I had to deal with the hon. Minister himself. I am specially associated with the postmen. I have association with their Union and in this connection and as well as on other matters I have been coming in contact with him. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister in charge, the hon. Deputy Minister and Director General of the Post Offices for the manner in which they have been running this department. They deserve this praise and I say with all emphasis at my command that the manner in which they are running this department gives me entire satisfaction. But this is an occasion when we do our stock taking and discuss the good and the bad points also. I am not mentioning these things simply because I wish to say something against them but I wish to make suggestive criticism for their benefit. For example when for the first time I came in contact with this department the dearness was daily on the increase. At that time the demand of the postmen was that they may also be given dearness allowance. In 1946 they had called a strike, and they were demanding that they must be paid salaries for that period also as they were well nigh on the verge of starvation. Then at that time I had to come in contact with the hon. Minister and I requested him to pay them their

salaries for the strike period as well. The hon. Minister gave out that going on strikes was a bad practice and that it was also wrong to pay salaries for the period of strike and so it was not possible to do so. Though he said this with all emphasis yet I pleaded their case very much and told him that they were poor people. But at the same time I felt that the hon. Minister also was right and he asked me not to press the issue of the withheld salaries. After that the dearness went on increasing and in the meanwhile Shri Jai Prakash Narayan became the President of the All India Postmen's Union. The demands of the postmen were not being met while on the other hand the prices of commodities went on shooting up higher and higher. The postmen did not get any relief, they wanted to get money and so Shri Jai Prakashji announced that if up to such and such date the demands of the postmen were not met then per force they would have to resort to call a strike. The result was that this epidemic of strike spread all over the country. Then the demands of the postmen were placed before the Government. One of the demands was that they should be paid salaries for the strike period as well. This issue became a major one. As the hon. Minister had heart-felt sympathy for the postmen so they were given Rs. ten as dearness allowance and thus the threatened strike was averted. But they were not given this dearness allowance under any compulsion, the Government wanted to give them dearness allowance and so a dearness allowance of ten rupees was given to them, When the Government agreed to pay the salaries for the strike period also then I felt happy as well as sad. I felt happy for the reason that ultimately the Government had accepted their demand that had been hanging fire for two years, and felt sorry for the reason that when I had approached the Government with this demand then it was not conceded. At first the hon. Minister made a promise to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan but in December he again began to harp upon the same old tune that the Government was not prepared to pay salaries of the strike period for the reason that the Government did not accept in principle the practice of going on strike, and thus he went back upon his promise. He thus went back upon his words and declared the demand as absurd and impossible. I was surprised to hear of this change of atmosphere, because he himself had in the first place acknowledged that the postmen were poor people and so relief should be given to them. The members of the union discussed with me the steps that they should take in the future. I told them that I myself was no less amazed and though the hon. Minister was kind to me yet what else could be done when he refused to concede their demands. The difficulty was that this promise had been made to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan. When enquiries were made from Shri Jai Prakash Narayan he asserted that the promise was made to him, and when he had a talk with the hon. Minister then the latter informed him that he could not do anything in that matter. Therefore Shri Jai Prakash Narayan was constrained to announce that as the hon. Minister was not implementing the promise given so he would undergo a fast. A promise had been made whether it was made rightly or wrongly he was not concerned with it, and as that promise was not being implemented so he would have to resort to a fast unto death or of any other sort. Had he resorted to a fast unto death then in that case we also would have to undergo a fast. On this announcement being made the hon. Minister very kindly settled the dispute and Shri Jai Prakash Narayan agreed to give up his decision of fasting unto death. Now the point worth considering is that no doubt the Government ultimately accepted the demand but did so only in zigzag way. I cannot understand why it was done so.

Shri Tyagi: (Uttar Pradesh): Was the promise fulfilled?

Lala Achint Ram: That does not matter. A promise was given to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan that in one way or the other the demand would be accepted but as yet the promise has not been fulfilled. Whether it would be

[Lala Achint Ram]

fulfilled or not is a thing to be seen in future. But this much is clear that he first refused me this favour and then accepted it afterwards and no one can say what he would do next.

I have to submit only so much in this connection that there must not arise any necessity of undertaking fasts unto death and specially when the Government is a national one. What the Government should do is that they should accept the legitimate demands of the public when presented before her and if there be any demands that could not be conceded then the Government should convince the public in fair spoken words. If the Government had made some promise then the Government should fulfil it in the best spirit, because failing to do so not only the hon. Minister but the Government as a whole fall in bad repute.

The third thing that I have to submit, though it is not necessary for me to submit it, but still I submit, that whenever our officials grant interviews to the postmen or other people of poorer or labour classes, then these officials must feel that as we have now a national Government so they must talk with them in kindly tones. But I regret to say that their manners, the tone of their talks and their behaviour are always offensive. Their attitude is of complete indifference. They do not pay any attention to what they say. I like to submit that when they meet the poor people they should talk to them with kindness and affection, and this will be appreciated by the poor. Another thing that I have to submit is that whenever any officer chances to talk to them he should try to place himself in their position and then think that if he himself had been a postman what his condition would then have been, had been drawing a meagre salary of Rs. 30 or 40 only. If such treatment had been meted out to him how would he have taken it and what would have been his reactions to that.

Quite recently an examination for the post of postmen was held in the Punjab. In this examination out of 900 candidates only 70 got through and the rest 830 failed and the result was only eight per cent. You must not have ever heard of such an examination being conducted anywhere. Whenever the results of the universities fall as low as 30-40 per cent. a huge uproar is created. It is no doubt essential to maintain efficiency of the staff, but you must not walk in the footsteps of Amanullah Khan. Persons like Amanullah very seldom succeed. You must not behave in such a manner that you may become unpopular. Suppose you get a notice and are turned out of the Ministry, then what the result will be. These 830 people come to know that they have failed. How far it is wise to declare these persons, who have been serving in the department for the last ten or twelve years and whom you yourself have appointed, as failed. It is not their fault that today they are informed that they have failed. So either they have to appear once again at the examination or some sort of concession should be given to them. The difficulty is that if no concessions are given then the step would be unjustified and if concessions are given then it would be still worse. It is highly regrettable to note that you yourself create such situations.

The fourth thing that I wish to submit is that it is a general complaint that mails are not delivered in time and even telegrams are not delivered in time. Mails and telegrams should be delivered in time, and the department should pay special attention towards this. But it is a matter of great regret that what to say of the ordinary telegrams reaching late, the express telegrams do not reach their destination at all. What to say of delay they do not reach at all. A telegram was sent to me from Bombay some five days back mentioning that ladies and children of my family were coming from there unaccompanied by any servant, and so it was hoped that as they had sent a telegram to me I

would be present on the Delhi railway station to receive them. But how could they know that even after sending an express telegram they were not to find anyone at the railway station to receive them. I thought that perhaps the servant may not have sent the telegram at all, so I referred the matter to them and they sent me the receipt. It is here before you. Now tell me what should be done in such cases. However, I do not want to lodge any elaborate complaint but I wish that this thing should better stop.

The fifth thing that I have to submit relates to corruption. I know that efforts are being made to eradicate corruption from this department. I wish that as in the days of the British rule in India your department was famous for its honesty in the same way you should try to maintain the selfsame reputation now also. Whatever corruption exists in your department you should try to eradicate it. I had to submit these things and I hope the Government would pay special attention towards them. I had to submit so much only.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair].

