

Tuesday  
6th April, 1948

THE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

Official Report

VOLUME V, 1948  
(6th April to 9th April, 1948)

SECOND SESSION  
of the  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
1948



# CONTENTS

Volume V—6th April to 9th April, 1948

	Pages
<b>TUESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1948—</b>	
Declaration by Members . . . . .	3239
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	3239—91
Short Notice Question and Answer . . . . .	3291—92
Statement on the Industrial Policy of the Government of India—Laid on the Table . . . . .	3293—97
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Communications . . . . .	3297
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Works, Mines and Power . . . . .	3297
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Transport . . . . .	3297
Election to Standing Committees for Ministries of Health and Defence . . . . .	3298
Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trust (Constitution) (Amendment) Bill.—Introduced . . . . .	3298
Central Silk Board Bill—Introduced . . . . .	3299
Estate Duty Bill—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	3299—3315
Atomic Energy Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	3315—34
✓National Cadet Corps Bill—Discussion on the motion to consider—Not concluded . . . . .	3334—41
<b>WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1948—</b>	
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	3343—86
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Hunger Strike of Political and Trade Union Workers in Delhi District Jail—Not moved . . . . .	3386—87
Election to Standing Finance Committee and Committee on Public Accounts . . . . .	3387
Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of Commerce and External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations . . . . .	3388
Motion <i>re</i> Industrial Policy of Government of India . . . . .	3388—3428
<b>THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1948—</b>	
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	3429—
Unstarred Question and Answer . . . . .	3464
Short Notice Questions and Answers . . . . .	3464—
Statement <i>re</i> Formation of Territorial Army, Restoration of Forfeited Pensions and Appointment of an Indian as Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	3470—73
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry for Food . . . . .	3473—74
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Industry and Supply . . . . .	3474
Estate Duty Bill—Appointment of a member to Select Committee . . . . .	3474
Indian Lac Ceas (Amendment) Bill—Passed . . . . .	3474—82
✓National Cadet Corps Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	3482—3506
Road Transport Corporations Bill—Motion to consider—Adopted . . . . .	3506—19
<b>FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1948—</b>	
Starred Questions and Answers . . . . .	3521—78
Statements laid on the Table . . . . .	3579—90
Short Notice Questions and Answers . . . . .	3591—98
Motion for Adjournment <i>re</i> Failure of Government to check Incitement to Violence by Kasim Razvi, leader of Razakars of Hyderabad—Not moved . . . . .	3598—3600
Elections to Standing Committees for Ministries of (i) Communications, (ii) Works, Mines and Power, (iii) Transport and (iv) Food . . . . .	3600
Papers laid on the table—Authenticated Schedule of Authorized Supplementary Expenditure—other than Railways for 15th August, 1947 to 31st March 1948 . . . . .	3600—01
Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . .	3601—02
Road Transport Corporation Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	3602—09
Election to Standing Committee for Ministry of Industry and Supply . . . . .	3610
Calcutta Port (Pilotage) Bill—Passed as amended . . . . .	3620—25
Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill—Withdrawn . . . . .	3625—28
Hindu Code—Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	3628—53

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

*Tuesday, the 6th April, 1948*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

## DECLARATION BY MEMBERS.

The following member made the declaration under Rule 2C:  
Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi (West Bengal: Muslim).

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (a) ORAL ANSWERS

### DECONTROL OF FOODGRAINS IN U. P.

**1236. \*Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether control in respect of movement and prices of all foodgrains was withdrawn from the 7th January, 1948 in the United Provinces and whether from February 1st ration was guaranteed to people with an income of Rs. 100 p.m. in certain cities in the United Provinces?

(b) What were the prices prevailing after 7th January say on the 31st January, 1948 of such decontrolled foodgrains in the United Provinces?

(c) Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister of Food in his statement to the Press on the 7th January, 1948 stated that "Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to control had made it increasingly difficult for the Government to continue their present policy and the Government were not getting the necessary co-operation from tradesmen and people in the administration of control"?

(d) Is it also a fact that he replied in an emphatic "no" when asked as to whether Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement that decontrol has brought down the prices of commodities was applicable to the United Provinces?

(e) If so, do the Government of India propose to take necessary steps to ask the tradesmen of the United Provinces to so behave as not to embarrass the Government of the United Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The prices of foodgrains in the United Provinces on 26th January, 1948 were as follows:

Wheat—Between Rs. 17-11-5 and 19-10-11.

Gram—Between Rs. 14-8-0 and 15-0-4.

Barley—Between Rs. 10-9-7 and 11-12-5.

Rice—Rs. 16-15-2.

Maize—Rs. 11-10-0.

Jowar—Rs. 9-9-8.

Bajra—Rs. 10-9-1.

(c) The Minister for Food made no such statement. The Honourable Member is probably referring to statements made by the Food Minister of U. P. at a Press Conference.

(d) When the U. P. Food Minister said that decontrol had not brought down prices he said this in relation to control prices then prevailing.

(e) Government would render all help possible in regard to the attitude of trade, if the U. P. Government required it.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (b) of the question, in reply to which it has been stated that the price of wheat was between Rs. 17-11-5 to 19-10-11 and price of rice Rs. 16-15-2, may I know by how much were the prices higher than the controlled prices at that time?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These prices are higher than the controlled prices but under decontrol the prices are falling at any rate in the U. P.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What are the prices ruling at present? The prices which the Honourable Minister has given are January prices.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The average of prices for the 20th March have not been calculated in the report from the Province but I will give you the figures for Kanpur, which is one of the important centres.

*20th March*

Rice—Rs. 16-10-9 as compared with Rs. 17-1-0 in January.

Jowar—Rs. 7-2-3 as compared with Rs. 9-9-3 in January.

Bajra—Rs. 6-13-3 as compared with Rs. 10-9-1 in January.

The prices have been falling gradually all over the United Provinces.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** What was the price of wheat?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There have been variations from centre to centre. I have got the figures for the 6th March for about 6 centres:

Hapur Rs. 20 on 6th March has risen to Rs. 21-8-0 on 20th March. I have not got the rate for Kanpur for 20th March.

Chandausi on 6th March it was Rs. 20-4-0 and on 20th March it has fallen to Rs. 19-12-0

Bahraich on 6th March it was Rs. 15 and on 20th March it has fallen to Rs. 15.

In certain centres of trade where the stocks are high the prices began to fall, but where the stocks are low the prices began to rise and to a certain extent the internal transport movement also does affect the prices. Where the movement was free the prices began to fall. Then there is also an inter-provincial ban. Therefore the price in Raipur is probably about Rs. 11 for wheat and at Kanpur it is Rs. 16.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** What is the position of the stocks in Kanpur?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not give you the exact figures or even the approximate figures.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that gram has been supplied from Delhi in large quantity to Madras at an average rate of Rs. 8 and some annas per maund recently?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that is so.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Whether it is a fact that the price of gram in East Punjab is still lesser?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that may be so. As I said, first of all you must remember that free movement of various foodstuffs is not possible. Due to factors over which we have no control there is a difference in prices between various parts of the country.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the fact that Delhi and the East Punjab for purposes of rationing are one unit may I know if the Honourable Minister has taken any steps to remove these artificial barriers between Delhi



and East Punjab on imports of cereals, etc., so as to bring prices in both these areas to the same level?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** A suggestion has been made that U. P., Delhi and East Punjab may be made into one region and decontrolled. The suggestion is under consideration.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Is there any hoarding on the part of tradesmen in the U. P.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think there is a certain amount of hoarding in some parts of the country and possibly also in the U. P. I could not say definitely.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government intend taking any steps to see that it does not take place?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government is contemplating taking some suitable steps. The matter is being very seriously considered. But with regard to intervening in certain provinces, we will have to consult the provincial Governments.

#### SLAUGHTER OF CALVES IN MILITARY DAIRY FARMS

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** May I submit, Mr. Speaker, that there seems to be a typographical error in regard to part (c) of my question. My question relates to calves, while it appears as 'cows' here.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This is evidently a mistype; I will answer about calves also.

1237. **\*Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether calves are slaughtered in Military Dairy Farms?

(b) If so, what is the number slaughtered in the year 1947?

(c) Do Government propose to issue orders prohibiting slaughtering of cows in the interest of the cattle wealth of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No, not now.

(b) During 1947 a total of 192 unwanted male calves were slaughtered to provide meat for troops and meat offal for Military poultry farms.

(c) The Government of India have appointed a mixed Committee to consider the question of slaughter of cattle in all its aspects and to recommend a comprehensive plan of action which can be put into effect for preserving the cattle wealth of the country and for promoting its development. The question of prohibiting the slaughter of cattle will be considered in the light of recommendations of that Committee.

**Seth Govinddas:** Is it not fact that in spite of the age limit fixed by the Government for the slaughter of these calves and other cattle that is never adhered to and even cattle of that age which according to law cannot be slaughtered, are being indiscriminately slaughtered even now in various Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that; but if my attention is drawn to specific cases and places I will go into the question.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I know by what time the report of this Committee will be out?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The next meeting of the Committee, I think, is due in about a month's time and that I can say is that the desire is to expedite the report of the Committee. But much will depend upon the Members, themselves.

**Mr. E. K. Sidhva:** With reference to part (a) of the question the Honourable Minister gave a reply in the negative, that is, that calves are not slaughtered in Military Dairy Farms now. Am I correct in understanding that in all India in the Military Dairy Farms no calves are now being slaughtered?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No calves are now being slaughtered in any Military Dairy Farm.

**Seth Govinddas:** Is it not a fact that the calves immediately after their birth are disposed of by these Military Dairies?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that.

**Mr. E. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question may I say that the slaughter of these calves was done under the British administration for giving food to the British troops and in view of the British troops now having been sent off may I know whether Government intend to continue the policy of giving beef to our troops also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That would not be a matter for my Department to answer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Throughout the war years were calves of tender age and heifers slaughtered in much larger numbers than in previous years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I have not got the figures for the earlier years. In the course of supplementaries if questions relating to earlier years are asked I cannot straight-off deal with them.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** Will the Government be pleased to accept the statement from me that 80,000 calves were being killed every day on the first day of their birth during the war; and if Government confirms this fact may I know whether any steps would be taken by way of precaution in future years and also whether steps will be taken to promote the cattle wealth in view of the past disaster?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Coming from a man like Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya I must accept the statement, and the suggestion he has made will be considered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In 1947 who were more the victims, the bull calves or the buffalo calves?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have no information about that.

#### SUBVENTIONS TO PROVINCES FOR 'GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN' DURING 1947

1238. **Mr. E. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of subvention given to each province for 'Grow More Food Campaign' during the year 1947?

(b) Have the provincial Governments spent any money from their own funds?

(c) Have they utilised the subvention given by the Government of India for the particular purpose? If so, in what way?

(d) What was the net result of this campaign?

(e) What is the increased production of food during the last year under the 'Grow More Food' scheme as compared with the previous years?

(f) Do Government propose to continue this subvention?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement (No. 1) giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(b) According to the present basis of financial assistance the Central and Provincial Governments make equal contribution towards the cost of 'Grow More Food' schemes except in the case of Assam and Orissa where the Central Government's contribution amounts to two-third.

(c) The subvention given by the Central Government has to be utilised for the particular purpose for which it is given. A statement (No. II) showing the type of schemes usually sanctioned under the 'Grow More Food Campaign' is placed on the table.

(d) and (e). A target of 9,00,000 tons of additional foodgrains had been planned for the year 1947-48 for all Provinces except East Punjab and West Bengal. The agricultural year ends in June whereafter the reports on the progress of various schemes to be executed by the Provincial Governments and their result are usually received. It may not be easy to assess the exact increase in production of food due solely to the scheme as compared with the previous years for differences in rainfall and other seasonal factors affect the crops.

(f) It is proposed to continue these grants up to 1951-52 for the present

*Statement*

Showing the details of Loans and Grants sanctioned to Provincial Governments and Local Administrations, during 1947-48 or 'Grow More Food Campaign'

S. No.	Name of the Provinces.	Irrigation Facilities		Land Clearance and Development.		Measure Distribution	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajmer-Merwara	1,54,500	2,62,931	...	...	26,500	37,600
2	Assam	...	14,467	...	...	...	40,454
3	Baluchistan	...	74,951	...	...	...	...
4	Bengal	...	1,69,250	...	...	...	5,88,963
5	Bihar	...	2,78,125	...	46,710	...	45,680
6	Bombay	...	1,88,083	...	10,76,700	...	8,16,784
7	C. P. & Berar	49,71,250	1,20,042	2,79,125	22,408	24,18,125	13,58,663
8	Ooorg	...	33,563	...	65,493	...	38,672
9	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Madras	...	3,83,811	...	31,900	...	90,283
11	N. W. F. P.	...	51,941	...	...	...	...
12	Orissa	10,55,000	5,63,210	12,40,000	31,941	...	25,000
13	Punjab	...	51,44,645	...	...	...	2,65,835
14	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	28,31,890	...	...	...	...
		61,80,750	101,16,579	15,19,125	12,75,152	24,33,625	23,07,664

S. No.	Name of the Provinces	Seed Multiplication and distribution		Fish Production		Fruit Schemes		Dairy Schemes	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ajmer-Merwara.	1,50,000	93,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Assam	...	1,62,713	...	...	...	227,770	...	...
3	Baluchistan	...	5,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bihar	...	...	...	21,390	...	8,800	...	...
6	Bombay	...	9,08,745	...	97,174	...	...	...	21,00,000
7	C. P. & Berar	22,27,000	4,94,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Coorg	...	727	...	...	...	...	...	29,680
9	Delhi	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Madras	...	5,517	...	80,450	11,198	...	...	...
11	N. W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Orissa	1,82,500	14,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Punjab	...	...	...	6,175	...	...	...	...
14	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
		26,09,500	16,85,424	...	2,05,189	...	2,47,268	...	21,52,680

S. No.	Name of the Provinces	Poultry Schemes		Livestock Schemes		Miscellaneous Schemes		Total	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Ajmer-Merwara.	...	...	...	...	...	23,265	3,25,000	4,17,196
2	Assam	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,594	...	6,46,918
3	Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,12
4	Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	10,463	...	7,65,676
5	Bihar	...	...	...	33,300	...	93,008	...	5,26,283
6	Bombay	...	...	...	1,73,170	...	7,05,628	...	60,66,234
7	C. P. & Berar	...	...	...	11,597	...	3,66,553	98,90,500	13,73,243
8	Coorg	...	...	3,73,250	1,20,750	...	15,549	3,73,250	3,04,434
9	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...
10	Madras	...	...	...	10,600	...	1,78,354	...	7,92,113
11	N. W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	43,700	...	1,09,641
12	Orissa	...	...	...	...	5,22,500	35,081	30,00,000	6,70,084
13	Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,19,655
14	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	United Provinces	...	...	...	30,125	...	...	...	23,86,015
		...	...	3,73,250	3,79,542	5,22,500	16,77,195	1,36,35,750	29,46,713
		1.86 crores say 2 crores							

*Statement II*

Showing the schemes financed under the Grow More Food Campaign

1. Construction and improvement of Surface Percolation wells.
2. Construction of Tubewells.
3. Pumping Installation.
4. Construction and improvement of Tanks and Channels
5. Land development works including drainage, bunding and reclamation.
6. Purchase and distribution of manures.
7. Purchase and distribution of improved seeds.
8. Purchase and distribution of improved implements including mechanical equipment.
9. Protective foods such as development of Fisheries, Live-stock, Poultry and Fruit, etc.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (c) of the question, my question was whether the Provincial Governments have utilised the subvention for this purpose. May I know whether they have utilised the quota given to them by the Government of India for the purpose of the Grow More Food campaign or abused it in any way?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot say; Government would have to make enquiries.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister please supply the information after making enquiries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will supply the information.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that his predecessor Rajen Babu has given an assurance to this House that he would get the information collected as to how these funds are being spent and place a report on the way in which they have been utilised, and the results thereof, on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The reports are usually expected soon after June. When the reports are received all information as to the purposes for which the grant was used, and the results of the use of the grant, would be available and would be placed before the House.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know if the payment is made outright to the Provinces without finding out from them whether they have actually spent the money and have contributed an equal amount?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** My impression is that they spend the money and later on take the due grant from us.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is not the Honourable Minister in possession of figures as to how much the Government of India has disbursed by way of subventions during the past year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I won't be able just now to give the figures.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the position that no report is available as to the utilisation of these grants relates only to the current year or the year before or to all the years from which these grants were made to Provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It relates to figures for grants given from 1947-48.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether any report previous to that period is available as to the utilisation of these sums of money by the Provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These figures can be placed on the table; but they are not with me at present.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** In view of the statement made by the Honourable the Food Minister that the 'Grow More Food campaign' has failed in the past, has the Central Government made enquiries from the Provincial Governments as to what were the causes of that failure; and what further steps have the Central Government taken to see that these causes are removed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** When I was talking of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' I was not talking of the period before the new Government took charge; I am talking of the Grow More Food Campaign as planned by my predecessor from 1947-48 onward. The report of the first year of this campaign is yet awaited. When we get the report and find what exactly has been at fault, then will be the time for us to discuss the matter.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Has the Honourable Minister no information or even estimate in terms of percentage allowing for margin of error, in regard to increased production during the year in which this Government was in charge?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, we are waiting for the report and we cannot give the figures straight-off.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** May I invite the attention of Government to the fact that one of the main causes of the failure of the Grow More Food Campaign has been the want of correlation between the duties of one Department of the Government and another, namely, Food, Agriculture, Finance, Co-operation and Industry; and may I know whether Government will take any measures by way of advice or suggestion to the Provincial Ministries to improve conditions in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That possibly is one consideration. But as I said, the proper time for going into this question and dealing with it effectively will be when the first year's report is with us when the whole matter can be comprehensively dealt with probably more satisfactorily.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister is satisfied that the amount of subvention given by the Government of India to the provincial government has been utilised for that specific purpose and whether he is also satisfied that the provincial government has used an equal amount under the terms of the agreement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, Sir, the year is not yet over. We are expecting the annual report in the month of June.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** What about last year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot say about last year at all.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Is it a fact that the allotment in this respect in Coorg could not be drawn at all because of the failure on the part of the Government of India to give administrative sanction in time for the payment of moneys to the beneficiaries in Coorg.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that. It may be a matter for enquiry.