श्री के० सी० शर्मा: मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे यहां पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है जिससे कि मैं इस कटौती के प्रस्ताव को मूव (move) कर सकूँ। इसके द्वारा मैं यहां पर पोस्टल कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में और उनकी शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रारम्भ में ही लाला अचिन्तराम के इस कथन से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में करप्शन (corruption) है। मेरा यह स्थान है कि भारतवर्ष में अगर कोई विभाग है जो कि करप्शन से अछूता रहा है, और जिसके ज्यादातर कर्मचारियों ने सारे सांसारिक लाभों के आकर्षण के बाद भी करप्शन के सामने घुटने नहीं टेके तो वह है पोस्टल विभाग और उसके निम्न कर्मचारी। तो मैं आशा करता था कि बजट के सुझावों में इन कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक उदारतापूर्वक विचार किया जावेगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

मैं पहले उनकी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मांग एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल (Appellate Tribunal) के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हाउस को यह मालूम है कि सन् १९४८ ई० में यह ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया गया था। जिसका उद्देश्य यह था कि जितने भी नोन गजेटेड (non-Gazetted) कर्मचारियों को सजा मिले वह इस ट्रिब्यूनल में अपील कर सकें। इस ट्रिब्यूनल का प्रेजिडेंट (President) एक रिटायर्ड जज (Retired Judge) होता था। दूसरा सदस्य पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का एक रिटायर्ड (retired) उच्च पदाधिकारी होता था। तीसरे सदस्य को यह दोनों मिल कर चुनते थे। इस ट्रिब्यूनल से बहुत फायदा हुआ। इस ट्रिब्यूनल के द्वारा बहुत से अफसरों की तानाशाही मनोवृत्ति पर रोक लग गई है। यद्यपि मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मंत्रिमण्डल की परिवर्तित नीति का प्रकाश बहुत से अफसरों तक पहुंच गया है जो आंकड़े मुझे प्राप्त हुए हैं उसके अनुसार १०० में से ६० कर्मचारियों की सजा में ट्रिब्यूनल ने संशोधन किया। २० परसेण्ट अपीलों को पूर्ण तरह से स्वीकार कर लिया और २० परसेण्ट अपीलों को नामंजूर कर दिया। पहले जब ट्रिब्यूनल नहीं था तो अफसर ज्यादा से ज्यादा १५ फीसदी तक अपीलों को मंजूर करते थे और ८५ फीसदी अपीलों को नामंजूर करते थे। तो इस ट्रिब्यूनल से यह फायदा हुआ कि पोस्टल कर्मचारियों को बहुत राहत मिल गई। लेकिन मुझे यह जानकर अफसोस होता है कि यह ट्रिब्यूनल ३१ मार्च के बाद खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। और मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी अवधि को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस ट्रिब्यूनल को अभी खत्म न किया जाय क्योंकि उसको खत्म करने से पोस्टल कर्मचारियों के प्रति अन्याय होगा। लेकिन बहुत से अफसर ऐसे हैं जो अभी तक गुफाओं के अन्दर पड़े हुए हैं और जिनको अभी यह रोचनी नहीं पहुंची है। हमें इन गुफाओं को तोड़ना पड़ेगा। हमें यह रोचनी यह

[श्री के० सी० शर्मा]

तक पहुंचानी होगी। इस लिये ऐसे अफसर जिनकी जेहनियत अभी तक नहीं बदली है और जिनके पास यह रोशनी नहीं पहुंची है, उनकी ज्यादातियों से बचाने के लिये यह ट्रिब्यूनल जरूरी है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसको कायम रखें और उसको खत्म न होने दें।

दूसरी बात मैं उन कर्मचारियों के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ जो डिमांड नम्बर ४ के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस डिमांड के अनुसार पोस्टमैनों ने यह मांग की है कि एक वर्ष तक क्लर्क का काम करने के बाद उनको मुस्तकिल रूप से क्लर्क बना दिया जाय। इस भाग को मंत्री महोदय ने भी स्वीकार किया था। और उसके साथ ही यह भी आश्वासन दिया था कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सिर्फ़ शबानी परीक्षा ली जायगी। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि आज भी ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनका काफी समय क्लर्की करते व्यतीत हो गया है और वह अभी तक टेम्पेरेरी (temporary) ही हैं। उनकी लिखित परीक्षा ली गई है और उनमें से बहुत से सख्त परीक्षा होने की वजह से सफल नहीं हो सके। दूसरा मुझे इस सिलसिले में यह कहना है कि ऐसे पोस्टमैन जो वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं उनको क्लर्क के कैडर में स्थायी नहीं किया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि वह टेम्पेरेरी कैडर (temporary cadre) है इस लिये पक्के नहीं किये जा सकते। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आपका ही यह आदेश है कि जो भी स्थान दो वर्ष तक टेम्पेरेरी रूप से रहेंगे उन्हें उस अवधि के बाद पक्का कर दिया जायेगा। मगर पोस्टल विभाग में ऐसे बहुत से स्थान और उन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जो कि १० और १२ वर्ष तक कायम रहने के बाद भी टेम्पेरेरी (temporary) ही हैं।

तीसरी बात जो मैं आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ वह एक्सपर्ट कमेटी (Expert Committee) की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में है। एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में ४४ घण्टे काम लिया जाय और हर रोज ४० मिनट का लंच इन्टरवल हो तथा रविवार को छट्टी रहे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वह सिफारिशें नहीं मानी गईं। मैं आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की सिफारिशों को जल्द से जल्द अमल में लाया जाय।

चौथी बात मैं गांव के हरकारों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। गांव में शिक्षा का प्रचार हुआ और गांवों में बहुत से राजनैतिक दल बन गये हैं। इस वजह से पोस्टमैनों और हरकारों का बहुत काम बढ़ गया है। कुछ हरकारे तो अपने हडक्वार्टर में ६ दिन तक वापस नहीं आते हैं और उनको बाहर ही गांवों में काम करना पड़ता है। वह इतने दिन तक बाहर रहते हैं मगर उनको किसी प्रकार का भी अलाउंस (allowance) नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने दिन ये लोग बाहर रहें उसके बदले में उनको कुछ न कुछ मुआवजा दना चाहिये।

इसके बाद जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वह है यहां के मकानों के बारे में। मझ मालूम हुआ है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की समस्या सब से ज्यादा कठिन है। इन कर्मचारियों को १० परसेन्ट हाउस अलाउन्स दिया जाता है। इन पोस्टमैनों के लिये यह १० परसेन्ट अलाउन्स के माने ५ रुपये हैं। जाहिर है कि आजकल की हालातों में दिल्ली में ५ रुपये में मकान मिलना बहुत ही कठिन बात है। ५ रुपये में तो दिल्ली में एक छोटा सा कमरा भी नहीं मिल सकता है इसके अलावा पोस्टल कर्मचारी मकानों के लिये जो किराया देते हैं वह इससे कहीं ज्यादा है जितना सरकार कानूनी तौर से लेने के लिये हकदार है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों से जिन्हें सरकार की ओर से मकान मिलते हैं, सरकार उन्हें १० प्रतिशत हाउस अलाउन्स देना ही नहीं बन्द कर देती बल्कि १० प्रतिशत किराया और भी उनके वेतन से काट लेती है—जिसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सरकार उनसे २० प्रतिशत ले लेती है जबकि उसे लेना १० प्रतिशत ही चाहिये—इसके अलावा अधिक-