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe we have sufficiently discussed this. We will go to the next question.

#### SCHEME FOR PRIZE BONUS TO GROWERS OF MORE FOOD

1239. **\*Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government contemplate setting aside three crores of rupees as prize to growers of more food during the current year?

(b) If so, have Government consulted Provincial Governments on this subject?

(c) Has any specific scheme been prepared for the prize bonus? If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the table of the House?

(d) What steps have Government taken to see that the money so given is not wasted?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (c). Government have under consideration the suggestion that some special stimulus of a competitive nature would materially increase the production of food. No particular scheme has yet been framed. It is therefore too early to say what amount would have to be set aside.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government received a scheme sent up to them by Mr. Santhanam and supported by myself?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, it has been received and is being considered.

**Seth Govinddas:** Have Government received any suggestions from provincial governments in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No.

**Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** My question was 'If so, have Government consulted Provincial Governments?' Do Government intend to consult provincial governments if the scheme is under consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certainly they will consult the provincial governments because without their co-operation the scheme will not work.

#### USE OF WILLINGDON AERODROME FOR COMMERCIAL AVIATION

1240. **\*Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Willingdon Aerodrome at New Delhi is not open for commercial aviation?

(b) If so, for what purpose will the said aerodrome be used in future?

(c) Is it a fact that landings and takings off of all commercial planes take place from Palam Aerodrome only?

(d) Are Government aware that the unloading of the luggage of passengers at Palam aerodrome takes a long time?

(e) What is the number of porters and luggage carriers employed there?

(f) Do Government propose to take steps to call upon the licensees to provide adequate staff for unloading personal baggage?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** (a) The Willingdon aerodrome is open for commercial aviation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir; both Palam and Safdarjung aerodromes are used by civil aircraft for commercial air transport operations.

(d) No such complaint has been received.

(e) Of the two Indian air transport companies operating at Palam, one has 22 porters, and the other 10. It is understood that eight to ten porters attend each aircraft on arrival.

(f) No, Sir; in the absence of any specific complaint the numbers are believed to be adequate.

**Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** If the Willingdon aerodrome is open for commercial aviation, may I know why I.N.A. uses the Willingdon aerodrome for Dakota planes and why Air Tatas use the Palam aerodrome for the same type of Dakota planes?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** The arrangement is that all Dakota planes use the Willingdon aerodrome and the bigger planes use the Palam aerodrome.

**Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** The Palam aerodrome is reserved for Viking planes and the Willingdon aerodrome for Dakotas. May I know why the same type of Dakota planes should have to use the Palam aerodrome, thereby putting passengers to great inconvenience in view of the distance?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** As I said the Willingdon aerodrome is used for Dakotas and Palam for Vikings. Sometimes it happens that Vikings are not available and Dakotas are allowed to use the Palam aerodrome in cases of emergency.

**Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** May I submit that Viking planes do not go there at all and every time Dakotas go to Palam? Will the Honourable Minister make enquiry into the matter?

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF PADDY IN ORISSA SINCE 1942.

1241. \***Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what was the total annual yield of paddy in the Province of Orissa since 1942?

(b) How much of these has been exported out of the province, year by year since 1942?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement (No. I) showing the production of rice for the years 1942-43 to 1946-47 is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A statement (No. II) showing the exports of rice during the years 1942-43 to 1946-47 is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement I

Showing the production of rice in Orissa since 1942-43.  
(In 000 tons)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
*Rice	1,247	1,349	1,337	1,294	1,401

#### Statement II

Showing the exports of rice from Orissa since 1942-43.

Year	(In 000 tons) Export.
1942-43	133
1943-44	66
1944-45	89
1945-46	85
1946-47	125

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the Government do not have complete statistics of the total amount of rice produced, and that neither the Orissa Government nor the Government of India have been able to get all the surplus rice that is available on the Jeypore estate (which is very high on the hills) because of want of adequate communications?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not able to say definitely about it.



**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will Government make enquiries and find out whether any steps are needed in order to tap all the surplus rice produced on the Jeypore estate?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as I could gather from the Premier of Orissa who was recently here, he said he would be able to recover rice from all the parts of his province and states associated with his province. That was his statement.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is it a fact that the aboriginals do not get to eat the rice which they produce in Koraput district?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I suppose that will be a matter for the provincial government to reply.

#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST

**1242. \*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state who are the members of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust?

(b) What is the total amount of money now in the Trust?

(c) How is the money disbursed province-wise?

(d) How much money, province-wise, has been distributed during the last ten years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The list of members of the Board in 1947 is placed on the table.

(b) Rs. 34,51,500.

(c) Grants for the relief of distress are made in accordance with rules 8 to 11 of the Rules and Bye-laws of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

(d) A statement is placed on the table.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST, 1947.

##### *Appointed by the Governor General in Council*

1. The Member of the Interim Government in charge of the Department of Agriculture, the Honourable Sri Rajendra Prasad,—*Chairman*.

2. The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member.

3. The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, President, Indian Legislative Assembly.

4. The Honourable Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hossain Imam, President, Council of State, (Hussain Manzil, Gaya).

5. Sir Bertie Staig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Auditor General of India,—*Honorary Secretary*.

##### *Appointed by the Government of Madras*

6. The Honourable Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar (The Palace, Chettind, Madras).

##### *Appointed by the Government of Bombay*

7. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (419 Shanwar Peth, Poona 2).

##### *Appointed by the Government of Bengal*

8. Mr. J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Co-operation, Credit and Relief.

##### *Appointed by the Government of United Provinces*

9. Mr. Kurshed Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Jhansi Division, Jhansi.

##### *Appointed by the Government of the Punjab*

10. Mr. Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab.

##### *Appointed by the Honourable A. G. G., Rajputana*

11. Mr. L. C. L. Griffin, C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C.S., Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative

##### *Appointed by the Honourable the A. G. G., Central India*

12. Diwan Bahadur Sir Khandersao Nadkar, Diwan and President of the Council Administration (retired), Dhar State, Central India.

##### *Appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur*

13. Rai Bahadur Pt. Amar Nath Atal, Finance Minister, Jaipur.

## Statement

## Showing grants made to Provinces during 1938 to 1947

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	...	10,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Madras	30,000	...	9,000	...	20,000	40,000	...	...	1,00,000	...
Bengal	...	...	...	60,000	...	80,000	...	50,000	50,000	...
United Provinces	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	40,000	25,000	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	25,000	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	50,00
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer Merwara	...	15,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What action has so far been taken by Government on the resolution passed by this House during the last session on this particular matter of establishing an All-India Famine Commission for taking suitable steps in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As soon as the Assembly is over, the matter will be gone into properly.

**Seth Govinddas:** Are the members of this Board changed from time to time or are they permanent members?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are permanent.

**Seth Govinddas:** Is there any election or appointment from time to time by the Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These are nominees of various provincial governments and various bodies. It is open to them to change them. So long as they do not change them, they are there.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When was the Trust constituted? In which year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think about 1900.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the money spent for the treatment of famine after it sets in or for its prevention?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This is for relief of distress. Naturally it will be spent when the distress is visible.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Who puts money into the Trust? Is it the Provincial Government or the Central Government, or both?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is better that the Honourable Member reads the Trust Deed.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I know a little more than what the department seems to know about this.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter contained in the Trust Deed.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** It is not a question of the Trust Deed. My question is 'Who is contributing money to the Trust?'

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Originally some donors gave money. The Maharaja of Jaipur gave about 10 lakhs. The Trust is registered under the Charitable Endowment, Act.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** Is it the same Famine Trust that was started by Lord Curzon in 1908?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This seems before that, the first donation being in 1900.

#### TINNED ARTICLES OF FOOD ACQUIRED BY DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

1243. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what tinned articles of food the Disposals Department acquired?

(b) What were their weight, number and value?

(c) When were they obtained and for how much?

(d) When were these tinned articles sold giving the dates of disposals in each case?

(e) What was the price obtained?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The following categories of tinned articles of food were reported surplus: (i) Bakery products and confectionery, (ii) Beverages and soups, (iii) Cereals, (iv) Fats and oils, (v) Fruits and fruit juices, (vi) Meat, (vii) Poultry, fish and eggs, (viii) Sugar, syrups, jams and jellies, (ix) Vegetables, and (x) Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco.

(b) and (c). About 80,400 tons of foodstuffs, of the book value of about Rs. 10,08,44,700, were reported for disposal from June 1945 onwards.

(d) They have been sold in many separate transactions. I regret it is impossible for me to repeat in the House all these dates.

(e) Rs. 3,71,21,235.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are we to understand that Government have lost Rs. 7 crores in these transactions?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe so.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has Government enquired whether there was any justification for the sustainment of this loss—for having purchased the goods, at Rs. 10 crores and sold them for Rs. 3 crores?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** During the war large quantities of food stuffs were purchased. When the war terminated, naturally they had to be disposed of. In some cases buyers were not available. Quite a lot of food-stuffs had to be rejected as unfit for human consumption.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that large quantities of jam, jellies and cheese were disposed of as decomposed? Has Government made enquiries with a view to finding out whether they were decomposed before they were disposed of?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is a system of periodical checking of food-stuffs at the Army laboratory at Kasauli. Those stuffs which are declared to be unusable are not sold; the rest are disposed of.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** Is there any more stock of these provisions, jams, jellies and cheese, available for disposal?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say, Sir, about jams, jellies and cheese, but about 4,800 tons of food stuffs, valued at Rs. 40,00,000 remain undisposed of. The entire American stocks have been sold off; the rest have not been.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the fact that quite a considerable quantity of these food-stuffs are tinned milk, and also in view of the shortage of milk for infants and nursing mothers in this country, was any attempt made to make over this milk to the appropriate department to be given by the methods of priorities to those who needed it, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Up till October 1947, the distribution of these food-stuffs remained the responsibility of the Food Ministry and that Ministry certainly took good care to see that the first priority was given to the institutions and individuals to whom the Honourable Member was referring.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if, in view of the fact that large quantities of food-stuffs was found unfit for human consumption, has Government considered the possibility of putting it to some other form of industrial use, or for the manufacture of compost.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of instituting occasional check-ups with a view to verifying that the transactions of the Departments in the matter of disposal are

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Up till October 1947, the disposal was the responsibility of the Food Ministry. For the past six months it has been in charge of my Ministry and we are having occasional check-ups.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to draw the attention of the Food Minister to this matter and also bring it to his notice that so much of good and valuable food-stuffs have been spoilt due to the negligence of one Department or the other.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think, Sir, a lot of good food-stuffs have been wasted. In fact the priority lists are there. We circularise Governments and institutions and whenever there is a demand we give them first preference.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are huge stocks of these tinned food-stuffs lying all over the country and that they are deteriorating day after day?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If there are no purchasers Government cannot help it.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that this situation has arisen because Government was not quick enough to offer these for sale.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Mr. B. K. Sidhva:** In view of the loss of about Rs. 7 crores in these food-stuffs transactions, will Government kindly make enquiries with a view to inform this house, what were the reasons that led to Government incurring this heavy loss.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The position is that there are certain reserve prices fixed and Government has to sell them to the highest bidder. If no persons are available to purchase the stuffs, Government is helpless.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was all the stuff purchased from the United States of America or a part from the United Kingdom as well?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The total quantity of food-stuffs which came from America was 57,900 tons valued at Rs. 8,38,44,700. The total quantity of food-stuffs that we got from His Majesty's Government and the Indian Stores was 22,500 tons and the book value was Rs. 1,65,00,000.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** May I know from the Honourable Minister why there is so much of tinned milk available in the ordinary bazaars, if priority of supply had been given to infants and nursing mothers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say what the reason is.

**DENUDATION OF INDIA'S FOREST WEALTH DURING 1939-45 AND CONSERVATION OF FORESTS**

**1944. \*Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how much forest wealth India was denuded of during the war years 1939 to 1945, on account of timber and other accessories; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for forest conservation, planting or regeneration?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Information given by the Provinces indicate that demands of war were met mainly by making advance fellings against the prescribed yields of working plans and to a small extent from fellings in unclassed forests not under working plans. The advance fellings amount to some 4 to 6 annual yields of timber or about 6 million tons. As regards fuel producing forests, advance fellings were also made of about the same order as for the timber forests.

(b) An extract from the recommendations of the Policy Committee No. V on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (held at Simla from the 26th to 30th June, 1944) is placed on the table of the House. These recommendations were accepted by the provinces and steps to implement them are being taken by the Provinces through their post-war forest plans. The progress made so far, however, has not been satisfactory.

*Extract from the recommendations made by the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at its meeting held at Simla from the 26th to 30th June, 1944*

#### VII.—WHEREAS

- (1) \* \* \* \* \*
- (2) Over 35 per cent. of the area of India is not at present under either cultivation or forests;
- (3) Forest management, especially in head-waters areas, is the most effective land management as an insurance against the disastrous effects of floods and erosion;
- (4) The existing forest resources of India are inadequate in extent and unsuitably distributed to supply the needs of the population, especially the village population, in fuel and small timber;
- (5) The provision of fuel is necessary to release farmyard manure for use as fertilizer;
- (6) Unregulated grazing has been responsible for much forest devastation:

#### THIS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT—

(i) the reserved forests be immediately examined and working plans revised or prepared to ensure the conservative management that will be necessary for a few years to repair the damage done by advance fellings during the war;

(ii) \* \* \* \* \*

(iii) each Province and State should aim at having not less than 20 per cent. and if possible 25 per cent. of its total area under forest and so distributed that the villager may be enabled to satisfy his requirements of agricultural timber and fuel within a reasonable distance of his home;

(iv) as a basis for the extension of forest areas and especially village forests and forests in areas of low rainfall, a classification should be undertaken forthwith of uncultivated land to determine the areas in which timber can be grown or forest management should be introduced;

(v) Soil Conservation Circles should be formed in each Province and State to deal with land management, the regulation of grazing with due regard to the needs of the cattle population and the growing of trees whether as a protection against floods, erosion or desiccation or to supply the needs of the rural population;

(vi) \* \* \* \* \*

(vii) for the conservation and extension of the forest resources of the country, powers should be taken by Government to exercise control of privately-owned forests, up to the extent of full management if necessary;

(viii) steps should be taken for the development of industries for the utilization of minor forest produce which will provide avenues of employment for the growing population in forest tracts;

(ix) steps should be taken as early as possible to train forest staff of the necessary grades so that the personnel may be available to carry out the foregoing.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was much timber exported abroad during the war years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware; probably so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact, Sir, that animals and beasts play a vital part in jungle economy, do Government propose to restrict shikar in the interest of our forest development?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That suggestion will be considered.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** May I know, Sir, what was the extra quality of timber which was felled during the war years over the pre-war average?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have not got the figures with me.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Sir, in view of the fact that the manufacture of fuel gas has added greatly to the denudation of our forest wealth, will Government consider the advisability of reserving, to some extent at least, a portion of our forests for the manufacture of charcoal used for the production of fuel gas.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That suggestion will be considered.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** May I know if any afforestation schemes have been taken up?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** May I know if the Ministry of Agriculture has any idea of instituting any census of the forest wealth of India.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No such scheme is at present before Government. But the suggestion of the Honourable Member will be considered.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is the Honourable Member aware that the denudation of our forests is still going on for purposes of supplementing the fuel resources of the country.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Sir, do the development grants proposed to be given to Provincial Governments by the Central Government also include assistance from the Central Government to the Provincial Government for the purpose of developing or improving our forest wealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** Will the Report of the Committee be made available to the members of this House?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think it is in the Library, but still copies can be given to any members who are interested.

#### TRANSPORT OF SUGAR AND COAL ACCUMULATING AT FACTORIES AND COAL MINEs

**1245. \*Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that large stocks of coal and sugar are accumulating in coal mines and sugar factories respectively, due to lack of transport and that some of the owners of collieries and sugar mills are thinking of closing these down as they cannot afford to pile up any more of their stock?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to relieve the situation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accumulation of pithead stocks of coal was largely the result of transport difficulties during the second half of 1947 due to reasons which are well known. A Committee has since been appointed to keep the transport position under constant review and to make suggestions for improvement. The situation is gradually improving, but for sometime to come the disparity between available transport and disposable coal is likely to remain. A Committee consisting of representatives of the E.I.R., the B.N.R., the Coal trade, and the Coal Com. relatively to available transport and the grant of assistance to collieries overstocked with coal. Concrete proposals are shortly expected.

As regards sugar, the stock position of each sugar mill is kept constantly under watch and special movements are arranged in cases in which excessive stocks are accumulating. Sugar is now in class 2(a) of the railway priority schedule along with other non-sponsored foodstuffs, but to speed up transport, all movements from sugar factories on the E.P. and S.S. Light Railways to Bombay, Bombay Area and Ahmedabad have been temporarily up-graded. The

allotment of a special wagon quota for the movement of sugar on the O. & T. Railway is also under consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know what were the sugar stocks before decontrol and at present held by different factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am sorry I have not got the comparative figures.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that the high price level of sugar fixed by Government is artificially being maintained and that sugar is selling almost in every big city below this price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Well, the price does depend upon the quantity available.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that the prices of sugar prevailing in the Bombay Province particularly are lower than what they are in Bihar and U. P.?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That may be; that will depend on the quantity which has been moved to Bombay Presidency. But as I have just explained, the Transport Ministry, the Food Ministry and my Ministry are discussing this matter together and trying to make improvements as quickly as possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do Government realise that the factories in U. P. and Bihar are put to a great disadvantage under the present arrangement inasmuch as the price of sugarcane fixed by Government at Rs. 2 per maund goes in favour of the factories working in Bombay Presidency as they have got their own Sugarcane farms to which they credit the cost of sugarcane at that rate and there being no income-tax on agricultural produce make a big saving which may amount to crores of rupees whereas U.P. and Bihar factories pay for the sugarcane which they get from the farmers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That scheme was initiated and approved by the industry itself.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** In view of the obvious and insurmountable difficulties in regard to transport, will the Ministry take suitable advice with any other Ministry concerned and concert measures for the development of navigation so as to convey these goods by canals?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In fact a scheme is already under preparation for movement of coal by sea and we have been able to export an additional quota of about 20,000 tons per month from Calcutta so as to give some relief. Further, there is already a reserve of about 40,000 tons which has been carried from the coal areas to Calcutta and as soon as ships are available we shall be able to work on the coastal areas. Only two days ago I was informed that four more steamers are going to be placed at our disposal so that movement should start immediately. Here the movement has become more restricted because we are getting food grains by sea.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** Can the Honourable Minister supplement his information by further information regarding navigation by canal by connecting if possible the Ganges with the Cauvery by canals?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Also, I have asked the Provincial Government to put up their schemes so that we can send goods by river.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is it a fact, Sir, the rise in price of sugarcane, the rise in levying cess and the consequential rise in the price of sugar has resulted in efficiency of industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is a matter of opinion.



**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister consider the desirability of dissolving the Sugar Syndicate which is responsible for maintaining artificially the high price of sugar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** This is a matter which will be dealt with by the Food Ministry.

#### RE-ORGANISATION OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN ORISSA

**1246. \*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the representation made by the Secretary, Oriya People's Association, on the 25th February, 1948 regarding the re-organisation of the Postal Department in Orissa?

(b) Do Government contemplate locating the Headquarters of a Postal Circle in Orissa including the various Divisions and Sections of the Railway Mail Service?

(c) Are Government aware that since the merging of the Orissa States in the Province of Orissa, there is a larger area, a larger population and consequently larger postal transactions?

(d) Do Government propose to have the Headquarters of the Railway Mail Service N. Division at Cuttack or any other place suitable for the purpose?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** (a) A representation dated the 22nd February 1948 has been received.

(b) The headquarters of the Additional Postmaster General, Orissa, who functions as a Head of a Circle in all postal matters, are in Puri. It is not possible to locate the headquarters of the R.M.S. 'N' Division and all its Sections in Orissa.

(c) Yes.

(d) The headquarters of the R.M.S. 'N' Division are at Howrah. They have been placed there as the mail routes from different parts of India for Orissa converge at Howrah. The question of locating some of these Sections in Orissa is, however, being examined.

#### METHOD OF RECRUITMENT IN INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

**1247. \*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the method of recruitment for posts in the Indian Meteorological Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** Recruitment to Class I and Class II posts in the India Meteorological Department is made through the Federal Public Service Commission by the Government of India and the Director General of Observatories respectively. Recruitment to the higher grades in Class III posts, viz., Professional Assistants, Meteorological Assistants and Scientific Assistants is made by the Director General of Observatories with the aid of a Selection Committee after due advertisement in all the approved newspapers. Recruitment to the grades of Upper Division Clerks, Senior Observers, Observers and Lower Division Clerks is made on a regional basis by heads of sub-offices of the Department, viz. Deputy Directors General and Directors whose offices are located at Poona, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Kodaikanal.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra:** May I inquire of the Honourable Minister if he is aware that there has been a very large number of vacancies in the Meteorological Department due to the opting of the Muslim employees to Pakistan? If so, why are these vacancies not filled? Do Government propose to reorganise this Meteorological Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** Qualified persons for all those posts are not immediately available, but attempts are being made to fill posts that are vacant now.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I am asking, Sir, that the Government called for applications for filling these vacancies and a very large number of applications reached the Honourable Minister's Department: I want to know whether the Government have got in contemplation immediately any scheme of reorganisation so as to set this Meteorological Department in proper working order, in view of the fact that a large number of people have already left the Department.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** As I said, Sir, the position is being examined and I think all posts will be filled. If there is any reorganisation necessary, it will be done.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government making any arrangements at all for training some people?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** That is always being done.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that towards the close of the last War, a very large quantity of valuable scientific apparatus was brought into this country which could not be used? Would he kindly keep in view that these apparatus, now lying idle, are fully utilised by the Meteorological Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** I am not aware of it, but I will look into the matter.

#### IMPORT OF MUSTARD OIL AND MUSTARD IN WEST BENGAL FROM OTHER PROVINCES

**1248. \*Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of mustard oil and mustard imported into West Bengal from other provinces of the Dominion; and

(b) what priority is given on railways for the transport of mustard and mustard oil to West Bengal from other provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The annual import of mustard oil and mustard seed is approximately 6,00,000 maunds and 40,00,000 maunds respectively.

(b) Mustard seeds, when consigned to oil mills, move in priority class II(c), otherwise as non-priority traffic. Mustard oil gets priority class II(a) but when sponsored by Government it gets class I(b).

#### MACHINERY FOR FIXING FAIR RETURNS ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

**1249. \*Shri C. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any machinery has been constituted to fix a fair return on capital employed in industry?

(b) If so, what is the nature of the machinery and what are the terms of reference to it?

(c) If not, do Government propose to set up any machinery in the near future?

(d) Do Government propose to fix a uniform fair return for all the industries or to fix the return according to the nature of the industry concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a), (b) and (c). Not yet, Sir. The whole matter, however, is under active discussion between the appropriate Ministries of Government, and a decision on the actual nature of the machinery is likely to be taken in a matter of weeks. When decisions are reached, the papers will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The question has not yet been taken up; but the case of all the industries will come up for consideration as soon as machinery is established.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the re-orientation of our industrial policy, will Government take steps to see that the profits in industry are diverted not so much to paying fat dividends on capital giving better wages to labour in industry, so that they may have life and have it more abundantly?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think the Honourable Member can put forward his viewpoint tomorrow on the Industrial Policy.

**Mr. Hussain Imam:** May I ask the Honourable Member if the Government propose to consult the industries concerned before they finally take a decision on this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Certainly, the industries will be consulted.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Were they not consulted the other day in the Industries Conference?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**PRODUCTION OF STEEL, CEMENT, TEXTILE AND SUGAR IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 1947 AND 1948.**

1250. **\*Shri O. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the figures of production in the main industries namely steel, cement, textiles and sugar in the months of January and February 1948 and the figures for the corresponding period in the year 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

showing the production figures of certain important Industries during the months of January and February of 1947 and 1948.

Name of Industry	1947		1948		
	January	February	January	February	
Steel	84,850 (tns)	74,730 (tons)	78,100 (tons)	72,700 (tons)	
Cement	1,14,159 (tons)	1,05,989 (tons)	1,15,897 (tons)	1,25,377 (tons)	
Textile	{ Yarn (lbs)	108,479,000	106,237,000	113,459,000	98,000,000
	{ Cloth (yds)	323,328,000	311,788,000	343,585,000	301,000,000
Sugar	† 2,37,877	† 2,27,897	‡ 2,44,088	‡ 2,41,826	

\* The figures are provisional and exclude the production of 29 mills in the case of yarn and 19 mills in the case of cloth which are not yet available.

† Production including factories now in Pakistan.

‡ Production of Factories in Indian Dominion only.

**Shri O. Subramaniam:** Is there any improvement in production in the various industries after the Industrial Truce?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as textiles are concerned, in November the production of yarn was about 105 million lbs. In December it rose to 119 million lbs. In January it was 118 million lbs. The February figure is 98 million lbs. only, but it appears that in February mills were closed for about 5 days. In November, the figure for cloth was 304 million yards. In December, it was 359 million yards. In January, it was 348 million yards. The February figure was 301 million yards. Here again, in February, for about five days the mills did not work. So apparently there has been some increase in production since the Industries Conference met.

With regard to others, I have placed the statement on the Table of the House. In some cases, increase is visible, but of course very slight.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Were these figures compared with corresponding figures for the corresponding months of the previous year, otherwise they might give a wrong impression?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, the figures have been compared. In fact, the statement which I have laid on the Table gives the House figures for January and February 1947 and January and February 1948. I have also detailed comparative figures ready from January 1946 to February 1948.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister propose to fix any targets of production in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is what we propose to do.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government propose to award any bonus for reaching the target production or for production in excess of the target, to be distributed among the workers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the Honourable Member exhausts all his points today, he will have nothing to speak tomorrow.

**Shri E. K. Sidhva:** How do the figures for January and February 1948 given by the Honourable Minister compare with the figures for January and February 1947?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has included that in the statement.

**Shri E. K. Sidhva:** I wanted to know whether the production in the last year in these two months is the same or higher than the production in this year.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have given the figures in the statement.

Textiles, yarn was 106 million lbs. in January 1947 and 118 million lbs. in January 1948. Cloth was 323 million yards in January 1947 and 348 million yards in January 1948. Yarn was 106 million lbs. in February 1947 and 98 million lbs. in February 1948. Cloth was 311 million yards in February 1947 and 301 million yards in February 1948.

I could not get the figures for about 29 mills in the case of yarn and about 19 mills in the case of cloth.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly state the reasons for the closing of factories for five days in February?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** One reason is, February unfortunately has 29 days. Thereby we lost 2 days. Then, for two or three days, I believe after Mahatma Gandhi's death, the factories were closed in some places.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In regard to the production of textiles, may I enquire of the Honourable Minister if the Government of India has sent any directive to the textile industry to confine the manufacture of cloth only to certain specified varieties and not to go in for infinite varieties as they used to do before?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The standardisation scheme which was approved by Government is still there but of course, the mills have been given latitude. What we have said is this: We want more production and if any particular mill is satisfied that by following its own method it can give us more, we shall not stand in the way. In fact, in a day or two, I am meeting the Textile Advisory Committee and shall discuss this and other matters with them.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** With reference to the Honourable Minister's remarks about the month of February, does the Honourable Member suggest that in 1948 the days in February were less than in the month of February in 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That was not so. But of course, there were two days less.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** But when comparing the production of 1947 and 1948 February, he suggested as one of the reasons the reduction in the number of days.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Comparing January and February I gave that figure.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister state whether there is any connection between the variation in production and the labour troubles in the country during the last so many months?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Labour troubles certainly constitute one factor.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Has there been any definite indication that the fall in production was due to labour troubles in the country during the last few months?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Just now nearly 30 mills in Coimbatore are not working due to labour troubles.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** And they are going slow elsewhere!

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### MEDICAL OFFICER AT VIZAGAPATAM PORT.

1251. \***Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a post of a Medical Officer at Vizagapatam Port?

(b) Have the Bengal Nagpore Railway who administer the Vizagapatam Port recently issued a letter to the Medical Officer to the effect that a part of the medical fees collected by the Port Medical Officer by way of private practice should be credited to Government?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, how much amount has so far been credited?

(d) Is the Port Medical Officer allowed to have shipping practice?

(e) How many patients attend the Port dispensary on an average daily?

(f) Has the Medical Officer of the Port been engaged by any shipping Firms?

(g) Does this practice prevail in any other Port?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

- (e) 150, on an average.  
 (f) No.  
 (g) Government have no information, but enquiries are being made.

#### RESEARCH TO IMPROVE CULTIVATION YIELD OF COFFEE AND TEA.

1252. \*Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any research work is in progress to improve the cultivation and yield of coffee and tea in our country;  
 (b) whether coffee and tea plants are subject to attacks of any pests; and  
 (c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to prevent such attacks?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes. As regards Coffee, a statement giving a brief account of the main items of research work conducted by the Research Department of the Indian Coffee Board, is placed on the table.

Research work on Tea is carried on at present at the Tocklai and Nellikota experimental stations in North and South India maintained by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters Association of Southern India respectively. These stations are engaged on general breeding and production of new varieties of tea besides suggesting measures for counteracting attacks by pests.

(b) Yes.

(c) In respect of coffee, intensive research work is carried out for the prevention and control of pests and diseases at the Coffee Research Station Balehonnur (Mysore State), run by the Indian Coffee Board. This research is in two directions: (i) breeding of disease and pest-resistant varieties, which is a long range problem, and (ii) direct control methods designed to control or mitigate the effect of these pests and diseases.

As regards Tea, the industry is well organised and has itself been able to take the necessary steps.

#### Statement

showing brief accounts of the main items of research carried out by the Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur (Mysore State).

#### Item

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Manurial requirements of arabica and robusta Coffee. | (a) To determine the optimum combination of principal plant foods for increase of yield.<br>(b) To study the relative merits of bulky organic manures and artificials (Fertilizers). |
| 2 | Soil Survey of coffee growing tracts.                | To classify soils in accordance with their plant food contents and for remedying deficiencies.   |
| 3 | The role of cultural operations.                     | To study the extent of leaching of plant foods.<br>To study the conditions required for maintaining soil tilth for optimum growth.   |
| 4 | The place of shade in coffee.                        | To study the behaviour and utility of various species of shade trees and their management.   |
| 5 | Breeding of better strains of coffee.                | To obtain strains which combined in them such characters as disease resistance, yield and quality produce and to distribute these strains to growers.                                |
| 6 | Vegetative propagation of coffee.                    | To multiply existing selections rapidly and supplying such material to growers for multiplication in order to start new clearings or replacing uneconomic plantations.               |

7. Control of leaf disease by direct and indirect methods. To obviate the ill effects of leaf-disease which is the most important limiting factor in production of arabica coffee.
8. Control of white borer of arabica coffee. By direct insecticidal and indirect cultural methods.
9. Control of weeds. Utilisation of weedkillers.

**BRIDGE OVER BETWA RIVER BETWEEN JHANSI AND LALITPUR ON DELHI-NAGPUR TRUNK ROAD**

**1253. \*Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a bridge over the river Betwa between Jhansi and Lalitpur on the Delhi-Nagpur Trunk Road;
- (b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, how the Betwa river is negotiated by road traffic in fair weather, during the monsoon and in high floods; and
- (c) whether Government propose to construct a permanent road bridge on the Betwa for the convenience of road vehicles?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) No.

(b) Information regarding present day conditions has been asked for from the Province concerned and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(c) A bridge at the site has been included in the National Highway programme.

**DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE RE-DIRECTED FROM PAKISTAN POST OFFICE, FOR FIRMS MIGRATED TO INDIA**

**1254. \*Ghani Gurmukh Singh Musafar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the principals of the firms and business houses in West Pakistan who have migrated to India, are receiving no correspondence re-directed from the Pakistan Post Offices, despite intimations duly given, no money order values or V. P. P. values for the parcels despatched by them and no registered articles or parcels, intended for them and addressed to them?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in this connection?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** (a) Some complaints have been received by Government to this effect. All articles received, after redirection from Pakistan, for delivery in India are ordinarily delivered at the revised address furnished without any delay.

(b) Enquiries are in progress with the Pakistan Post and Telegraph Administration. If refugees register their revised address with the Post Office, articles received on redirection from Pakistan would be delivered without any delay.

**MR. JUSTICE RAJADHYAKSHA'S AWARD ON RAILWAY DISPUTES**

**1255. \*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha's award on the Railway dispute will be accepted by Government?

(b) If so, whether 79,000 new hands in Railways are proposed to be taken?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The recommendations made by Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha in his award are at present under the consideration of the Government and I would not like to anticipate the decision of the Government in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

**RECRUITMENT OF KORAPUT ABORIGINALS FOR ASSAM TEA GARDENS BY AGENTS OF TEA DISTRICT LABOUR ASSOCIATION ON FALSE HOPES**

1256. \*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that in the district of Koraput in Orissa there is a Tea District Labour Association of the Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that the Agents of the Tea District Labour Association are recruiting the aboriginals of Koraput for Assam tea gardens by giving them false hopes?

(c) Is it a fact that these agents are remunerated according to the number of aboriginals that they can thus recruit?

(d) Do Government propose to hold a thorough enquiry into the condition of recruits and make a statement about it?

(e) Do Government propose to take steps to stop emigration of aboriginals from the Karaput District to Assam and elsewhere?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) No. Government are advised that there is a Labour Association in Koraput which recruits labour for the tea districts; this Association is not connected with Railways.

(b), (c), (d) and (e). Does not concern the Ministry of Railways, *vide* answer to portion (a) above.

**REVENUE FROM DESPATCH OF ORDINARY AND EXPRESS TELEGRAMS FROM INDIA.**

1257. \*Shri B. Shiva Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the table of the House giving:

(a) the number of telegrams, ordinary and express, despatched from all telegraph offices in India in the years 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(b) the revenue from each of these two classes of telegrams separately in each of these two years?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** (a) and (b). Figures for the whole of the year 1947-48 are not available. A statement furnishing the information for the periods 1st April to 14th August for both the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 is laid on the table of the House. Statement for the whole of the year 1946-47 and up to 30th November 1947 for the year 1947-48 are also placed.

*Statement*

Showing number of telegrams and revenue

	1st April to 14th August			
	1947-48		1946-47	
	Number	Revenue	Number	Revenue
		Rs.		Rs.
<b>Ordinary</b>	4,694,300	56,66,452	4,619,093	65,21,895
<b>Express</b>	5,085,491	1,43,56,348	4,263,778	1,52,17,755
	1946-47			
<i>Inland</i>			Number	Revenue
Express and other priority telegrams			12,863,808	4,17,90,992
Ordinary			13,831,234	1,75,63,724
	1947-48 (From 1-4-47 to 30-11-47 only)			
<i>Inland</i>				
Express and other priority telegrams			8,035,223	2,33,41,053
Ordinary			7,567,152	91,67,377



**RAILWAY BENEFIT FUND AND EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES OF VARIOUS RAILWAYS**

**1258. \*Shri Upendranath Barman:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy regarding the administration of the Railway Benefit Fund;
- (b) the amount of expenditure incurred for the welfare of the Railway employees (and their children) of the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur, Bengal Assam and Great Indian Peninsula Railways in the year 1947-48?
- (c) whether Government give any grant to any non-Railway schools where more than 30 per cent. of the students are the children of poorly paid clerks and labourers working under the Railway Administration; and
- (d) if so, what is the total number of such schools and what is the amount of grant paid to each of them?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) I presume the Honourable Member is referring to the policy regarding the objects of the Fund. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to Chapter XII of the State Railway Establishment Code Volume I, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House, which gives all the information in connection with the Staff Benefit Fund.

(b) to (d). I have called for information and will lay a statement on the table of the House in due course.

**PURCHASE OF TRACTOR BY GOVERNMENT**

**1259. \*Shri Baldeo Swarup:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that agricultural tractors are being purchased by Government in their own account; and, if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement on the table of the House for the period 1947-49 showing (i) the names of firms from whom tractors have been or are proposed to be purchased; and (ii) the names of firms whose offers were rejected or who were asked to approach the India Supply Mission with reasons for this differential treatment?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is a fact that agricultural tractors have been and are being purchased by Government on their own account. It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the purchases made in 1947-48 or proposed to be made in 1948-49; and, if so, a statement has been laid on the table showing (i) the names of firms from whom tractors have been or are proposed to be purchased; and (ii) the names of firms whose offers were not accepted.

The reasons for preferring the offers of certain firms and not accepting those of the others are also given in the statement.

*Statement*

Names of firms from whom tractors have been or are proposed to be purchased.

Reasons for purchase.

1 M/s. Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Calcutta.	Delivery in India was required to be completed by May 1948 and these were available for despatch ex-stocks. Delivery of 95 tractors is to be completed by end of May 1948 and further 15 Nos. will be supplied by June 1948. The firm has adequate Servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts.
---	--

Name of firms from whom tractors have been or are proposed to be purchased	Reasons for purchase
2. M/s. Construction Equipment Co., Bombay.	These tractors were offered for immediate shipment before March 1948 which would enable their being received in the country before the end of May 1948 as required by the Ministry of Agriculture. The firm has adequate servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts.
3. M/s. Buckwell & Co., Ltd., New Delhi.	These tractors were offered for delivery in India by end of May 1948 as required by the Ministry of Agriculture. The offer was for very well known and tried tractors and the firm has adequate servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts.
4. M/s. Volkart Bros. Bombay.	These tractors were offered for delivery in India by end of May 1948 as required by the Ministry of Agriculture. These tractors are very popular in this country and the firm has adequate servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts.
5. M/s. Mineopolis Moline Tractors purchased through India Supply Mission, Washington.	These tractors were offered for immediate shipment which would enable their being received in the country before the end of May 1948 as required by the Ministry of Agriculture. These are well known and tried tractors.
6. M/s. Johan Fowler & Co., Madras.	This firm has offered to supply in India by May 1948 10 Field Marshall Diesel Tractors which are very well known and are of a special type. These have been offered to Govt. as a special case and it is proposed to purchase these tractors for experimental purposes. This firm has adequate servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts. These tractors are run on Diesel oil and not on petrol and kerosene oil as in the case of the other makes. Hence it is probable that the running cost will be much less.
7. M/s. Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques de Vevey, Switzerland.	These tractors are of a special type and three such tractors have been ordered through D.G. I.S.D. Blackpool for test and demonstration on the recommendation of the Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture who had seen them in operation while he was in Switzerland.

*Statements*

Names of firms whose offers were rejected or who were asked to approach the India Supply Mission, Washington.	Reasons for rejection
1. M/s. Sinex Corporation (I) Ltd., Bombay. Represented by M/s. Kapurthala International Corporation, New Delhi.	This firm offered 'Leader' tractors. The Ministry of Agriculture and India Supply Mission, Washington stated that these tractors had not passed the "Nebraska" tests which are considered to be standard all the world-over. There was also no authorised agent for these tractors in this country and as such difficulties with regard to servicing arrangements and availability of spare parts was envisaged.
2. M/s. Pashabhai Patel & Co., Bombay.	This firm offered has only 10 tractors for immediate shipment whereas the Ministry of Agriculture insist that they would accept tractors in lots of not less than 25 Nos. to facilitate operation and maintenance. Although this firm also offered more tractors for shipment in June 1948 this would have meant that the tractors would have arrived in India about July or August 1948 whereas the indenter required delivery to be completed by the end of May 1948.

Names of firms whose offers were rejected or who were asked to approach the India Supply Mission, Washington

Reasons for rejection

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3. M/s. Bhatnagar &amp; Co., Delhi.</p>        | <p>The "Moto Mule" tractors offered by this firm had not been set in production and consequently deliveries offered by the firm could not be depended upon. Being an untried make the offer was passed over. No satisfactory explanation with regard to servicing arrangements or stocks of spares were forthcoming from the firm.</p> |
| <p>4. M/s. Nanavati &amp; Co., Bombay</p>         | <p>This firm quoted for "Skoda" tractors and deliveries were to begin in May 1948 and completed by end of September 1498. In view of the uncertain position which turned out to be fairly bad later on, these tractors were not purchased. Moreover the delivery did not suit the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>                         |
| <p>5. M/s. Swekissendass Daulal, Calcutta.</p>    | <p>} Offers from these firms were received much later after tenders had already been opened and orders placed.</p>   |
| <p>6. M/s. Ramkay and Co., Ludhiana</p>           |  |
| <p>7. M/s. B. K. Khanna &amp; Co., New Delhi.</p> |  |
| <p>8. M/s. Agriculture Farms Limited Madras.</p>  |  |

*Note.*—The indenter in all these cases is the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and all purchase actions have been taken in close consultation with them.

**TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF TRACTORS ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT**

**1260. \*Shri Baldeo Swarup:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that tenders for tractors opened on the 29th December, 1947 were accepted from firms who quoted higher rates and who did not even quote the horse-power of the tractors; and, if so, whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a comparative statement of the tenders received with reasons for preferring the tender of these firms and rejecting others and giving the following information:

(i) whether guarantee for replacement against bad workmanship or construction existed in the tender form; and

(ii) whether any encouragement is given to new comers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is a fact that some of the tenders for tractors, opened on the 29th December 1947, were accepted from firms who quoted higher rates. Government had, however, full information of the specifications, including the horse-power of all tractors offered by the different firms. A comparative statement of the tenders received, giving reasons for passing over certain offers and accepting others as asked for, has been laid on the table.

The reply to (i) is 'yes' and to (ii) is also 'yes,' if they offer a quality product backed by test reports and have facilities for service and spare parts.

## Comparative statements of the tenders received together with the information asked for

**Notes.**—The indentor in all these cases is the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and all purchases have been taken in close consultation with them.

No. of enquiries issued . . . . . 31  
No. of tenders received . . . . . 8

Names of tendering firms	Model	Horse Powers of the tractors	Port of entry prices	Nos. & Model ordered	Remarks
1. M/s. Buckwell & Co., Ltd., New Delhi, for 'Johan Deere' tractors from U.S.A.	'G'	36 38	7,782 8,156	25 (Model 'G')	The offer was accepted as delivery was offered by end of May 1948 as required. The offer was for a very well known and tried tractor and the firm has servicing facilities both with regard to technical personnel and spare parts.
2. M/s. Construction Co., Bombay, for 'Massey Harris' tractors from U.S.A.	Model 30K	21	5,870	42	The order was placed for 42 tractors for immediate shipment before March 1948, which would enable their being received in this country before end of May or beginning of June, 1948. This is also a very well known make and well tried out in India. Same remarks with regard to servicing as against (1).
3. M/s. Marshall Ltd., Calcutta for 'Fordson Major' tractors from U. K.	(1) Model 'Fordson Major' Row Crop	28.5	6,522	20	These were available for despatch ex-stocks and delivery is expected to be completed in India by end of May 1948, excepting for 15 Nos. which will go over till June, 1948. These are also very well tried makes for which complete spares and service arrangements are available.
4. M/s. Volkart Bros., Bombay for 'McCormick Dearing' tractors from U.S.A.	Model W-6 Model W-9	30 42	8,427 1,1294 nett	20 5	In this case deliveries have been offered for completion by end of May 1948 in India. The Agriculture Deptt. were keen on ordering these 'McCormick Dearing' tractors which are very popular in this country even though the costs were higher. They felt that experience should weigh more than extra prices which these tractors were costing. The extra price was also due to the fact that these tractors were equipped with special fittings.

5. **M/s. Paabhai Patel & Co., Bombay, for 'Allis Chalmers' Tractors from U.S.A.** Model W.C. 30 4560 Nil
- The Ministry of Agriculture insisted that they would accept tractors in lots of not less than 25 Nos. This firm at the time of tendering had offered only 10 Nos. for immediate shipment. More they could arrange shipment in June 1948, which would mean that they would have arrived in India only about July or August 1949; while the indentor was keen to get the major portion of his supplies by the end of May '48.
6. **M/s. Bhatnagar & Co., Delhi for 'Cooper's Moto 'Mule' tractors from U.S.A.** 30 to 35 6232 Nil
- This firm's price was based on the purchase of a lot of 303 tractors. The Agriculture Deptt. informed the Ministry of I. & S. that the 'Moto Mule' tractors offered by this firm had not been set in production and consequently they advised us not to depend upon deliveries offered. Being an unfried make the offer was passed over. No satisfactory explanation with regard to servicing arrangements or stocks of spares were forthcoming from the firm.
7. **M/s. Sinex Corporation (I) Ltd., Bombay, for 'Leader' tractors from U. S. A. represented by Kapurthala International Corpn., New Delhi.** 35 6689 Nil
- This firm offered 'Leader' tractors. But the Ministry of Agriculture stated that they had not passed the tests of the Deptt. of Agriculture, U. S. A. at Nebraska. All over the world the tests carried out at Nebraska are considered to be standard, and only these tractors which have passed these tests are accepted as reliable. It was also confirmed by the I.S.M. Washington that these tractors had not passed the necessary tests. There were also no authorised agent in this country and as such difficulties with regard to servicing arrangements and availability of spare parts was envisaged.
8. **M/s. Nanavati & Co., Ltd., Bombay for 'Skoda' tractors from Europe.** 25 to 39 11347 Nil
- This firm quoted for 'Skoda' tractors and deliveries were to begin in May and end in September. In view of the uncertain position which turned out to be fairly bad later on these tractors were not purchased. Moreover the delivery did not suit the indentor. Price was also high.

### FACTORIES FOR PRODUCTION OF POWER ALCOHOL

1261. \*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets that have been fixed for the production of power alcohol;
- (b) the location of the proposed factories and their expected output; and
- (c) whether the necessary technical manpower is available and if not how Government propose to acquire them?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) In January 1947 the target was contemplated to be fixed at 23 million gallons per annum but no final decision has yet been reached.

(b) It is proposed to consult the Provincial Governments in deciding the location and output.

(c) Government do not have precise information about the availability of necessary technical manpower but the process is well known and is in use in this country. Government are ready to afford such reasonable assistance in this behalf as industry may stand in need of.

### SALE OF SURPLUS STORE AND SALVAGE DURING LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

1262. \*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the book value and the sale price of the surplus store and salvage sold during the last financial year?

(b) Is it a fact that before 15th August, 1947, a large quantity of serviceable material was sold as junk?

(c) What precautions are Government taking to see that good material is not sold as obsolete?

(d) Who is the final authority to declare these articles as obsolete?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement giving the required particulars is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

(c) Lists of surplus stores are circulated to Government Departments and their requirements are met before sales are made to the public.

A Technical Advisory Committee was appointed in March last to ensure that surplus stores, useful for industrial production or similar purposes, are put to the most appropriate and expeditious use. It is at present inspecting various Depots, and is expected to finish its work in about two months time.

Government have also decided to set up Survey Parties consisting of representatives of various Ministries concerned, to go round the Salvage Depots in the country to see what stores already set aside for disposal, can be brought to use. Pending a survey by these parties, instructions have been issued that no stores which are *prima facie* serviceable be sold as scrap. Air Headquarters themselves are re-examining the Salvage stores previously set apart for disposal with a view to utilizing whatever may be found useful.

(d) The decision as to whether a particular store is absolute according to Military standards rests with the Defence Services. Such decisions are usually recorded on the declaration forms at the time these stores are declared surplus.

## statement

Showing the book value and the sale price of Surplus stores and salvage sold during the financial year 1947-48 (March 1947 to February 1948 figures for March 1948 not available yet)

Surplus Stores.	Book Value.	Sale Price.
	Rs.	Rs.
HMG/Indian/Lesse Lend Surplus Stores . . . . .	46,74,62,311	20,38,59,376
American Surplus Stores . . . . .	*Not available	5,44,20,000
American Foodstuffs . . . . .	2,08,94,309	54,13,015
<b>Salvage.</b>		
1,23,220 tons . . . . .	Book values are not known in the case of Salvage Stores.	5,48,99,33

\*Separate figures, year by year, of the book value of American surplus stores disposed of are not available. It may, however, be stated that from the time disposal of American surpluses began, i.e., June 1946, upto February 1948, the book value of stores disposed of is about Rs. 169.09 crores, against the sale value of Rs. 31.57 crores. (The latter figure is inclusive of customs duty).