तर ऐसे मकानों में वो कुटुम्ब रखे जाते हैं। इस तरह से सरकार को आमतौर से पचास २० एक एक मकान से बसूल होता है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपा करके इस तरह की कार्य-बाही को रोकें। मेरे पास बक्त ज्यादा नहीं है हालांकि कहने के लिये चीजें बहुत थीं, लेकिन आपने मुझे जो मौका दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri K. O. Sharma (Uttar Pradesh): I am thankful to you for your having given me an opportunity to speak here and thus enabled me to move this cut motion by means of which I should like to place a few things before this House in connection with the Postal staff and their complaints. From the very outset, I do not see eye to eye with the observations made by my hon. friend Lala Achint Ram that corruption prevails in the Postal Department. I personally think that if there is any Department in India which is immune from corruption and a great majority of whose employees notwithstanding the attraction of all temporal gains did not succumb to corruption, that is the Postal Department and its low paid staff. Thus I had hoped that while discussing the Budget Grants, the case of these employees would be considered more liberally. But I am sorry that this has not been done. I would like to say a few things in respect of the first and the most important Grant relating to the Appellate Tribunals. The House is aware that this Tribunal was constituted in the year 1948 and its object was to hear appeals from all those non-gazetted staff who are awarded punishment. A retired judge was appointed as the President of this Tribunal. The second member was a retired high officer of the Postal Department. The third member was co-opted by these two. This Tribunal proved very useful. This Tribunal has checked the rise of the dictatorial outlook of most of the Officers, although I admit that the changed policy of the Cabinet has been brought home to many of the officers. According to the statistics gathered by me, I find that the Tribunal reduced the punishment awarded in cases of sixty out of one hundred employees. Twenty per cent. of the appeals were accepted in full and twenty per cent. were rejected. Previously when the Tribunal did not exist, the officers accepted the appeals in 15 per cent. of the cases at the most and rejected the remaining 85 per cent. Thus, the advantage that resulted from the setting up of this Tribunal was that it afforded a good deal of relief to the Postal staff. But I am pained to know this that this Tribunal shall be wound up after the 31st of March and the hon. Minister will not extend its life. I would request him that this Tribunal should not be wound up as yet because its abolition is likely to inflict injustice upon the Postal staff. There are many such officers who are still probing in the dark and the glimpse of this light has not reached them as yet, but we shall have to remove this darkness. We shall have to carry this light to them. Therefore, this Tribunal is considered essential to curb the excesses indulged in by those officers whose mentality has not as yet been changed and who have not caught the glimpse of this light. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that he should retain this Tribunal and not abolish it.

The second thing, which I should like to say, is in respect of item 4 of their demands. According to this, the postmen have demanded that after working as clerks for one year, they should be permanently absorbed in the clerical cadre. The hon. Minister too had accepted this demand, and along with this he had also given an assurance that such employees shall have to undergo an oral test only. But I am pained to say that even today there is a large number of such Postmen who have put in long service as clerks and still continue to be temporary. They have taken a written examination and many of them could not succeed owing to the stiffness of the test.

Secondly, I may add in this connection that there are certain Postmen who are working as Clerks for the last so many years but they have not been

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

confirmed in the clerical cadre. It is stated in this connection that since that is a temporary cadre, they cannot be confirmed. But I would submit that the orders issued by you were that those posts which had been allowed to continue for two years as a temporary measure would be made permanent after the expiry of that period. But there is a large number of such staff working against these posts in the Postal Department who still continue to remain temporary, although they have rendered service ranging from ten to twelve years.

Thirdly, what I want to say is in respect of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee. The Expert Committee had recommended that the working hours in the Postal Department should be fixed at 44 hours and a lunch interval of 40 minutes should be given each day and Sunday observed as a holiday. But this was not done. Those recommendations were not accepted. I would, therefore, make an appeal to you that the recommendations of the Expert Committee may be implemented as soon as possible.

Fourthly, I want to say something in regard to the village mail-carriers. Education has been spread in the villages, and many political parties have formed there. This has, therefore, resulted in a considerable increase in the work of the postmen and village mail-carriers. Some of the mail-carriers do not even return to their head-quarters before the expiry of six days and they have to perform outdoor duties in the villages during all this time. They remain away from their headquarters for so many days, but they are not paid any sort of allowance. I would like to submit that these persons should be paid some compensation for the period they remain outside.

Next to this, the most important thing that I want to refer to is the local housing problem. I understand that the housing problem is most acute in Delhi. It is apparent that under the present conditions it is very difficult to get a tenement in Delhi on the payment of a rent of Rs. 5/-. At this rate even a small room cannot be rented in Delhi. Moreover, rent paid by the Postal staff is far in excess of that which the Government are legally authorized to recover. The Government not only stops the payment of House Allowance at the rate of 10 per cent. to those persons who are allotted Government accommodation, but on the contrary, recovers further 10 per cent. from their salaries on account of rent. In other words, this means that the Government recovers 20 per cent. from such of their employees whereas it should recover 10 per cent. only. Apart from this, two families are lodged in a large number of such houses. Thus the Government generally receive Rs. 50/- in respect of each house. I would, therefore request you to kindly take necessary steps to check this practice. There is not much time at my disposal, although I had a lot of things to mention. But I should, however, like to express my gratitude for your having given me an opportunity to speak.

श्री डी० एस० आर्य : हमारे देश में ऐसे इलाकों की कमी नहीं है जो कि हर तरह से पिछड़े हुए हैं। मेरा जिला गढ़वाल भी उन्हीं इलाकों में से एक है, जहां डाक और तार की बड़ी कमी है और मैं कहूँ कि कुछ अव्यवस्था भी है तो अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। ५६२८ बर्ग मील क्षेत्रफल वाला जिला और वहां पर सिर्फ एक दर्जन से ज़्यादा तारघर हैं, ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। वे तारघर भी आमतौर से यात्रा लाइन (line) पर हैं, जिस लाइन से लोग बड़ीगढ़ की यात्रा को जाते हैं। ६० मील या ८० मील चल कर खेग किसी अर्जेंसी (urgency) में तार देने के लिये तारघर में पहुंचते हैं और वहां से वे तार दे सकते हैं। मेरा जिला एक ऐसा जिला है कि वहां के बहुत सारे लोग बाहर जाकर नौकरी करते हैं और किसी भी समय उनके सामने ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है जिसके लिये उनकी तार देना पड़ता है। मैंने माननीय तार डाक सचिव से कहा था कि वह कब से कम-ऐसे इलाकों

में तार घरों की व्यवस्था जरूर कर दें जहां से लोग सुविधापूर्वक तार दे सकें। और इसके लिये मैंने दो स्थान उनको सुझाये हैं। एक गुप्त काशी और दूसरा पोखड़ा है। आपको शायद ख्याल होगा कि इह प्रयाग से केदारनाथ ४८ मील है और केदारनाथ से चमोली ३० मील है। इस बीच में कोई तारघर नहीं है। गरमियों में यात्री जब ऐसे रास्ते हो कर चलते हैं तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि यात्रियों का सरकार के प्रति क्या ख्याल होगा क्योंकि जब उनको उस समय अपने घर को लौटकर भेजनी होती है और लौट मंगाना पड़ता है, तो तब तार न होने की वजह से उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

एक बात और मैं माननीय सचिव के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हाल ही में यू० पी० सरकार ने एक आदेश जारी किया है। शायद आपको मालूम है कि हमारे प्रान्त की सरकार ने अपने प्रान्त में पंचायतों को संगठित किया है, उनके लिये यह आदेश जारी हुआ है कि वे अपना रुपया सेविंग बैंक एकाउन्ट (Saving Bank Account) में जमा करें। कितने ही ब्रांच आफिसों (branch-offices) में आपके यहां सेविंग बैंक एकाउन्ट का नियम नहीं है। इस लिये उन गांव सभाओं के कार्यकर्ताओं को ६०-६० मील जा कर सब आफिस में रुपया जमा करने आना पड़ता है और ऐसा सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में है। तो इस तरह से अगर ब्रांच आफिस में सेविंग बैंक एकाउन्ट रखने की सुविधा दे दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ग्राम सभाओं की सुविधा रहेगी और वे आसानी से अपने पैसे को सेविंग बैंक एकाउन्ट में जमा कर सकेंगे। एक और जो आवश्यक बात है वह यह है कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं और वह व्यवस्था आपके विचाराधीन है। आप डाकखानों में चेक (cheque) की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, अर्थात् सेविंग बैंक में जो लोग अपना रुपया जमा करेंगे वे चेक देकर डाकखाने से अपना रुपया निकाल सकेंगे। तो यह व्यवस्था अगर आप कर सकें तो यह बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था होगी और इसके द्वारा लोगों को असुविधा नहीं रहेगी। मैं माननीय सचिव से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि गढ़वाल जिले में डाकखानों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है और वह इस बात को अनुभव करते हैं। कल जब मैं माननीय सचिव से मिला तो उन्होंने इस बात को भी माना कि वहां कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां डाक छः महीने में एक बार जाती है। तो इस प्रकार की असुविधा आज नहीं रहनी चाहिये। क्योंकि आज तो काफी जमाना बदल चुका है। मैं एक बात और असुविधा की बता देता हूँ। हमारे जिले में दो पास हैं। एक माना पास और दूसरा नीति पास। ये तिब्बत जाने के दो रास्ते हैं। उन रास्तों से यात्री और व्यापारी तिब्बत जाते हैं और नीति पास से नजदीक से नजदीक तारघर ६० मील दूर होगा। तो जैसा कि तिब्बत के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि वहां से लोग आते रहते हैं, सरकार की ओर से उन रास्तों पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जो लोग आएं उनको रोका जा सके। यदि कुछ आवामी वहां से आकर गांव वालों को तंग करना चाहें तो गांव वाले अपनी रक्षा के लिये कम से कम तीन रोज में तारघर पर आ कर सरकार को तार दे सकते हैं। उन क्षेत्रों का खास तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये जो पिछड़े हुए हैं। एक बात और माननीय सचिव के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ में जो पोस्टल (Postal) कर्मचारी मेल रनर (mail-runner) हैं उनको बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। आम तौर पर पहाड़ों में काम करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों को बिल अलाउंस (bill-allowance) मिलना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था आप जरूर करेंगे। प्रान्तीय सरकार तो इस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को बिल अलाउंस देती है। मेल रनर की तन्जाह बहुत कम रखी गई है। पहाड़ में उनको बुरे बुरे काफी चढ़ाई और उतार में चलना पड़ता है। उनकी कठिनाई को देख कर उनको कुछ अधिक धिक्कना चाहिये। इसकी कुछ व्यवस्था हो सके तो अच्छा है। एक बात और मैं आपकी नालेज (knowledge) में लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कुमायूँ विवीजन (Kumayan Division) के जोन हिन्दी भाषी हैं, अगर तब की व्यवस्था आप वहां हिन्दी में करा सकें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी

[श्री बी० एच० आर्य]

एक और बात है सुपरविजन (Supervision) सम्बन्धी है, कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कमी कमी पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट (Postal Department) के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे काम करने में उपेक्षा करते हैं। मैं उदाहरण के त्तरे एक बात कहूँ। आपके यहां जो पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) में पोस्ट आफिस (Post Office) है, उसकी बात में आपके सामने रखता हूँ। दो पत्र २६ तारीख जनवरी को बरेली से चले एक श्री पण्डित देवी दत्त पन्त के नाम का और एक मेरे नाम से। वे डेड लेटर आफिस (Dead Letter Office) भेज दिये गये। यदि माननीय सचिव मूझ से मालूम करना चाहें तो मैं बता सकता हूँ। तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पहाड़ में जहां छः महीने में डाक जाती है वहां के डाकिये आमतौर से कितनी चिट्ठियां ठीक २ तरह दे सकेंगे। वहां के बहुत सारे लोग दूर दूर नौकरी करते हैं और वे इस बात की आशा रखते हैं कि उनकी चिट्ठी घर से आयेगी और वे घर की राखी खुशी मालूम कर सकेंगे। मैंने देखा है कि अधिकारीबर्ग इन बातों पर कम ध्यान देते हैं। यह तो मैंने पहाड़ों के विषय में कहा है। मैं आशा करूंगा कि जो अपने इलाक़े की बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं इन पर विचार करेंगे, यही आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri B. S. Arya (Uttar Pradesh): Not a few parts of our country are much backward in almost every respect. My district of Garhwal is also one such region where postal and telegraph facilities exist inadequately and, in fact, it will be no exaggeration to say that there are no arrangements at all in these respects. In an area spread over almost 5628 square miles of land, there exist I think hardly a dozen or so of the telegraph offices. Even a majority of these telegraph-centres are located on the pilgrimage-line to Badrinath which has assumed importance because of heavy tourist-traffic. It is after treading every 60 to 80 miles of the track that people can get access to a telegraph-office to avail of this facility in case of an urgency. Quite an appreciable number of people from my district, like many other districts, are employed outside it and it is not infrequent that they are confronted with a situation when it becomes very necessary to send a telegram. I had made a request to the hon. Minister of Communications to make arrangements providing telegraph facilities, at least, in such areas so that people there may avail of it conveniently. To that purpose I have already named two sites namely those of Gupt Kashi and Pokhra. Probably you might have an idea that the distance between Rudra Pryag and Kedarnath is 48 miles and that between Kedarnath and Chamoli is 90 miles. There is not a single telegraph-office on the entire route. You can well imagine the reaction of the pilgrims towards the Government in the circumstances when they, while treading this track in summer days, might be called upon to face a great difficulty because of their being handicapped in respect of telegraph facilities which they might like to avail in sending some news to their homes or in asking for more money to meet their travelling expenses.

One thing more I may submit to the hon. Minister. It is to draw his attention to a notification issued by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Probably you are aware that the State Government there, while organising 'panchayats' all over its territory, has issued instructions requiring them to deposit all their funds in a Savings Bank Account. In many of the branch post-offices, however, no such account is maintained. The panchayat-workers in such villages or areas have to cover, therefore, as much as 60 miles journey to have that money deposited in a sub-office. Same is the case over that State. Should some such facility in respect of a Savings-Bank account be provided in the branch-offices, the village panchayats, in my opinion,