## POST WAR PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

1263. \*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the post-war plans of Government for the development of the Dyestuff Industry?

(b) Are Government aware of the shortage of coal tar dyes and alizarin dyes in the country, and if so, what steps are being taken to meet this deficit?

(c) Has a survey for the necessary raw materials for the manufacture of these dyestuffs been carried out and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (c). A Dyestuffs Explanatory Committee was set up under the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940, to make a survey of necessary raw materials for the Dyestuff Industry and to consider ways and means for the manufacture of Synthetic dyes in India. The final report of the Committee was submitted in August 1945. A copy of the report is placed on the table of the House.

This report contains a plan for the establishment of an Indian Dyestuff Industry for the manufacture of all the dyes in substantial demand in the country together with all the necessary intermediates within a period of 15 to 20 years at a total cost of about Rs. 25 crores. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, some schemes of research are now in progress under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Government consider that this is one of those industries in which the state will not hesitate to step in, if found necessary.

(b) There is a shortage of only specific items of fast coal tar dyes, such as Greens, Blues and Purples. Every possible assistance is being given to importers for obtaining supplies of these items from Germany, Italy, France, Holland and Czechoslovakia.

Alizarin, a derivative of coal tar is not in short supply. At present, available stocks are actually in excess of demand.

\* Not printed in the day's Debates. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—Ed. of D.

## DECREASE IN DISTILLATION OF COAL-TAR

1264. \*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state: .

- (a) the tonnage of coal-tar distilled in the pre-war days;
- (b) the tonnage distilled during the last financial year; and
- (c) the reasons for the decrease, if any, in the quantity distilled?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 1933-34—26,500 tons. 1935-36—30,000 tons, 1937-38—44,700 tons, 1939-40—46,200 tons.

(b) The latest financial year for which information is available is 1943-44. The tonnage distilled in this year was 33,700.

(c) The fall in distillation is due to the fact that the Indian Coal Tar is not eminently suitable for distillation to recover useful by-products unless it is mixed with imported coal tar containing richer amounts of by-products. At present, the import of coal tar from foreign sources has fallen off considerably due to shortage in exporting countries and, consequently, the Indian tar is being used to a greater degree for producing road tars and for other similar purposes.

## DIFFICULTIES TO SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS IN SECURING RESERVATION OF BERTHS

1265. \*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the second class passengers in securing reservation of berths?

(b) Are Government aware that in the list maintained by the railway authorities the names of fictitious passengers are given in the books?

(c) Is there a list of precedence for second class passengers' reservation?

(d) Are any seats reserved for tourist agencies on railways?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Government are not aware of any special difficulties in the way of Second Class passengers securing reservations of berths, except on occasions when demand exceeds the accommodation available.

(b) and (c). In the register of reservations, Railways have been strictly instructed to make entries in order of application and on the production of journey tickets. Cancellation of reservation involves forfeiture of the reservation fee and 10 per cent. of the fare paid. There is, therefore, ordinarily little chance for the insertion of a fictitious name in the list of reservations made. It is now the practice also that on most railways a waiting list is maintained showing the names and addresses of passengers who have been refused reservation. This list is in the order of refusal and ensures the allotment of any additional accommodation becoming available later, being made in the order of application.

(d) This is so only on the Assam, B. B. and C. I. and the M. and S. M. Railways.

## INDIA'S APPROACH TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPLY OF WHEAT

1266. \*Seth Govinddas: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether any approach has been made by the Government of India to the Soviet Government for the supply of wheat?

(b) If so, what was the result?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) Negotiations with the Soviet Union are proceeding.



## POST OF CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER, INDIA COFFEE BOARD

1267. \*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Chief Marketing Officer, India Coffee Board, has been filled up;

(b) if so, whether the new incumbent is an Indian; and

(c) if not, why it is that a non-Indian is preferred.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a), (b) and (c). Dewan Bahadur M. V. Vellodi, the permanent Chief Coffee Marketing Officer fell ill in November 1947 and resigned. The Director of Propaganda, Rai Sahib M. J. Simon, who was appointed to officiate as Chief Coffee Marketing Officer died suddenly on the 7th March, 1948. In the absence of a suitable officer under the Board who could be asked to take charge of the work, it was felt essential to make some temporary arrangements for the day to-day administration of the Coffee Board pending the selection of a successor. Mr. Ivor Bull who has been a member of the Coffee Board and its Marketing Committee since its inception has been appointed as an honorary Chief Coffee Marketing Officer as a purely temporary measure. In the meantime, a suitable Indian is being selected to fill the post on a permanent basis.

## ISSUE OF VEHICLE PERMITS BY PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY, DELHI

1268. \*Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the factors that are taken into consideration by the Provincial Transport Authority of Delhi Province, while issuing vehicle permits?

(b) Are the refugees from Pakistan given any preference?

(c) Is it a fact that only one permit for a taxi was issued to ten refugees (taxi owners and drivers) from Karachi, on the 10th February, 1948?

(d) Can such cases be re-considered by the Provincial Transport Authority?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Honourable Member's attention is invited to Sections 47, 50 and 55 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but the permit was granted in response to a joint application made by some Sindhi refugees at a meeting of the Provincial Transport Authority held on the 7th and not on 10th February.

(d) Yes.

## CLASSIFICATION OF MATRICULATE AND NON-MATRICULATE DRIVERS ON O. AND T. RAILWAY

1269. \*Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that matriculate and non-matriculate drivers on the Qudh and Tihut Railway are called upon to shoulder the same responsibilities; and

(b) whether Government propose to abolish this classification and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b) I have called for information and will lay a statement on the table of the House in due course.

## INDIA'S PARTICIPATION AT U. N. F. A. O. CONFERENCES FOR PROCUREMENT OF RICE, ETC.

1270. \*Mr. E. K. Sidha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have sent any Delegation to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Conference held towards the end of February, 1948 and in which South-East Asia countries were participating for considering questions relating to fisheries, rice and nutrition?

(b) If so, has any delegation been sent for similar conferences in the previous years?

(c) If so, what advantages have been achieved by Government in regard to procurement of rice in India from such delegations?

(d) Have any schemes been prepared and accepted by Government on the basis of their knowledge acquired from these conferences?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) A Nutrition Conference was held in May, 1946 at Singapore in which India participated.

(c) The recent Rice conference at Baguio in the Philippines was not intended to allocate rice quotas to various countries but to set up an International Machinery for convening technical and other conferences and providing for the study of problems relating to the production, processing and distribution of rice.

(d) No particular schemes have been prepared so far.

1271\*—1273\*. [Withdrawn.]

## ACQUISITION OF GOODS THROUGH DISPOSAL BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF UNITED KINGDOM AND U. S. A.

1274. \*Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement containing the following information:

(i) the nature, quantity and value of goods that came into the possession of Government through Disposals:

(ii) how much of this belonged to Government and how much came to Government from (i) the U. K. Government and (ii) the Government of the U.S.A.;

(iii) what was the total cost incurred by Government;

(iv) what percentage of these was disposed of upto 15th March, 1948;

(v) the names of persons to whom the articles and goods were sold;

(vi) the nature and quantity of articles sold to each with the prices paid by each?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (i) and (ii). Two statements are placed on the table of the House, showing the information desired in respect of American surpluses and other surpluses. Statistics are only maintained under these two heads, and the statement relating to declarations of H. M. G. and others contains items originally financed from Indian account, which would be very small.

(iii) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the statement tabled in reply to part (iii) of his question No. 1152 of 1st April 1948.

(iv) A statement (No. III) is tabled which shows sales effected up to February 1948 as a percentage of total arising in so far as surplus stores other than American surpluses are concerned. As regards American surpluses, all the foodstuffs, and 70 per cent. of the remainder, have been disposed of.

(v) and (vi). To compile such a mass of material would, I fear involve an unjustifiable waste of time and effort. If the Honourable Member is interested in any particular categories of stores, I will try to collect the relevant information.

Statement I.

Showing the book value of declarations of H. M. G. and others and lend lease surplus stores received by D. G. Disposals during the period October 1944 to February 1948 by sub-heads (Excluding American Surplus).

Classification	Ariings		
	H. M. G. and others	Lend Lease	Total
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Clothing and Textiles.—</b>			
1. Clothing (Serviceable made-up garments)	6,34,07,981	2,29,588	6,36,37,569
2. Textile Material (Piece-goods) of cotton, wool and silk.	14,72,16,024	1,29,256	14,73,45,280
3. Textile material and manufacture of jute, sisals, ramie, coir and other fibres.	7,74,31,117	40,22,950	8,14,54,067
4. Cordage and Twine . . . . .	1,02,90,328	..	1,02,90,328
5. Garniture . . . . .	68,04,509	..	68,04,509
6. Heavy Textile articles . . . . .	5,65,86,863	3,276	5,65,40,139
7. Other Textile articles . . . . .	4,23,45,638	50,299	4,23,95,937
Total	40,40,32,460	44,35,369	40,84,67,829
<b>II. Leather and Leather goods.—</b>			
8. Footwear . . . . .	1,11,26,220	74,056	1,12,00,276
9. Harness and Saddlery and Leather Equipment.	40,36,958	..	40,36,953
10. Other Leather Goods . . . . .	63,96,497	..	63,96,497
11. Leather . . . . .	24,28,771	..	24,28,771
Total	2,39,88,446	74,056	2,40,62,502
<b>III. 12. Tentage and Connected stores.—TOTAL</b>	1,75,94,976	..	1,75,94,976
<b>IV. Machinery and Plant.—</b>			
13. Hand tools . . . . .	2,98,64,742	8,81,173	3,07,45,915
14. Machine tools . . . . .	1,37,96,798	41,75,095	1,79,71,893
15. Engineering workshop and constructional machinery and plant.	1,64,39,570	1,03,03,300	2,67,42,870
16. Electrical Machinery and plant . . . . .	1,06,23,200	9,37,134	1,15,60,334
17. Internal combustion Engines, other than MT Aero and large Marine Engines.	13,83,187	9,74,709	23,57,896
18. Other Plant and machinery . . . . .	3,62,66,182	25,41,096	3,88,07,278
Total	10,83,73,679	1,98,12,507	12,81,86,186
<b>V. Metals.—</b>			
19. Ferrous including unfabricated steel . . . . .	14,76,37,594	2,51,41,337	17,27,77,925
20. Non-ferrous . . . . .	5,13,88,968	58,109	5,14,47,077
Total	19,90,26,562	51,99,440	22,42,26,002

	1	2	3
<b>VI. Vehicles and spars.—</b>			
21. Lorries, Trucks and Armoured Vehicles	10,77,71,351	8,81,39,024	19,59,10,375
22. Heavy and light cars . . . . .	1,10,55,204	1,62,73,470	2,73,28,674
23. Trailer . . . . .	44,52,540	5,14,016	49,66,556
24. Motor cycles . . . . .	67,95,305	6,00,861	73,96,166
25. Spare parts and fittings . . . . .	1,07,51,267	7,21,986	1,14,73,253
26. Tyres and Tubes . . . . .	56,37,773	..	56,37,773
27. Bicycles, Carts, etc. . . . .	31,92,088	..	31,92,088
Total	14,96,55,528	10,62,49,357	25,59,04,885

**VII Transportation stores.—**

28. Decauville track and rolling stock	1,12,30,730	6,46,104	1,18,76,834
29. Locomotives . . . . .	3,85,352	10,54,42,514	10,58,27,866
30. Other rolling stock . . . . .	43,79,405	11,83,31,938	12,27,11,3432
31. Rails and fittings . . . . .	63,05,765	1,62,86,936	2,25,92,701
32. Bridges and heavy constructional material.	1,97,72,562	..	1,97,72,562
33. Other railway and transportation equipment except cranes.	11,14,925	..	11,14,925
Total	4,31,88,739	24,07,07,492	28,38,96,231

**VIII. Building material, Furniture and Miscellaneous engineering stores.—**

34. Structural steelwork . . . . .	2,21,97,735		2,22,97,735
35. Timber . . . . .	5,32,14,379	6,487	5,32,20,866
36. Building Materials, Cement, Asbestos Masonite, etc.	2,28,24,392	..	2,28,24,392
37. Sanitary fittings (including water-supply fittings).	3,88,50,116	20,71,531	4,09,21,647
38. Furniture . . . . .	1,00,75,486	..	1,00,75,486
39. Typewriters and Office machinery . . . . .	5,93,737	5,52,963	11,46,700
40. Electric wire, cable and fittings . . . . .	3,78,49,505	19,31,344	3,87,80,849
41. Stationery stores . . . . .	39,94,892	3,64,535	43,59,427
42. Bolts, Nuts, rivets and Washers . . . . .	3,74,01,676	3,44,799	3,77,46,475
Total	22,71,01,918	42,71,650	23,13,73,577

**X. Communication stores.—**

43. Radio Equipment . . . . .	80,14,860	13,95,208	94,10,068
44. Telephone Equipment excluding Batteries, Cells and Wires.	15,51,189	17,433	15,68,622
45. Telegraph Equipment . . . . .	1,23,33,401	2,59,946	1,25,93,347
Total	2,18,99,450	16,72,587	2,35,72,037

	1	2	3	4
<b>X. Scientific Instruments other than aircraft Instruments.—</b>				
46. Survey and Optical Instruments . . . . .		43,15,313	45,927	43,61,240
47. Photographic and Cinematographic Equipment.		17,37,260	46,600	17,83,860
48. Searchlights, Floodlights and Signalling lamps.		14,17,932	32,206	14,50,138
49. Other instruments . . . . .		5,32,278	18,241	5,50,519
Total . . . . .		80,02,783	1,42,974	81,45,757
<b>XI. 50. Antigas Stores, A. R. P. firefighting Equipment.—</b>				
TOTAL . . . . .		1,46,26,195	11,512	1,46,37,707
<b>II. Arms and Ammunition—</b>				
51. Small Arms . . . . .		16,50,130	...	16,50,130
52. Guns and Equipment . . . . .		21,15,835	...	21,15,835
53. Ammunitions . . . . .		38,13,763	...	38,13,763
Total . . . . .		75,79,728	...	75,79,728
<b>XIII. Medical and veterinary stores—</b>				
54. Drugs and Chemicals . . . . .		8,06,21,398	22,46,681	8,28,68,079
55. Dressings and Bandages . . . . .		2,03,15,375	...	2,03,15,375
56. Surgical and Dental instruments		4,55,29,838	9,86,437	4,65,07,275
57. Other Stores . . . . .		45,70,099	..	45,70,099
Total . . . . .		15,10,27,710	32,33,118	15,42,60,828
<b>XIV. 58. Acids and Chemicals—</b>				
Total . . . . .		2,72,50,328	5,49,304	2,77,99,632
<b>XV. 59. Paints, Varnishes and Enamels—</b>				
Total . . . . .		71,75,153	84,522	72,59,675
<b>XVI. P. O. Ls—</b>				
60. Petrol, kerosene and Fuel oil . . . . .		69,41,290	2,06,891	71,48,181
61. Lubricating oil . . . . .		12,19,118	3,21,13,615	3,33,32,733
62. Other petroleum oil products . . . . .		9,95,199	2,51,541	12,46,740
Total . . . . .		91,55,607	3,25,72,047	4,17,27,654
<b>XVII. Foodstuffs.—</b>				
63. Canned Goods . . . . .		1,73,11,460	...	1,73,11,460
64. Other foodstuffs . . . . .		1,99,90,725	...	1,99,90,725
Total . . . . .		3,73,02,185	...	3,73,02,185

	1	2	3	4
<b>XVIII. Containers.—</b>				
66. P. O. L. Drums and Cans used and un-used.	1,93,25,880	81,103	1,93,56,983	
67. Others, unused including Boxes and Bottles.	1,30,42,033	7,80,000	1,38,22,033	
68. Others used . . . . .	25,29,457	35,100	25,64,557	
Total . . . . .	3,48,97,370	8,46,203	3,57,43,573	
<b>XIX. Aero stores.—</b>				
69. Airframes, engines and spares . . . . .	57,37,787	67,123	58,04,910	
70. Aircraft instruments . . . . .	18,18,018	47,721	18,65,739	
71. Parachutes and fittings . . . . .	6,45,38,407	61,42,098	7,06,80,505	
72. Stores not elsewhere provided for] . . . . .	71,81,610	4,75,000	76,56,610	
Total . . . . .	7,92,75,822	67,31,942	8,60,07,764	
<b>XX. Naval craft and parts.—</b>				
73. Boats . . . . .	8,05,81,455	1,43,44,881	9,49,26,336	
74. Ships stores not otherwise provided for] . . . . .	36,04,886	6,67,826	42,72,712	
75. Victualling stores other than clothing and foodstuffs.	3,69,501	...	3,69,500	
76. Armament stores other than guns and ammunition.	81,618	...	81,618	
77. Other RN Stores. . . . .	7,14,617	...	7,14,617	
Total . . . . .	8,53,52,077	1,50,12,707	10,03,64,784	
<b>XXI. 78. Amenity Stores.—</b>				
Total . . . . .	3,80,460	...	3,80,460	
<b>XXII. 79. Other Miscellaneous Stores.—</b>				
Total . . . . .	2,83,55,186	89,288	2,84,44,474	
<b>XXIII. Animals and Livestock.—</b>				
80. Remounts . . . . .	75,97,320	...	75,97,320	
81. Farms . . . . .	59,05,639	...	59,05,639	
Total . . . . .	1,35,02,959	...	1,35,02,959	
<b>XIV. Land and Buildings.—</b>				
84. Buildings . . . . .	36,29,295	...	36,29,295	
85. Land and Buildings . . . . .	13,89,82,813	...	13,89,82,813	
Total . . . . .	14,26,12,108	...	14,26,12,108	
<b>XXV. Installations.—</b>				
86. Factories and Industrial Units . . . . .	1,61,00,264	5,50,000	1,66,50,264	
87. Installations, Hospitals, etc. . . . .	97,71,643	...	97,71,643	
88. Others . . . . .	8,17,838	...	8,17,838	
Total . . . . .	2,66,89,745	5,50,000	2,72,39,745	

1	2	3	4
<b>XXVI. Bulk Reports.—</b>			
89. Bulk sales general . . . . .	54,24,375	..	45,24,375
90. Bulk Sales Engineering . . . . .	88,75,689	...	88,75,689
91. Bulk sales Mixed Stores . . . . .	17,40,072	...	17,40,072
Total . . . . .	1,51,40,136	...	1,51,40,136
<b>XXVII. 92. Minor surplus, direct reports to regions.—</b>			
Total . . . . .	33,43,909	₹10,053	33,53,962
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,88,65,30,219</b>	<b>46,22,56,137</b>	<b>2,34,87,86,356</b>

*Statement II.*

Showing the figures of Categories of American Surpluses including Foodstuffs, their quantity and book value.