will feel it much convenient to conduct their day-to-day activities and they will be able to deposit the panchayat funds in a Savings Bank account with much ease. Another important point which I want to submit concerns the arrangements which are already under your consideration. You are about to introduce a cheque-system in the post-offices. It will enable the depositors to withdraw money from a Savings Bank by presenting a cheque. It will be very much a desirable scheme to be enforced and much of the usual inconvenience will be removed thereby. I will like to re-emphasise the glaringly inadequate number of post-offices in Garhwal. The hon. Minister himself feels that. In my conversation with him yesterday, he admitted even the fact that there were many villages in that area where mail was delivered once in six months. An inconvenience of this type should not be allowed to continue any more, as times have changed tremendously now. I can provide yet another illustration of this inconvenience. There exist two passes in our district namely the Mana Pass and the Niti Pass. Both of these are gateways to Tibet and they are used by the traders and pilgrims bound for that country. The telegraph-office situated nearest to the Niti Pass is at a distance of 60 miles. As so often pointed out, an inflow of people from there is the order of the day. The Government possess no administrative machinery whereby to check them to use these passes. In case of trouble at the hands of these intruders, the villagers there, can send a wire to the Government seeking protection only after journey for three days to reach the nearest telegraph-office. We should, therefore, pay particular attention to the needs of those areas which are backward. One thing more that I want to point out to the hon. Minister is to the effect that the postal-workers and the mail-runners in the hilly areas are paid very meagrely. As a usual practice, such workers in those regions should get a hill-allowance. I entertain a firm hope that you will make such provisions. The State-Government there is already giving such an allowance. The pay fixed for a mail-runner is quite a meagre one. In the mountainous regions, they have to travel up or down for long distances. These people should get something more out of consideration for the hardship they have to undergo. Some such provision would, indeed be much welcome. Another matter I may bring to your knowledge is that the people in Kumayun Division speak Hindi. It will be much appreciated, therefore, if arrangements are made there for acceptance of telegrams written in Hindi. Another point concerns the general supervision. It appears as if the postal-workers, at times, neglect their duty. I may provide an illustration. I place before you a fact which concerns the Parliament post-office itself. Two letters addressed to the hon. Shri D. D. Pant and myself were posted from Bareilly on the 28th of January. They were sent over to Dead-Letter-Office. I can give all necessary information should the hon. Minister so desire. This may give you an estimate as to how many letters could be delivered to correct addresses in the mountainous regions where mail continues to accumulate for six months. People from such regions happen to be employed at very distant places and they expect letters from their homes giving them news of the well-being of their families. I have noted that the authorities pay less attention to this issue. So much for those mountainous areas. I hope that due consideration will be given to the facts that I have placed before you and which concern an area to which I belong. Such is my appeal to you.

श्री मोतीलाल पंडित : संसद् में बोलने का मेरा यह पहला अवसर है, इस लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला, और मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझ से अगर कोई सलती हो तो आप कृपा करके मुझे क्षमा करेंगे ।

शकसानों की और तारबरी की दोनों की रूरल एरियाज (rural areas) में बहुत कमी है, यह सब लोग जानते हैं । और हमें इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि हमारे बुजुर्ग कियबाई साहब इसको

[श्री मोतीलाल पंडित]

महसूस करते हैं और उन्होंने पिछले दो सालों में कम से कम पांच हजार डाकखाने खोल दिये हैं। इन पांच हजार डाकखानों में से १८०० डाकखाने हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रान्त में खुले हैं और इससे हमें बहुत खुशी है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश उन्नत प्रदेशों में से एक है। लेकिन मैं उनकी दृष्टि इस ओर बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस बहुत बड़े देश में ऐसे ऐसे प्रान्त हैं और प्रान्तों में ऐसे ऐसे अंचल हैं जहाँ इतनी उन्नति नहीं हुई है और वह, कम से कम मैं जानता हूँ, अंचरों में पड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ डाक जाने का कोई अच्छा इन्तिजाम नहीं है और अगर तार भी दिया जाय तो आठ दस दिन के पेशतर नहीं पहुँचता है। मेरी उनसे यह प्रार्थना है कि जब वह उन्नत और अच्छे प्रदेशों के लिये इन्तिजाम करते हैं तो उसी तरह जो अनुन्नत अंचल हैं और जो अभी पीछे गिरे हुए हैं उनकी उन्नति के लिये और उनको उन्नत स्थानों के संग मिला देने के लिये वह उन जगहों का ख्याल पहले करेंगे। मेरी उनसे यह बिनती है कि कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में उनको इस तरीके से काम करना चाहिये ताकि सब अंचल बराबर हो जायें और कोई अंचल बहुत आगे बढ़ जाय और कोई बहुत पीछे रह जाय यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

डाकखाने जरूर काफ़ी बढ़ गये हैं लेकिन तार घर पिछले दो सालों में कितने बढ़े हैं इसका कोई फ़िगर (figure) उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। जितनी जरूरत डाकखानों की है उससे कुछ कम जरूरत तारघरों की भी नहीं है। मेरी उनसे यह प्रार्थना है कि वह हर साल के लिये एक टारजेट (target) फ़िक्स (fix) किया करें जिससे कि यह पता लगे कि इस साल इतने नये तारघर बनाये जायेंगे। नैक्स्ट इयर (next year) के लिये भी टारजेट फ़िक्स किया जाये ताकि पांच या दस साल में इस देश के कोने कोने में तारघर एस्टेबलिश (establish) हो जायें।

गांवों को तार भेजने में बहुत सारी दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं। पहली दिक्कत तो यह है कि जब आप यहां से किसी गांव को तार भेजते हैं तो टेलीग्राफ़ आफ़िस (telegraph office) तक तो वह फ़ौरन पहुँच जाता है लेकिन उसके बाद वह तार खत के तरीके से डील (deal) किया जाता है और हफ़तेवार वह वहाँ भेज दिया जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि तार के भेजने में कम से कम यह इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये कि अगर तार घर से गांव चार या पांच मील के फ़ासले पर है तो कुछ और चार्ज (charge) ले लिया जाये लेकिन तार को फ़ौरन भेज दिया जा सके। मैं ने बहुत बार यह महसूस किया है कि अगर आप पीअन (peon) का खर्चा भी दे देते हैं तो भी तार नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं और उनके पहुँचने में चार पांच रोज़ की देरी हो जाती है। गांव में जो बेचारा तार करता है वह ख़ास जरूरत के बग़ैर तार नहीं करता। अगर कोई मर जाता है या सख्त बीमार होता है या कोई ऐसी ही जरूरत होती है तभी वह तार करता है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये कुछ फ़ीस फ़िक्स कर दी जाय ताकि तार भेजने वाले को भी मालूम हो कि तार बक़त पर पहुँच जायेगा और जहाँ तार पहुँचता है वह लोग भी यह महसूस करें कि भेजा तार ठीक बक़त पर पहुँचने पर उनके काम आया।

मेरा एक और कहना यह है कि पोस्टेज स्टाम्प (Postage Stamp) वग़ैरह इतबार को नहीं मिलते हैं। उस दिन सब जगह छुट्टी रहती है। मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि यह इन्तिजाम हो जाना चाहिये कि गांवों में और शहरों में भी इतबार को एक दो घण्टे के लिये कोई बक़त फ़िक्स कर दिया जाय, जैसे बारह से एक तक या इस तरह कोई और बक़त सुबह या शाम को मुक़र्रर कर दिया जाय, जिस बक़त अगर किसी को जरूरत हो तो स्टाम्प वग़ैरह ख़रीद सके। इससे बहुत सहूलियत हो जायेगी।

एक और विक्रत जो कि उड़ीसा में पेश आती है वह यह है कि तार और टेलीफोन की लाइनों (Telephone Lines) बाज बाज जगह प्राइवेट (Private) जमीनों पर से हो कर गई हैं। यह जरूर है कि यह उस जमाने में हुआ था जब कि किसी को औब्जेक्शन (objection) नहीं था। लेकिन अब उन जमीनों पर शहर आबाद हो रहे हैं और मकान बन रहे हैं। पहले जमाने में यह होता था कि अगर किसी को इस तरह की शिकायत होती थी तो तार या टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट को कहा जाता था और वह उस लाइन को ज़रा सरका देते थे और कुछ दिनों बाद वह ज़मीन खाली हो जाती थी, लेकिन अब पांच छः साल से यह देखा जाता है कि चाहे जितनी भी दरखास्तें दीजिये कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और अगर होती भी है तो कहते हैं कि चार पांच साल इंतज़ार कीजिये उसके बाद होगा। मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि इस तरह तबज़ह की जाये और अगर हो सके तो लोगों की जो इन मामलात में मुश्किलात हैं उनको दूर कर दिया जाये।

नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट्स (National Saving Certificates) के बारे में मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि इनको गांव के लोग लें और उससे फ़ायदा उठावें और सरकार को भी रपया मिले। लेकिन इसमें एक दिक्कत यह पेश आती है कि अगर किसी आदमी ने ले लिया और सनस लीजिये कि अगर आज वह मर गया तो उसके बाद जो उसका वारिस होता है उसको पहले कोर्ट (Court) में जाने की नौबत आती है ताकि वह साबित करे कि वह उसका वारिस है। मेरी राय में यह होना चाहिये कि नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट के फॉर्म (form) में यह गुंजाइश रहे कि जो आदमी त्ररीदे वह उसमें अपने नामिनी (nominee) का नाम लिख दे ताकि अगर खुदा न खास्ता वह मर जाय तो उसके बाद उसके नामिनी को यह हक हासिल हो कि वह आसानी से रपया पा सके। एक केस (case) मेरे सामने ऐसा आया कि जिसम एक बेदा औरत को करीब करीब तीन महीने तक दौड़ना पड़ा, सिर्फ दस रुपये के लिये और इस रुपये को निकालने के लिये उसे चार पांच रुपये खुद खर्च करने पड़े। इस लिये इनको त्ररीदने में लोग थबराते हैं। वह जानते हैं कि पैसा देंगे और सर्टिफिकेट ले लेंगे लेकिन जब बसूली का वक़्त आयेगा तो कुछ न कुछ दिक्कतें पेश आयेंगी।

मेरी एक और अर्ज यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट (Central Government) के हाथ में बौसियों विभाग हैं पर इनमें से दो तीन ऐसे हैं जिनका सर्वसाधारण से साक्षात् ताल्लुक है। कुछ विभाग जैसे एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स (External Affairs), होम (Home), डिफेन्स (Defence), विभाग आदि को लोग उतना महसूस नहीं करते। हालांकि उनका उनसे भी ताल्लुक जरूर है लेकिन कोई साक्षात् सम्बन्ध नहीं है। पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट (Postal Department), रेलवेज (Railways) और सप्लाय डिपार्टमेंट (Supply Department) ऐसे विभाग हैं जिनसे उनका साक्षात् सम्बन्ध है। सरकार से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इन विभागों का प्रबन्ध ऐसा होना चाहिये और उनमें ऐसे सुधार होना चाहिये कि लोग यह महसूस कर सकें कि इण्डिपेंडेंट (Independent) होने के बाद यह फ़ायदा मिला। कम से कम वह कुछ फ़र्क तो महसूस करें। अभी मंहगाई और दूसरी चीजों की कमी की वजह से लोग इतने उलझे हुए हैं कि अगर उनको कोई भी ख़राबी ख़बर आती है तो वह झुंझलाते हैं। इस लिये मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि आप इस तरफ़ अगर थोड़ा भी ध्यान दें तो लोग यह महसूस करने लगेंगे कि जिस सरकार की हमने स्थापना की है वह हमारी तरफ़ तबज़ह कर रही है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Moti Lal Pandit (Orissa): Sir, it is my first chance of speaking in this House and so I am highly thankful to you for your kindly giving me an

[Shri Motilal Pandit]

opportunity of speaking. I beg to submit that if I were to commit any mistakes then you would very kindly condone them.

Everybody knows this fact that there is a great dearth of both the Posts and Telegraphs offices in the rural areas. I am highly pleased to note that our hon. friend Shri Kidwai also feels it and has opened about 5,000 new post offices during the last two years. Out of these 5,000 post offices 1,800 have been opened in the Uttar Pradesh. It is highly gratifying to note this, because Uttar Pradesh is one of the well developed of our Provinces. But I wish to draw his attention to the fact that there are such Provinces also in our vast country and in these Provinces such areas and tracts do exist which are not at all developed and, as far as I know, are still groping in the darkness of ignorance. No proper arrangements are there for the delivery of mails and even if telegrams are sent they also are not delivered there before eight days. I therefore beg to request him that when he makes arrangements for the development of the advanced provinces then he should first think of the condition of the backward and unadvanced areas and tracts and should make efforts to develop them and bring up to the standard of the more developed parts of the country. I submit that here in India he should work in such a way so that all the areas may attain the same standard of development and it is not at all proper that certain areas may become highly developed while others lag miserably behind.

No doubt the post offices have increased a good deal in number but he has not given any figures of the increase in the number of telegraph offices during the last two years. The telegraph offices are in no way less necessary than the post offices. I therefore request him that he would better fix a target for each year so that it may be clear that so many new post offices shall be opened during this year. Targets may be fixed for the next year also so that in five or ten years' time telegraph offices may be established in every nook and corner of the country.

A lot of difficulties are experienced in sending telegrams to villages. The first being that when a telegram is sent to any village it does reach the telegraph office quite soon, but after that the telegram is dealt just like ordinary letters that are delivered once a week only. I beg to submit that at least so much be done for the delivery of telegrams that if a particular village is situated within a radius of four or five miles from the telegraph office then some extra charge may be made, and the telegram delivered immediately. Many a time I have experienced that even if one pays the charges of the peon the telegrams are not delivered and it takes from four to five days to reach destination. Whoever sends a telegram to a village does not send it without some very pressing reasons. If someone dies or falls seriously ill or when any such necessity arises only then one sends a telegram to the villages. Therefore I beg to submit that a certain amount of fee should be fixed, so that the sender of the telegram may be sure that his telegram would reach its destination in time, and the people to whom it is sent may also feel that the telegram by reaching in good time has served them best.

Another thing that I wish to submit is that postage stamps etc. are not available for sale on Sundays. Sunday is a general holiday. Therefore I beg to submit that such arrangements be made that on Sundays also a period of one or two hours, for example from 12 o'clock to 1 P.M. or any time in the mornings or evenings, be fixed when postage stamps may be available for sale both in the cities and villages, so that those who stand in need may buy them. This arrangement would afford a lot of convenience to the people.

One more difficulty, that is being experienced in Orissa, is that at certain places the telephone and telegraph lines are stretched across private lands. This must have taken place in those days when nobody did raise any objections. But now new cities and towns are springing upon these lands and houses are being constructed. In the past the practice was that whenever anyone had such a complaint then the telephone or telegraph department was approached and the lines were somewhat shifted and quite soon that land used to become free. But for last five or six years it is seen that you may submit as many applications as you would, no attention, is ever paid to them and if any action is taken then the applicant is informed that he would better wait for four or five years. Therefore I beg to submit that attention should be paid towards this and if possible the difficulties, that the people have to face in this connection, be removed.

About the National Savings Certificates I beg to submit that the intention of the Government is that the village people may purchase these certificates and thus reap benefit and at the same time Government also may get money. But a difficulty, that is being experienced, is that if a person has purchased these certificates and dies today then the person who becomes his heir has to go to court in the first instance and prove himself to be the lawful heir of the deceased person. In my opinion a procedure might be adopted whereby a space is set apart on National Saving Certificate form itself for the purchaser to enter the name of his nominee, so that, God forbid, if he were to die, his nominee may have the right to obtain payment of that certificate quite easily. I came across such a case in which a widow had to go from here to there for three months on end to get payment of a pauly ten rupee certificate, and in order to get payment of this certificate she had herself to spend four or five rupees. That is why the people hesitate to purchase them. They know that it is quite easy to purchase a certificate, they would just deposit money and get it, but when the time of repayment comes then some difficulty or the other shall have to be faced.