Serial No.	Store	Quantity	Book value
1	Vehicles	43,000 Nos.	Rs. 240 crores approximately.
2	Engineering Stores . . . . .	500,000 Tons.	
3	Medical Stores . . . . .	.....	.....
4	Subsistence Stores . . . . .	.....	.....
5	Signal Stores . . . . .	.....	...
6	Ordnance Stores . . . . .	.....	.....
7	Quartermaster Stores . . . . .	.....	.....
8	Chemical Warfare Stores . . . . .	.....	.....
9	Miscellaneous stores (including Salvate, Spare Parts etc.).	.....	.....
	Foodstuffs . . . . .	57,900 Tons	Rs. 8,33,44,700 approximately.

## Statement III.

Showing progress of disposals of surplus stores for the period October 1944 to February 1948 by sub-heads (excluding American Surplus).

Main and sub-heads	Book Value		Sale	
	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others
<b>1. Clothing and Textiles.—</b>				
1. Clothing (Serviceable made-up garments).	4,32,44,286	1,33,945	4,33,78,231	2,94,93,937
2. Textile Material (piece-goods) of cotton, wool and silk.	11,57,61,549	..	11,57,61,549	11,27,67,737
3. Textile Material and manufacture of jute, sisals, ramie, coir and other fibres.	7,31,48,486	38,57,757	7,70,06,243	4,00,84,053
4. Cordage and Twine	64,39,760	..	64,39,760	30,41,314
5. Garniture	42,19,748	..	42,19,748	8,31,592
6. Heavy Textile Articles.	3,35,47,375	..	3,35,47,375	59,96,385
7. Other Textile articles	1,42,82,774	..	1,42,82,774	70,37,817
Total	29,06,43,978	39,91,702	29,46,35,680	19,92,53,335
<b>III. Leather &amp; leather goods.—</b>				
8. Footwear	59,46,715	..	59,46,715	35,50,612
9. Harness & Saddlery & Leather Eqpt.	20,14,380	..	20,14,380	3,22,671
10. Other leather goods	8,75,462	..	8,75,462	3,71,146
11. Leather	11,29,872	..	11,29,872	10,82,208
Total	99,66,429	..	99,66,429	53,26,637
<b>III. 12. Tentage and connected stores.—</b>	28,04,964	..	28,04,964	22,73,257
<b>IV Machinery &amp; Plant.—</b>				
13. Hand Tools	1,42,47,215	6,44,989	1,48,92,204	48,39,416
14. Machine tools	45,83,004	19,61,621	65,44,625	41,98,794
15. Eng. workshop and constructional machinery and plant.	77,53,617	50,61,948	1,28,15,565	54,73,482
16. Electrical Machinery and Plant.	53,63,635	3,33,000	56,96,635	42,04,684
17. Internal combustion Engines, other than M. T. Aero and large Marine Engines.	9,75,661	8,15,940	17,91,601	9,62,147
18. Other Plant & Machinery	1,29,52,365	13,94,322	1,43,46,687	88,62,652
Total	4,58,75,497	1,02,11,830	5,60,87,327	2,86,41,177
<b>V. Metals.—</b>				
19. Ferrous including unfabricated steel	4,44,55,422	82,71,944	5,27,27,366	3,31,17,957
20. Non-Ferrous	2,10,59,575	81,070	2,10,90,645	1,73,36,664
Total	6,55,14,997	83,03,014	7,38,18,011	5,04,54,621



Value of sales			Closing Balance		Percentage of
Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	Disposals
43,384	2,95,37,321	2,01,63,695	95,643	2,02,59,338	68.1
..	11,27,67,737	3,14,54,475	1,29,256	3,15,83,731	78.5
25,68,625	4,26,52,678	42,84,631	1,65,193	44,47,824	94.4
..	30,41,314	38,50,568	..	38,50,568	62.5
..	8,31,592	25,84,761	..	25,84,761	62.0
..	59,96,885	2,29,89,488	3,276	2,29,92,764	59.3
..	70,37,817	2,80,62,864	50,299	2,81,13,163	33.6
26,12,009	20,18,65,844	11,33,88,482	4,43,667	11,38,32,149	72.1
	35,50,612	51,79,505	74,056	52,53,561	53.0
	3,22,671	20,22,578	..	20,22,578	49.8
..	3,71,146	55,21,035	..	55,21,035	13.6
..	10,82,208	12,98,899	..	12,98,899	46.5
..	53,26,637	1,40,22,017	74,056	1,40,96,073	41.4
..	22,73,257	1,47,90,012	..	1,47,90,012	15.09
4,17,068	52,56,484	1,56,17,527	2,36,184	1,58,57,711	48.4
12,23,320	54,22,114	92,13,794	22,13,474	1,14,27,268	36.4
43,81,816	98,55,298	86,85,953	52,41,352	1,09,27,305	47.9
3,26,582	45,31,266	52,59,565	6,04,134	58,63,699	49.2
7,80,260	17,42,407	4,07,526	1,58,769	5,66,295	75.9
9,39,357	98,02,009	2,33,13,817	11,46,764	2,44,60,531	36.9
80,68,403	3,66,09,580	6,24,98,182	96,00,677	7,20,98,859	43.7
81,55,938	4,12,73,895	10,31,81,172	1,68,69,387	12,00,50,559	30.5
72,078	1,74,08,742	3,03,29,393	27,039	3,03,56,432	40.9
82,28,016	5,86,82,637	13,35,10,565	1,68,96,426	15,04,06,991	32.9

Main and sub-heads	Book value		Sale value	
	H.M.G. & others	Lease/Land	Total	H.M.G. & others
<b>VI. Vehicles and Spares—</b>				
21. Lorries, Trucks & Armoured Vehicles.	7,17,74,912	3,22,09,348	10,39,84,260	4,95,78,417
22. Heavy and light cars .	61,44,594	1,42,85,936	2,04,30,530	35,04,428
23. Trailer .	8,93,060	4,09,061	13,02,121	9,16,223
24. Motor Cycles .	48,69,166	1,32,620	50,01,786	40,77,927
25. Spare parts & fittings .	33,63,786	2,31,705	35,95,491	14,87,387
26. Tyres and Tubes .	26,40,503	..	26,40,503	30,45,065
27. Bicycles, Carts, etc. .	13,88,060	..	13,88,060	4,01,533
Total .	9,10,74,081	4,72,68,670	13,83,42,751	6,30,10,980
<b>VII. Transportation Stores—</b>				
28. Decauville truck and rolling stock .	43,85,270	..	43,85,270	35,16,284
29. Locomotives .	2,37,272	10,27,65,327	10,30,02,599	3,44,071
30. Other rolling stock .	38,58,688	9,05,73,677	9,44,32,365	36,24,600
31. Rails and fittings .	58,85,942	1,36,56,737	1,95,42,679	54,85,629
32. Bridges and heavy constructional material .	90,63,477	..	90,63,477	56,52,680
33. Other railway and transportation equipment except cranes.	5,31,255	..	5,31,255	8,47,195
Total .	2,39,61,904	20,69,95,471	23,09,57,645	1,94,70,459
<b>VIII. Building material, furniture and miscellaneous engineering Stores—</b>				
34. Structural steel work .	1,25,01,901	..	1,25,01,901	73,58,881
35. Timber .	3,00,67,135	2,580	3,00,69,715	2,38,93,510
36. Building Materials, Cement, Asbestos, Masonite, etc.	1,57,12,505	..	1,57,12,595	78,63,651
37. Sanitary fittings (including water supply fittings).	57,60,012	..	57,60,012	37,22,953
38. Furniture .	18,17,295	..	18,17,295	8,67,281
39. Typewriters & Office machinery.	2,85,973	2,46,712	5,32,685	1,75,985
40. Electric wire, cable & fittings.	2,71,28,254	7,13,038	2,78,41,292	1,41,10,661
41. Stationery stores .	22,90,184	3,52,304	26,42,488	10,19,840
42. Bolts, Nuts, Rivets & Washers.	1,38,57,583	1,87,238	1,40,44,821	1,12,92,152
Total .	10,94,20,842	15,01,872	11,09,22,714	7,03,04,914
<b>IX. Communication Stores—</b>				
43. Radio Equipment .	44,30,692	9,48,201	53,78,893	26,96,296
Telephone Equipment excluding Batteries, Calls & Wires.	3,04,474	2,500	3,06,974	2,92,731
45. Telegraph Equipment .	27,29,746	..	27,29,746	2,56,437
Total .	74,64,912	9,50,701	84,15,613	32,45,464

se/Lend	Closing Balance			Percentag	
	Total	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	Disposals
1,63,73,396	6,59,51,813	3,59,96,439	5,59,29,676	9,19,26,115	53.0
74,70,582	1,09,75,010	49,10,610	19,87,534	68,98,144	74.7
5,05,905	14,22,128	35,59,480	1,04,955	36,64,435	26.2
73,395	41,51,322	19,26,139	4,68,241	23,94,380	67.6
75,966	15,63,353	73,87,481	4,90,281	78,77,762	31.3
..	30,45,065	29,97,270	..	29,97,270	46.8
..	4,01,533	18,04,028	..	18,04,028	43.4
2,44,99,244	8,75,10,224	5,85,81,447	5,89,80,687	11,75,62,134	54.0
..	35,16,284	68,45,460	6,46,104	74,91,564	36.9
4,54,17,839	4,57,61,910	1,48,080	26,77,187	28,25,267	97.3
2,67,01,547	3,03,26,147	5,20,717	2,77,58,261	2,82,78,978	76.9
1,04,43,046	1,59,23,875	4,19,823	26,30,199	30,50,022	86.4
..	56,52,680	1,07,09,085	..	1,07,09,085	45.8
..	8,47,195	5,83,670	..	5,83,670	47.6
8,25,62,432	10,20,32,891	1,92,26,835	3,37,11,751	5,29,38,586	81.3
..	73,58,881	97,95,834	..	97,95,834	56.07
2,580	2,38,96,090	2,31,47,244	3,907	2,31,51,151	56.42
..	78,63,651	71,11,887	..	71,11,887	69.45
..	37,22,953	3,30,90,104	20,71,531	3,51,61,635	14.88
..	8,67,281	82,58,191	..	82,58,191	18.2
1,50,040	3,26,025	3,07,764	3,06,251	6,14,015	46.49
6,81,988	1,47,92,649	1,07,21,251	2,18,306	1,09,39,557	71.7
44,282	10,64,122	17,04,708	12,231	17,16,939	60.6
1,24,516	1,14,16,668	2,35,44,093	1,57,561	2,37,01,654	3.72
10,03,406	7,13,08,320	11,76,81,076	27,69,787	12,04,50,803	47.9
6,65,88	33,62,177	35,84,168	4,47,007	40,31,175	57.1
2,500	2,95,231	12,46,715	14,933	12,61,648	19.55
..	2,57,437	96,03,655	2,59,946	98,63,601	21.68
6,68,381	39,13,845	1,44,34,538	7,21,886	1,51,56,424	35.65

Main and sub-heads.	Book Value of sale			Sale
	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others
<b>X. Scientific instruments other than aircraft instruments.—</b>				
46. Survey and optical instruments.	5,01,233	..	5,01,233	1,22,605
47. Photographic and Cinematographic Eqpt.	8,41,364		8,41,364	1,25,941
48. Searchlights, Floodlights, and Signalling lamps.	82,433		82,433	34,989
49. Other instruments	53,634	..	53,634	17,645
Total	14,78,664	..	14,78,664	3,01,180
<b>XI. 50. Antigas stores, ARP, and firefighting Eqpt.—</b>				
Total	69,78,944	8,250	69,87,194	15,45,129
<b>XII. Arms and Ammunition—</b>				
51. Small Arms	3,05,752		3,05,752	3,21,984
52. Guns and Equipment	2,98,205		2,98,205	13,742
53. Ammunition	3,13,396	...	3,13,396	50,297
Total	9,17,353	...	9,17,353	3,86,023
<b>XIII. Medical and Veterinary Stores.—</b>				
54. Drugs and Chemicals	2,14,20,430	6,45,091	2,20,65,521	77,55,536
55. Dressings and Bandages	1,63,66,440		1,63,66,440	1,08,71,659
56. Surgical and Dental instruments.	1,72,43,469	...	1,72,43,469	58,02,739
57. Other Stores	6,61,894	...	6,61,894	3,44,640
Total	5,56,92,233	6,45,091	5,63,37,324	2,47,72,974
<b>XIV. 58. Acids and Chemicals Total</b>				
	76,37,888	3,15,583	79,53,471	62,40,212
<b>XV. 59. Paints, Varnishes and Enamels.—</b>				
Total	43,15,198	...	43,15,198	31,57,711
<b>XVI. P. O. L.—</b>				
60. Petrol, Kerosene and Fuel Oil.	5,32,109	2,06,250	7,38,59	5,30,381
61. Lubricating oil	11,16,292	3,09,27,174	3,20,43,466	9,15,427
62. Other petroleum and oil products.	6,16,451	1,75,375	7,91,826	5,22,493
Total	22,64,852	3,13,08,799	3,35,73,651	19,68,301

Value of sales.		Closing Balance		Percentage of	
Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	Disposals
	1,22,605	38,14,080	45,927	38,60,007	11.7
..	1,25,941	8,95,896	46,600	9,42,496	47.0
	34,989	13,35,499	32,206	13,67,705	5.68
..	17,645	4,78,644	18,241	4,96,885	9.73
..	3,01,180	65,24,119	1,42,974	66,67,093	18.15
4,000	15,49,129	76,47,251	3,262	76,50,513	47.53
..	3,21,984	13,44,378	..	13,44,378	18.53
..	13,742	18,17,630	..	18,17,630	14.06
..	59,297	35,00,367	..	35,00,367	8.18
..	3,86,023	66,62,375	..	66,62,375	12.2
2,46,451	80,01,987	5,92,00,968	16,01,590	6,08,02,558	26.61
..	1,08,71,659	39,48,935	..	39,48,935	80.22
	58,02,739	2,82,77,369	9,86,437	2,92,63,806	37.08
..	3,44,040	39,08,205	..	39,08,205	14.48
2,46,451	2,50,20,425	9,53,35,477	25,88,027	9,79,23,504	36.34
2,73,015	65,13,227	1,96,12,440	2,33,721	1,98,46,161	28.6
..	31,57,711	28,59,955	84,522	29,44,477	59.43
1,28,750	6,59,131	64,09,181	641	64,09,822	10.32
1,77,62,613	1,86,78,040	1,02,826	11,86,441	12,89,267	95.93
1,68,114	6,90,607	3,78,748	76,166	4,54,914	63.35
1,80,59,477	2,00,27,778	68,90,755	12,63,248	81,54,003	80.51

Main and sub-heads.	Book value of sale			
	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others
<b>XVII. Foodstuffs.—</b>				
63. Canned Goods . . . . .	35,33,659	...	35,33,659	20,01,345
64. Other foodstuffs . . . . .	65,96,933	...	65,96,933	54,93,388
Total . . . . .	1,01,30,592	...	1,01,30,592	74,94,731
<b>XVIII. Containers.—</b>				
66. P. O. L. Drums and Cans used & unused.	1,02,27,362		1,02,27,362	34,37,661
67. Others, raised includ- ing boxes & Bottles.	1,08,32,432	...	1,08,32,432	21,48,978
68. Other used. . . . .	7,42,120	...	7,42,120	4,72,310
Total . . . . .	2,18,01,914	...	2,18,01,914	60,58,949
<b>XIX. Aero Stores.—</b>				
69. Airframes, engines and spares.	45,44,983	19,700	45,64,683	9,31,214
70. Aircraft instruments . . . . .	17,25,032	180	17,25,212	16,28,817
71. Parachutes & fittings . . . . .	6,40,86,647	[51,12,097	6,92,78,744	2,87,62,101
72. Stores not elsewhere provided for.	11,37,436	2,38,333	13,75,769	8,92,315
Total . . . . .	7,14,94,098	54,50,310	7,69,44,408	3,22,14,447
<b>XX. Naval Craft &amp; Parts.—</b>				
73. Boats . . . . .	5,55,79,732	96,11,866	6,51,91,598	2,20,54,142
74. Ships stores not other- wise provided for.	12,05,499	6,67,646	18,73,145	9,40,662
75. Victualling stores other than clothing and foodstuffs.	...	...	...	...
76. Armament Stores other than guns and ammunition.	27,739	...	27,739	942
77. Other R. N. Stores . . . . .	41,929	...	41,929	19,837
Total . . . . .	5,68,54,899	1,02,79,512	6,71,34,411	2,30,15,583
<b>XXI. 78. Amenity Stores.—Total</b>	32,087	...	32,087	13,982
<b>XXII. 79. Other miscellaneous stores —Total</b>	1,72,92,583	4,878	1,72,97,461	91,40,050
<b>XXIII. Animals and Livestock.—</b>				
80. Remounts . . . . .	[75,97,320	...	[75,97,320	77,7,044
81. Farms . . . . .	59,05,639	...	[59,05,639	62,46,893
Total . . . . .	1,35,02,959	...	1,35,02,959	1,39,73,937

Value of Sales			Closing Balance.		Percentage of
Lease/Lend	Total	HMG & others	Lease/Lend	Total	Disposals
..	20,01,345	1,37,77,801	..	1,37,77,801	20.4
..	54,98,886	1,33,93,792	..	1,33,93,792	33.0
..	74,94,731	2,71,71,593	..	2,71,71,593	27.15
	34,37,661	90,98,518	31,103	91,29,621	52.73
..	21,48,978	22,09,601	7,90,000	29,99,601	77.93
..	4,72,310	17,87,337	35,100	18,22,437	28.52
..	60,58,949	1,30,95,456	8,46,203	1,39,41,659	60.9
19,700	9,50,914	11,92,804	47,423	12,40,227	78.43
180	16,28,997	92,986	47,541	1,40,527	87.1
51,92,097	339,54,198	4,51,760	9,50,001	14,01,761	97.98
2,38,333	11,30,648	60,44,174	2,36,667	62,80,841	17.96
54,50,310	3,76,64,757	77,81,724	12,81,632	90,63,356	89.36
23,23,411	2,43,77,553	2,50,01,723	47,33,015	2,97,34,738	68.6
1,60,500	11,01,162	23,99,387	180	23,99,567	43.8
..		3,69,501		3,69,501	..
..	942	53,879		53,879	33.9
..	19,837	6,72,688	..	6,72,688	5.8
24,83,911	2,54,99,494	2,84,97,178	47,33,195	3,32,30,373	66.8
..	13,982	3,48,373	..	3,48,373	8.4
3,557	91,43,607	1,10,62,603	84,410	1,11,47,013	60.8
	77,27,044	..	-	..	100.0
..	62,46,893	..	..	..	100.0
..	1,39,78,937	..	..	..	100.0





1275. \*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Survey Research Institute was started; -
- (b) what its pay bill is;
- (c) the different branches in which it is carrying on Research Work;
- (d) when the present President of the Research Institute took charge;
- (e) what his salary is; and
- (f) how many research papers have been published and on what subjects; (i) before he took charge of his present office; and (ii) after he took charge?

**The Honourable Shri Jajramdas Doulatram:** (a) It was started in 1943 under the name "War Survey Research Institute. The word "War" was dropped with effect from 2nd December 1946.

- (b) Rs. 19,000 monthly. (approximate).
- (c) In carrying out the Regular programme of Geophysical and Mathematical work of the department this Institute is required to undertake from time to time research work in connection with the following:—

(i) Geodetic Triangulation, observation, Computation and Adjustments, Levelling. Deviation of the vertical standardisation of tapes for geodetic and other base measurements, etc.

(ii) Prediction of Tides.

(iii) Magnetic.

(iv) Geophysical (Gravity).

(d) 2nd December 1946

(e) Rs. 1,850 plus dearness allowance.

(f) (i) Nine papers as follows:

4—on rapid position fixing by astronomical methods

1—on magnetic declination.

1—on triangulation.

1—on magnetic anomalies.

1—on standards of measurements.

1—on Map projecting.

(ii) Six papers as follows:

1—on Levelling.

1—on Tidal work.

3—on Geophysical work.

1—on Geodetic work (in press).

**ACCOMMODATION FOR LABORATORIES AND STAFF OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FRUIT TECHNOLOGY SHIFTED FROM LYALLPUR**

**1276. \*Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology was shifted from Lyallpur (West Punjab) during August, 1947?

(b) Have any arrangements for accommodating the laboratories and the staff of the institute been made so far? If not, why not?

(c) Do Government propose to close down the institute now?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, how do Government intend to make good this deficiency to the fruit growing and preservation industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Research Section relating to Fruit Preservation which was attached to the Agricultural College at Lyallpur was shifted from there to Delhi in August, 1947.

(b) No satisfactory arrangement have so far been possible. The question of providing satisfactory accommodation is under consideration.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

**GLIDING CLUBS IN PREMIER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

**1277. \*Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what steps are being taken to make the younger generation of students Air-minded?

(b) Have Government considered the possibilities of instituting Gliding Clubs in the premier educational institutions of the country?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:** (a) The following measures have been taken or are under the consideration of the Government of India to make youngmen airminded: (i) Model Aeroplane Clubs in Colleges, (ii) Aviation Societies in Colleges, (iii) Extra-curricular instruction at certain University Centres and in Schools by means of Instructional Films etc., (iv) Publication of historical-technical material in Secondary School text-books, and (v) The formation of a National Cadet Corps which will *inter alia* provide opportunities for Indian youths to train themselves in flying.

Actual Flying Training is provided at Flying Clubs. Government have been substantially subsidizing and supporting the activities of these Flying Clubs. There are seven Clubs at present at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Lucknow. It is proposed to start three more Clubs during 1948-49.

The Aero Club of India, which is also subsidized by Government has for one of its principal activities the popularisation of flying. The Club has included in its plans the organisation of Air Sports meetings and similar activities.

(b) The Government of India's general intentions relating to Gliding are outlined in para. 6 of the Pamphlet on "Postwar Planning—Aeronautical Training and Education" a copy of which is in the library of the House. Gliding is basically a sporting activity and the initiative must come from those who are interested in it. Government are prepared to extend support to organisations to foster gliding, established on the basis of local initiative.

**EXPORT PERMITS FOR ROSE-WOOD AND SOFT-WOOD**

**1278. \*Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of rose-wood and soft-wood for which export permits were granted in the last financial year and the countries to which they were exported?

(b) Are Government aware that the Indian building industry is suffering owing to such unrestricted exports?

(c) Is there any committee to advise Government on these questions?

(d) If not, do Government propose to consider the appointment of an advisory body to examine the whole question of export of such commodities?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Licences were issued during the last financial year for the export of 8240 tons of Rose-wood, mainly to Italy and France. No licences were issued for the export of soft-wood.

(b) Rose-wood is an ornamental variety of timber chiefly used for furniture making and not for building purposes. Its export is restricted to ceiling limits fixed after taking into consideration the internal demands of the country.

(c) No.

(d) The value of such a Committee, in the present context is not very apparent, but if the Honourable Member will develop his idea further, I am prepared to consider the question.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

#### REHABILITATION OF NON MUSLIM KARACHI PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the time of partition, the Karachi Port Trust employees were asked to fill the questionnaire forms as to whether they opted to serve in India or Pakistan?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, why was the option denied to them on a later stage?

(c) Why have not Karachi Port Trust employees been treated on par with Government servants?

(d) What steps have been taken to rehabilitate the non-Muslim employees of the Karachi Port Trust, who have been uprooted from their homes and jobs due to the disturbances in Karachi on 6th January, 1948?

(e) Do Government propose to give an assurance regarding the rehabilitation of 2000 non-Muslim Karachi Port Trust employees?

(f) Are Government aware that a large number of these are trained persons who should be highly useful for the development of Indian shipping?

(g) Do Government therefore propose to take immediate steps to rehabilitate them and afford them employment?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The option to serve in Pakistan or India at the time of partition was given only to Government servants. The Karachi Port Trust employees are not and have never been considered as Government servants and it was through an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the Chairman of the Port Trust that they were asked to indicate whether they chose to serve in Pakistan or India. The mistake was corrected as soon as it came to the notice of the Government of India and the position was explained to the employees by the Chairman.

(d) With a view to finding employment for refugee employees of the Karachi Port Trust, Government have issued instructions to Major Port Authorities to consider sympathetically and applications for re-employment received from any such employees and to absorb as many of them as possible without attaching undue weight to the restrictions of age etc. forestry into the Port Service

[Dr. John Matthai]

or any tests prescribed for fresh recruits. Besides, non-muslim employees of the Karachi Port Trust are eligible for registration at the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour. The representatives of the employees in question who approached Government in the matter have also been told that the claims of the latter on account of leave salary, contributions to Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. for the period of their service under the Karachi Port Trust may be registered with the authority appointed by the Central, Provincial or State Government of the area in which they have settled down for the registration of property left or lost in Pakistan.

(e) The Government are unable to give an assurance regarding the rehabilitation of all non-muslim employees of the Karachi Port Trust as this will depend on the employment opportunities available. They, however, hope that the facilities stated in the reply to part (d) will render possible the rehabilitation of a large number of these employees.

(f) Government have no definite information regarding the qualifications and training possessed by the refugee employees of Karachi Port Trust. Some of them have probably qualifications for the development of Indian shipping.

(g) Attention is invited to the reply to part (d) of the question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know, Sir, whether the officer in charge of the actual employment of these servants at the Bombay Port Trust is an Indian or an Englishman?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The question of appointment is in the hands of the Chairman of the Port Trust, who is a very senior Indian member of the Bombay I.C.S.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is he assisted by any Britisher or an Englishman, Sir?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** There are, I believe, European employees on the staff of the Port Trust, but whether in this particular matter the Chairman is assisted by a particular officer is not a question to which I can give an answer, but the matter is finally in the hands of the Chairman.

**Mr. E. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the representatives of the Karachi Port Trust labour, which is 2,000, applied to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to employ them in the vacancies that had occurred and they have been refused and the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to that fact?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Certain complaints were made to me as regards that matter and we have reiterated our instructions and the latest figures that I have seen show that a few hundreds have already been employed.

**Mr. E. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that a letter has been written by me to the Home Ministry and the Home Ministry have said that the letter has been sent to the Transport Ministry for immediate consideration? If so, what steps the Transport Ministry have taken in this direction?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We have repeatedly reminded the Chairmen of the various Port Trusts of the importance of making every effort to provide employment for these refugees.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Is the Government aware that they have got the same responsibility to provide employment for these people as they have towards Government servants, even though they are not full fledged Government servants and are Port Trust Employees?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Honourable Member's point is that in the matter of providing for the transfer of the employees of the Port Trust they should be put on the same footing as Government servants. Is it the point that the Honourable Member is raising?

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter which is now under consideration; it raises certain difficult questions of policy, but the matter is being actively pursued.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Do not Government consider it an urgent matter in view of the plight of these people?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes, it is an urgent matter and we are trying to speed up a decision.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the Chairman of the Port Trust, Karachi through an oversight made a mistake in asking the staff whether they would like to opt out. Is it a fact that the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, notwithstanding the mistake having been made, came personally to New Delhi and persuaded the Government to take these men up because he wanted these non-Muslims not to remain there?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** What really happened was that the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust misunderstood the instructions issued from here and as soon as the matter came to our notice, we explained the position to him; he decided to come here for a personal discussion and we re-iterated our position.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** From the replies that have emanated from the Honourable Minister, it is seen that the Government of India have taken a very sympathetic attitude. May I know the result of the sympathetic attitude so taken by the Government of India in securing the number of jobs for people up to date?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a point to which I made a reference just a little while ago. I have seen the figures with regard to the Bombay Port Trust a few days ago, which showed that already a little over 200 people have been employed from among these Karachi Port Trust employees and I am going to see that wherever possible opportunities will be provided for the ex-employees of the Karachi Port Trust.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask whether Government intend to call for weekly reports from the Bombay Port Trust as to the number of the staff that may be taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid these are now suggestions for action and argument.

#### STATEMENT ON THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—LAID ON THE TABLE

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (Minister for Industry and Supply): I beg to lay on the table the statement on the Industrial Policy of the Government of India.

**An Honourable Member:** As the discussion is taking place tomorrow, shall we be supplied with copies of this statement?

**Mr. Speaker:** Copies will be distributed as early as possible.

#### *Statement re Industrial Policy of the Government of India*

The Government of India have given careful thought to the economic problems facing the country. The nation has now set itself to establish a social order where justice and equality of opportunity shall be secured to all the people. The immediate objective is to

provide educational facilities and health services on a much wider scale and to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by exploiting the latent resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. For this purpose, careful planning and integrated effort over the whole field of national activity are necessary; and the Government of India propose to establish a National Planning Commission to formulate programmes of development and to secure their execution. The present statement, however, confines itself to Government's policy in the industrial field.

2. Any improvement in the economic conditions of the country postulates an increase in national wealth; a mere redistribution of existing wealth would make no essential difference to the people and would merely mean the distribution of poverty. A dynamic national policy must, therefore, be directed to a continuous increase in production by all possible means, side by side with measures to secure its equitable distribution. In the present state of the nation's economy, when the mass of the people are below the subsistence level, the emphasis should be on the expansion of production, both agricultural and industrial; and in particular on the production of capital equipment, of goods satisfying the basic needs of the people, and of commodities the export of which will increase earnings of foreign exchange.

3. The problem of State participation in Industry and the conditions in which private enterprise should be allowed to operate must be judged in this context. There can be no doubt that the State must play a progressively active role in the development of industries, but ability to achieve the main objectives should determine the immediate extent of State responsibility and the limits to private enterprise. Under present conditions, the mechanism and the resources of the State may not permit it to function forthwith in Industry as widely as may be desirable. The Government of India are taking steps to remedy the situation; in particular, they are considering steps to create a body of men trained in business methods and management. They feel, however, that for some time to come, the State could contribute more quickly to the increase of national wealth by expanding its present activities wherever it is already operating and by concentrating on new units of production in other fields, rather than on acquiring and running existing units. Meanwhile, private enterprise, properly directed and regulated, has a valuable role to play.

4. On these considerations the Government have decided that the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy, and the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government. Further, in any emergency, the Government would always have the power to take over any industry vital for national defence. In the case of the following industries, the State—which, in this context, includes Central, Provincial and State Governments and other Public Authorities like Municipal Corporations—will be exclusively responsible for the establishment of new undertakings, except where, in the national interest, the State itself finds it necessary to secure the co-operation of private enterprise subject to such control and regulation as the Central Government may prescribe:

- (1) Coal (the Indian Coalfields Committee's proposals will be generally followed).
- (2) Iron and Steel.
- (3) Aircraft Manufacture.
- (4) Shipbuilding.
- (5) Manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus, excluding radio receiving sets.
- (6) Mineral Oils.

While the inherent right of the State to acquire any existing industrial undertaking will always remain, and will be exercised whenever the public interest requires it, Government have decided to let existing undertakings in these fields develop for a period of ten years, during which they will be allowed all facilities for efficient working and reasonable expansion. At the end of this period, the whole matter will be reviewed and a decision taken in the light of circumstances obtaining at the time. If it is decided that the State should acquire any unit, the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution will be observed and compensation will be awarded on a fair and equitable basis.