I have to submit one thing more. A number of departments are under the Central Government but two or three of them are such that are directly associated with the public in general. People do not realize the importance of some of the departments like the External Affairs, Home, Defence, etc. No doubt the public has association with these departments also but these have no direct bearing on their lives. The Postal Department, Railways and Supply Department are such departments that are directly connected with them. I want to make this request to the Government that these departments should be run in such a manner and such improvements be made therein so that the people may feel that they have gained this advantage as a result of independence. They should at least feel the change. For the present the people are much embarrassed due to scarcity and high prices of the various commodities. The result is that if they come across any defect or shortcoming then they begin to fret and storm. Therefore, I beg to submit that if you pay the slightest attention towards this the people would begin to feel that the Government, that they have established, is paying attention towards them.

Shri R. Subramaniam (Madras): I want to say a few words touching the concessions of the postal rates being extended to the rural parts and I shall finish it within a few minutes.

Sir, the two services that touch the daily lives of the people more intimately than other services are the Railway and the Postal Departments. Hence there is a vast scope for these two services to produce a certain psychological effect on the minds of the common people that are living in the rural parts of the country. So this can be produced by reducing their present rates.

[Shri R. Subramaniam]

It has been often argued on the floor of this House by hon. Ministers that in view of the present economic situation it is not possible to make any reduction in the rates of the Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. But I want to say that whenever any reduction is made, it must be made for the benefit of the common man. The railway fares were not reduced for the purpose of seeing that the budget was balanced. But on the other hand in the Posts and Telegraphs Department when there was scope for reducing the rates, it has been done to benefit the rich business people in the urban areas. The common people in the rural areas are not benefited by these reductions at all. This year some concession has been extended in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and that is that the postcard rate has been reduced to six pies and the cover rate to one anna in the urban areas only.

An Hon. Member: No, for local delivery only.

Shri R. Subramaniam: Yes Sir, for local delivery in urban areas only. Last year the post-card rate was increased to nine pies and the letter rate to two annas with a view to facilitate all first-class *tapals* being sent by air mail. In this connection, I want to say that most of the people of this country who are living in rural areas were not benefited by this at all. Their relations are within a short distance, at the most within 100 miles, and so their *tapals* are for places within this distance from district to district. No air mail is necessary for this, and so this increase was not to the benefit of the poor people. In my own place, *tapals* are not sent by air mail at all. There are only two services from Madras to the southern parts, i.e. from Madras to Ceylon and 6 P. M. from Madras to Trivandrum, and these two services do not touch the interior parts, i.e. about four districts, viz. Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai and Ramnad. If these services make a halt at Trichinopoly, it will facilitate *tapals* being sent quicker. I also want to mention that because there is no halt at Trichinopoly, the people who have to go from here or from any other part in northern side to the southern parts have to wait at Madras for a long time and then go by train. So, I request that the air service between Madras and Colombo should be made to halt at Trichinopoly. This way, so many people will be benefited. Not only would this benefit people going from here to the southern parts but also the rich Chettlars and other businessmen of my parts who go about different parts of this country on business.

Hence I make two requests. The first one is that the reduction in the postal rates should be made to benefit the rural people, and the second one is that the air service between Madras and Colombo should be made to halt at Trichinopoly.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Bihar): As the Treasury Benches are almost empty, I would like to address myself to the hon. the Finance Minister against a particular virus, a virus that has become more virulent since we attained independence, a virus that is being carried in increasing numbers by the Communications Ministry. I am referring to the pestilence of anonymous letters that are addressed to the various Ministries, letters whose proper place is the wastepaper basket. I do not know why anybody should take cognisance of them and set the machinery of investigation going round and round, multiplying work. I would like my hon. friend, Dr. John Matthai to calculate what amount of time and money is spent in dealing with anonymous letters. I contend and contend very strongly that the best place for these anonymous letters is the wastepaper basket. They may of course bring revenue to the Communications Ministry. The Communications Ministry is already a revenue yielding Department, with a handsome surplus of, I think, Rs. 3.5 crores, and I think it can well do without the pestilence of anonymous letters. It gives headache to the individuals concerned. It is a disease that is not only between various

Departments, but, what is worse, within the Departments themselves. What happens is that one officer A writes a letter against another officer B, and B writes anonymous letters about A, so that he may get into trouble. The whole business of anonymous letter writers should be done away with. I would like to have addressed this to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, but I regret to see that he is not here.

Coming to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, there is only one item about which I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister. He has a surplus. The present Government particularly has been dinnning into the ears of the employers—Government itself is one of the largest employers—about the importance of labour welfare. The Communications Ministry has three major workshops at Calcutta, Jubbulpore and Bombay. There are Labour Welfare Officers there. The services of the Circle Labour Welfare Officers have been extended by one month only. The implication is that perhaps after the end of this month their services will no longer be required. My contention is that Government should address itself seriously to welfare work before calling upon industrialists and other employers to promote labour welfare, and set an example to others. I do hope that the hon. Minister who has surplus funds will persuade my friend, Dr. John Matthai to let him have has money that is required—and this does not require much—to retain these Labour Welfare Officers. In fact, if he could multiply their number, it would be much better.

Coming now to civil aviation, last year, my hon. friend was very enthusiastic about his policy in regard to internal air transport. He vehemently defended during the discussion arising out of an adjournment motion moved by my hon. friend Mr. Rohini Kumar...

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): A resolution, not an adjournment motion.

Shri Jai Pal Singh: I beg your pardon—discussion arising out of a private member's resolution that Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri had moved in regard to his having brought in a new transport service, the Himalayan Aviation Company, into the picture. At that time, we all knew the amount of propaganda that had been carried on against the hon. Minister and his policy. We were told that he had been very rash in letting down the old pioneers. He gave us the reasons on the floor of this House as to why he had taken a firm attitude, as to how he had made every endeavour to make the old pioneers cooperate with him and fall in line with his wishes about the night airmail service, and how having failed, he had to bring in an outsider, a comparatively new company. What is the position today? Having given his word to the Himalayan Aviation Company, when there is no reason whatever for any expansion of the service either by day or by night, I find he has conceded a Delhi to Bombay and Bombay to Delhi night service to the very people who were agitating against him, who were saying that there was no scope for expansion at all and who were complaining of their business being undermined.

Shri Sidhva: That shows the impartiality of the Government.

Shri Jai Pal Singh: That is my hon. friend's idea of impartiality. That is a breach of faith. If this is the way of inspiring confidence in the people of this country, if this is the way of treating the people, how do you expect them to come forward with capital. Tomorrow somebody may be given a new service from Calcutta to Bombay and from Bombay to Calcutta.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): Of course.

Shri Jai Pal Singh: What happens to the person who stood by you last year? I think it is high time,—I am not defending any of these companies or even condemning them—my hon. friend realised that in the larger interests of the country civil aviation forming the second line of defence, not being merely

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commercial aviation, our internal as well as external air transport should be rationalised. I think my hon. friend understands what I mean by that, and I need not expand on it. We ought to learn a lesson from the precarious way in which the Kashmir campaign was carried on.

Then, Sir, I come to the Flying Clubs. I find that Government has spent Rs. 60 lakhs in opening a Civil Aviation Training Centre in Allahabad. The net result of opening this Training Centre is that there has been an overlapping of work and work has been taken away from the Clubs subsidised by the Government. While talking on subsidy, I find that last year's grant of Rs. 16.70 lakhs has been reduced in the new Budget to 18.40 lakhs. I hope this is not going to come about and that at least the old grant of Rs. 30,000 will be maintained for every club. I hope that hon. Minister will see that the Clubs that are doing good work get real assistance. There are Clubs that are not functioning as they should. I do not want to say anything unpleasant about my hon. friend Mr. B. Das's province; but I would like to know what work the Orissa Flying Club is doing in return for the Rs. 30,000 that it is getting. I would like to compare the results that have been produced by the Orissa Flying Club with the results that the Delhi Flying Club, of which I am the President, is producing. This is public money and I want that we should get full value for the money we spend. The trainees after flying 75 hours have to fly 125 hours at this Civil Aviation Training Centre. My contention is that they could do this at a very much cheaper rate in the Flying Clubs. I know that we are all pressed for time; but I will say this much. It is sheer extravagance that a person should have to go to the Civil Aviation Training Centre where it costs him something like Rs. 20,000 to 40,000 to become a B licensee, when the same person can be trained at the Flying Clubs subsidised by the Government at a cost of something like Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. I do not want to say anything more. I think the tremendous difference should be obvious to the House.

Shri Tyagi: Let the hon. Minister have a chance now.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have got many things more to say. But I do maintain that a Club like the Delhi Flying Club which is under his own nose, which has done extremely well in the past, which has produced the Instructors he is using at the Allahabad Training Centre and other places, which has an excellent record, must get the Government subsidy that it needs. I am not only pleading for the Delhi Flying Club. There are other Clubs like the Bombay Flying Club or the Calcutta Flying Club. Let them get the money that they need.

Shri B. Das: Do not be hard on me.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not hard on you.

Shri Kidwai: I shall take first of all what Mr. Jaipal Singh said about civil aviation. As Mr. Jaipal Singh is aware, last year there was this controversy about the night air mail. That controversy was caused by my insistence on the expansion of civil aviation. Civil aviation was functioning as a monopoly and I wanted to break it and the result he can see from the traffic returns that we have received from all over the country. I have got here the returns for the months of January, and February and the first ten days of March and I have got these returns for the last three years. The total number of passengers carried in the month of January in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 is 29,068, 30,546 and 39,970. The total number of passengers carried in the month of February in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 is 24,813, 25,192 and 33,098. The total number of passengers carried in the first ten days of March 1948, 1949

and 1950 is, 9,341, 10,524 and 14,280. Hon. Members will see that it exceeds the 42,000 mark.

Mr. Jaipal Singh complained that having induced the Himalayan Aviation Company to start a service, we committed a breach of faith in giving a service to any other company. If I accept that, then the whole controversy and the attitude of the old companies will be justified. I have done all this to expand the service. I may tell the hon. Member and also the House that I hope that before twelve months pass from now, we will have an air service between here and Calcutta, between Calcutta and Madras and between Madras and Bombay, though not at the expense of the Himalayan Airways. My pleading is for a cheap service for the benefit of the people with a lower income.

Another point made out by an hon. Member about Air Service is that Trichi may be made a halting place. I may tell the hon. Member that perhaps from the next month, the Air Service to Ceylon is going to have a halt at Trichi.

As my hon. friend may remember, last year, we offered certain subsidies to Air Services. The subsidy was in two forms: mail load and some concession in the petrol tax. Originally the Finance Minister had announced that the air companies will get six annas a gallon rebate on the petrol tax. Later on this was enhanced to nine annas. We have found from the working that to pay nine annas a gallon to every operator, whatever be the income, whatever be the cost, is not equitable. Firstly the price of petrol differs from place to place. In Bombay it is only Rs. 3-2, in Nagpur it is Rs. 3-11. Therefore this time we may change the system. The Finance Minister has kindly placed at the disposal of the Communications Ministry 55 lakhs of rupees for this subsidy and we will decide on a more equitable distribution.

Shri Sidhva: For the subsidy?

Shri Kidwai: Not on petrol consumption but on other factors. We will consult the companies as to what form the subsidy will take. Of course it will be temporary. As the House is aware a committee has been appointed. We expect the report of the Committee by July. For the interim period we will make some arrangements.

It has been said again in this House that last year the rates for post-cards and letters were increased, simply because it was decided to send all letters by air.....

Shri Dwivedi (Vindhya Pradesh): What about those letters which are not carried by air?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): That is what he is explaining.

Shri Kidwai: The rate of the letter was so fixed last year because we found that the Postal Department was incurring a loss on account of the reduction in the postcard rate. As I said last year, and I repeat it again, air lift was introduced to give some load as a subsidy to the air companies. We did not take cost in calculating the cost of our Postal operation. Therefore even if we have to give up air transport for these articles, supposing the Committee recommends some other sort of subsidy to the air companies, that will not affect the postal rates. It was fixed on other considerations, as it was explained last year.

It has been said that the new concessions announced by the Finance Minister do not benefit the rural areas. That is not correct. The local rates will operate both in urban and rural areas. I wonder if my hon. friends know what area a rural post office covers. I have got figures from the different Provinces. It will be seen from them that in some Provinces a rural post office

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covered an area of 120 sq. miles. That is in the Central Circle or Madhya Pradesh. In Assam a rural post office covers an area of 68 sq. miles.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Is that the average?

Shri Kidwai: That is the average; the maximum is much larger.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: May we have an idea of the minimum and maximum?

Shri Kidwai: That is not available. I can send it to the hon. Member. In Madras the average area is 39 sq. miles for every rural post office. In Orissa it is 80 sq. miles. In Bombay it is 34 sq. miles. Therefore, as I said, local letters will cover all this area. They cannot be sent from one post office to another but within the circle of the same post office they can cater to a large area, as I have just indicated to the House.

Shri Tyagi: Can you not give the same concession with regard to telegrams in the same town, which do not involve any cost on signalling?

Shri Kidwai: I will consider the suggestion.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): May I take that delivery in the same district is a local delivery?

Shri Kidwai: It is not yet. After some experience if we find that it will bring us more income we may extend it. But at present it will be the same post office, so far as rural areas are concerned. In urban area it will be the municipal board and some adjoining area.

I may also inform the House that local postcards will not be available in the post offices for some time because the press will take some time to print them. But it will be open to people to use blank cards and stick it with a half an anna stamp.

Shri Sonavane (Bombay): What time will it take?

Shri Kidwai: Two months.

Shri Tyagi: It must be of different colour.

Shri Kidwai: Of course it will be. In the meantime we have made available in post offices cheap blank postcards, four cards for one pice.

Shri Sonavane: Why not give them free?

Shri Kidwai: Who knows that they will be used for postal purposes?

Then we are going to try another form of cheap letter. It is called the Inland letter which we are going to introduce. It will cost six pice. The House will remember that in 1948 when air surcharge was in operation and every air letter cost 2½ annas we introduced a cheaper form of letters which were sent at two annas. We are introducing that again as Inland Letter. It will cost six pice. It will go everywhere and it has ample space to write on. It will take time, because the order has just gone to the press. It will not be available before another six months.

Shri Sidhva: Till the next Budget?

Shri Kidwai: I may announce one or two more things. The post offices are going to close on Sundays and there will be no delivery. We have to give one day's holiday to every member of the staff. We have been trying to do it otherwise. But it has not been possible.

Shri Sidhva: Why do you not employ extra postmen?

Shri Kidwai: Induce the Finance Minister to give us one crore of rupees. But if anybody wants to receive a letter on a Sunday it should be posted for

Express Delivery and the telegraph office will arrange for its delivery. If anybody is anxious that his letter should be cleared on a Sunday he should post it at the RMS with a late fee of one anna. There may be other surprises if there is time.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the Demands to the House.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,08,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Overseas Communication Service'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Telephone Factory'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Aviation'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put the remaining Demands.

DEMAND No. 10—PARLIAMENT

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Parliament'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 31—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 46—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Department of Scientific Research'."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1950.