Management of State enterprise will, as a rule, be through the medium of public corporations under the statutory control of the Central Government, who will assume such powers as may be necessary to ensure this.

5. The Government of India have recently promulgated a measure for the control by the State of the generation and distribution of electric power. This industry will continue to be regulated in terms of this measure.

6. The rest of the industrial field will normally be open to private enterprise, individual as well as co-operative. The State will also progressively participate in this field; nor will it hesitate to intervene whenever the progress of an industry under private enterprise is

unsatisfactory. The Central Government have already embarked on enterprises like large river-valley developments, which are multi-purpose projects of great magnitude, involving extensive generation of hydro-electric power and irrigation on a vast scale, and are calculated in a comparatively short time to change the entire face of large areas in this country. Projects like the Damodar Valley Scheme, the Kosi Reservoir, the Hirakud Dam, etc., are in a class by themselves and can stand comparison with any of the major schemes in America or elsewhere. The Central Government have also undertaken the production of fertilizer on a very large scale, and have in view other enterprises like the manufacture of essential drugs, and of synthetic oil from coal; many Provincial and State Governments are also proceeding on similar lines.

7. There are certain basic industries of importance, apart from those mentioned in paragraph 4, the planning and regulation of which by the Central Government is necessary in the national interest. The following industries whose location must be governed by economic factors of all-India import, or which require considerable investment or a high degree of technical skill, will be the subject of Central regulation and control:—

- (1) Salt.
- (2) Automobiles and tractors.
- (3) Prime Movers.
- (4) Electric Engineering.
- (5) Other heavy machinery.
- (6) Machine tools.
- (7) Heavy chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals and drugs.
- (8) Electro-chemical industries.
- (9) Non-ferrous metals.
- (10) Rubber manufactures.
- (11) Power and industrial alcohol.
- (12) Cotton and woollen textiles.
- (13) Cement.
- (14) Sugar.
- (15) Paper and newsprint.
- (16) Air and Sea Transport.
- (17) Minerals.
- (18) Industries related to defence.

The above list cannot obviously be of an exhaustive nature. The Government of India, while retaining the ultimate direction over this field of industry, will consult the Governments of the Provinces and States at all stages and fully associate them in the formulation and execution of plans. Besides these Governments, representatives of Industry and Labour will also be associated with the Central Government in the Industrial Advisory Council and other bodies which they propose to establish, as recommended by the Industries Conference.

8. Cottage and small-scale industries have a very important role in the national economy, offering as they do scope for individual, village or co-operative enterprise, and means for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. These industries are particularly suited for the better utilisation of local resources and for the achievement of local self-sufficiency in respect of certain types of essential consumer goods like food, cloth and agricultural implements. The healthy expansion of cottage and small-scale industries depends upon a number of factors like the provision of raw materials, cheap power, technical advice, organised marketing of their produce, and, where necessary, safeguards against intensive competition by large-scale manufacture, as well as on the education of the worker in the use of the best available technique. Most of these fall in the Provincial sphere and are receiving the attention of the Governments of the Provinces and the States. The Resolution of the Industries Conference has requested the Central Government to investigate how far and in what manner these industries can be co-ordinated and integrated with large-scale industries. The Government of India accept this recommendation. It will be examined, for example, how the textile mill industry can be made complementary to, rather than competitive with the handloom industry, which is the country's largest and best organised cottage industry. In certain other lines, of production, like agricultural implements, textile accessories, and parts of machine tools, it should be possible to produce components on a cottage-industry scale and assemble these into their final product at a factory. It will also be investigated how far industries at present highly centralised could be decentralised with advantage.

The Resolution of the Industries Conference has recommended that Government should establish a Cottage Industries Board for the fostering of small-scale industries. The Government of India accept this recommendation and propose to create suitable machinery

to implement it. A Cottage and Small-scale Industries Directorate will also be set up within the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies.

One of the main objectives will be to give a distinctly co-operative bias to this field of industry. During and before the last war, even a predominantly agricultural country like China showed what could be done in this respect, and her mobile industrial co-operative units were of outstanding assistance in her struggle against Japan. The present international situation is likely to lessen to a marked degree our chances of getting capital goods for large-scale industry, and the leeway must be made up by having recourse to small-size industrial co-operatives throughout the country.

9. The Government, however, recognise that their objective, viz., securing the maximum increase in production, will not be realised merely by prescribing the respective spheres of the State and of private enterprise in industry: it is equally essential to ensure the fullest co-operation between labour and management and the maintenance of stable and friendly relations between them. A Resolution on this subject was unanimously passed by the Industries Conference which was held in December last. Amongst other things, the Resolution states:

" . . . . The system of remuneration to capital as well as labour must be so devised that, while in the interests of the consumers and the primary producers, excessive profits should be prevented any suitable methods of taxation and otherwise, both will share the product of their common effort, after making provision for payment of fair wages to labour, a fair return on capital employed in the industry and reasonable reserves for the maintenance and expansion of the undertaking."

Government accept this Resolution. They also consider that labour's share of the profits should be on a sliding scale normally varying with production. They propose, in addition to the over-all regulation of industry by the State, to establish machinery for advising on fair wages, fair remuneration for capital, and conditions of labour. They will also take steps to associate labour in all matters concerning industrial production.

The machinery which Government propose to set up will function at different levels, central, regional and unit. At the Centre, there will be a Central Advisory Council, which will cover the entire field of industry, and will have under it Committees for each major industry. These Committees may be split up into sub-committees dealing with specific questions relating to the industry, e.g., production, industrial relations, wage fixation, and distribution of profits. The regional machinery under the Provincial Governments will be Provincial Advisory Boards which, like the Central Advisory Council, will cover the entire field of industry within the province; they will have under them Provincial Committees for each major industry. The Provincial Committees may also be split up into various sub-committees dealing with specific questions relating to production, wage fixation and industrial relations. Below the Provincial Committees will come the Works Committees and the Production Committees attached to each major industrial establishment.

The Works Committees and the Production Committees will be bi-partite in character, consisting of representatives of employers and workers only, in equal numbers. All other Committees will be tri-partite, with representatives of Government, employers and workers.

Government hope that the machinery proposed will substantially reduce the volume of industrial disputes. In the case of unresolved conflicts, Government trust that management and labour will, in their own interests and in the larger interests of the country, agree to settle them through recognised channels of conciliation and arbitration, which will be provided by Government. The Industrial Relations Machinery, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, is being strengthened, and permanent Industrial Tribunals are being established for dealing with major disputes.

The Government of India are also taking special steps to improve industrial housing as quickly as possible. A scheme for the construction of one million workers' houses in ten years is under contemplation, and a Housing Board is being constituted for this purpose. The cost will be shared in suitable proportions between Government, employers and labour, the share of labour being recovered in the form of a reasonable rent.

In order to ensure quick decisions on the various matters arising out of the Industrial Truce Resolution, Government are appointing a special officer.

10. The Government of India agree with the view of the Industries Conference that, while it should be recognised that participation of foreign capital and enterprise, particularly as regards industrial technique and knowledge, will be of value to the rapid industrialisation of the country, it is necessary that the conditions under which they may participate in Indian industry should be carefully regulated in the national interest. Suitable legislation will be introduced for this purpose. Such legislation will provide for the scrutiny and approval by the Central Government of every individual case of participation of foreign capital and management in industry. It will provide that, as a rule, the major interest in ownership, and effective control should always be in Indian hands; but power



will be taken to deal with exceptional cases in a manner calculated to serve the national interest. In all cases, however, the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon.

11. The Government of India are fully alive to their direct responsibility for the development of those industries which they have found necessary to reserve exclusively for State enterprise. They are equally ready to extend their assistance to private or co-operative enterprise in the rest of the industrial field, and in particular, by removing transport difficulties and by facilitating the import of essential raw materials to the maximum possible extent. The tariff policy of Government will be designed to prevent unfair foreign competition and to promote the utilisation of India's resources without imposing unjustifiable burdens on the consumer. The system of taxation will be reviewed and re-adjusted where necessary to encourage saving and productive investment and to prevent undue concentration of wealth in a small section of the population.

12. The Government of India hope that this elucidation of their intentions on fundamental aspects of industrial policy will remove all misapprehensions, and they are confident that a joint and intensive effort will now be made by labour, capital and the general public, which will pave the way for the rapid industrialisation of the country.

#### ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai** (Minister for Communications):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) attached to the Ministry of Communications, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) attached to the Ministry of Communications, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen."

The motion was adopted.

#### ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER.

**Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Bihar: General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve until the end of the financial year 1948-49 on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects concerning the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power *vice* Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, resigned."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve until the end of the financial year 1948-49 on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects concerning the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power *vice* Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, resigned."

The motion was adopted.

#### ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (Minister for Railways and Transport):  
I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport (other than Roads), until the end of the financial year 1948-49 *vice* Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, resigned."

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport (other than Roads), until the end of the financial year 1948-49 *vice* Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, resigned."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform Honourable Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and holding elections, if necessary in connection with the following Committees, namely:

	Date for nomination	Date for election
1. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Communications.		
2. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.	7-4-48.	8-4-48.
3. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport (Other than Roads)		

The nominations for these Committees will be received in the Notice Office upto 12 Noon on the date mentioned for the purpose. The election, which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room (No. 21) in the Council House between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

#### ELECTIONS TO STANDING COMMITTEES FOR MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND DEFENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have also to inform the Assembly that upto <sup>12 NOON</sup> the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committees for the ministries of Health and Defence, one nomination in each case was received. As there is only one candidate for a vacancy in each case, I declare the following members to be duly elected:

*Standing Committee for the Ministry of Health*

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha.

*Standing Committee for the Ministry of Defence*

Dr. B. V. Keskar.

#### BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS PORT TRUSTS (CONSTITUTION) (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (Minister for Railways and Transport): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the constitutions of the Port Trusts of the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the constitutions of the Port Trusts of the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras."

The motion was adopted.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**Shri K. Santhanam** (Madras: General): Sir, may I know if it is intended to move for the consideration of this Bill during this session?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That does not seem to be likely. It depends of course on the legislative programme which is pretty heavy.

## CENTRAL SILK BOARD BILL

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee** (Minister for Industry and Supply): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the raw silk industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the raw silk industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board."

The motion was adopted.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## ESTATE DUTY BILL

**The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty** (Minister for Finance): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri K. Santhanam, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Shri Ram Sahai, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, and the Mover, with instructions to report not later than the last day of the first week of the next session of the Assembly and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, it is not necessary to go at this stage into any details regarding all the provisions of this measure. The House is invited by this motion to accept the principle of the levy of a death duty in the provinces of India. Death duties in one form or another are a permanent feature of all taxation systems in the progressive countries of the world. In fact as early as 1925 the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended the levy of such a duty. On account of the then impending constitutional discussions the matter was not immediately taken on hand. At a subsequent stage when the Government of India intended to introduce a measure of this kind it was found that under the constitution it was not clear whether it was competent for the Central legislature to enact a measure levying such a duty. This difficulty was subsequently removed by an appropriate amendment of the Government of India Act passed by the British Parliament. Under this amendment the Central Government and the Central legislature are empowered to enact legislation for the levy of an estate duty on all property except agricultural land; it will be open to the provinces to enact corresponding legislation to apply to agricultural land.

The social justification for this measure is the fact that it is one of the inevitable measures necessary for removing the disparity in the wealth among the various sections of the community and to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth amongst our people. The economic justification for this measure is the need for additional revenue by the provinces for all the great schemes of expansion and development in various fields. The measure now before the House empowers the Central Government to levy the duties and collect them and hand over the proceeds to the provinces. The actual rate of duty is not mentioned in the Bill nor is the proportion in which the proceeds ought to be distributed among the provinces mentioned in this measure. These are matters which will be decided later on in consultation with the provincial Governments after the measure has been placed on the statute book. I hope, Sir, the House will not find any difficulty in accepting the need for placing on our statute book a measure of this kind and that it will agree to my motion to refer the Bill to Select Committee. Sir, I move.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri K. Santhanam, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose, Mr. R. K. Sidhu, Shri Ramu Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Shri Ram Sahai, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, and the Mover, with instructions to report not later than the last day of the first week of the next session of the Assembly and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (C. P. and Berar: General):** Sir, this Bill is a very welcome measure although it will probably be opposed by sections who are likely to be most directly affected. In my view this is a legislation which was long due and it is somewhat unsatisfactory that in spite of the delay, the Honourable Minister should not have prepared and laid before the House the rates at which the estate duties would be charged.

Sir, there are many advantages, some of which have been pointed out by the Honourable Minister in his brief speech that he made while making his motion. The great advantage that we will derive in India is not only to get hold of the superfluous money that is in the hands of a few capitalists, but it will also lead to a better social order. The present circumstances are responsible for creating in the country, and especially among the masses, a very bitter sense of dissatisfaction, because the disparity between our well-to-do people and those who are poor is very great. That evil has got to be cured if we are trying to establish social justice and want to provide for social security.

So this measure would be useful not only for the purpose of obtaining larger revenues for the centre by getting hold of the surplus in the hands of the richer elements of people but will also serve as a kind of restriction on the accumulation of wealth by inheritance with the next generation and the generations after. It would also lead to better social justice, inasmuch as it will serve to correct the mal-distribution of wealth in the country.

Very often we find a complaint made that the inflation in the country has gone up. Sometimes we find responsible people making statements which are not quite correct. For instance, it was long being urged that giving higher prices to agriculturists would increase inflation and prices of food grains were forcibly kept down. I have also heard it said that the fact that people are prepared to buy sugar at black market prices shows that masses have gone richer. It is also believed that the agriculturists have got much more money at the present moment than he ever had, and that he is much better off and happier. In making these statements these persons forget that although the number of rupees the agriculturist gets may be more than before, actually he is far poorer than he was at any previous time in the history of India. Whatever be the number of rupees in his hands the necessities of life that he has to buy exhaust them all. The fact is that in many cases he is not in a position to meet the ordinary daily needs of his family. Inflation is really due to the fact that a small body of persons, not more than about 2,000, holds nearly 75 per cent of the inflated currency of the country. I do not know how far my figures are correct, but I remember having read an article in the *Modern Review*, pointing out that nearly 90 per cent of the inflated currency lies in the hands of a very small group of capitalists in the country, and if that money, instead of being allowed to be retained by them for further exploitation of the masses was in the hands of the nation for the country's development, industrial and otherwise, the nation would have prospered far better and the masses would have also benefited.

I do not wish to go into the details of the Bill. I only wish to say that it is high time a Bill like this was brought forward. I welcome it and I hope before the Select Committee reports upon it to the House, we will have definite rates

at which the duty will be charged, and any consultations that may be necessary between the Provincial Governments and the Central Governments would be completed by them. The members of this House would certainly like to have a precise idea of the benefit the State and this free nation of ours is going to derive out of this measure.

I hope, Sir, the Honourable Members who do not like the bill will realise that in passing this Bill we are doing nothing very original or out of the way. If we look at the history of this legislation, we find that as early as 1753 in England there were legacy duties and probate duties, and it was in 1848 or even earlier *i.e.* over a century ago that the Estate Duties Bill was imposed. It has been in operation ever since with its rigours increasing every few years. Since we are serious about industrialization and early nationalization of industries it is necessary and desirable that further accumulation of excessive wealth in few hands should be restricted and progressively reduced and the same be made available to the nation for more rapid and all-sided development of the nation.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Madras: General):** This new innovation at first sight appears welcome to almost all people because everybody has a grouse against the rich man. But in our country when we take into consideration the important fact of the law of inheritance amongst the Hindus, particularly in the Mitakshara where the unborn male baby in the womb is entitled to an equal share with the born sons, we see that the law of inheritance is a socialistic law which always tends to break up the corpus so that no man can accumulate for generations. If we will only remember that this is the law of inheritance in our country, we can then at once understand the conditions, grave and economic, and the references to those conditions, as they prevail in a country like England and in India. In England where the law of primogeniture in respect of private property rules and the younger sons are let loose upon the Empire—the first son becomes a commercial magnate, a managing director, a millowner, a proprietor and the Peer of the realm, here on the contrary all power of property is so distributed that if I have 100 acres my five sons get 20 acres each and in less than two generations the accumulated property tends to be broken up and divided. Therefore the dangers of accumulation are not inherent in the laws of inheritance and the social laws or civic institutions of the land as in England. All the socialist measures in England are the antidotes to the economic conditions and the capitalist laws prevalent in that country. There they have created evils and are finding remedies for them. The whole of western civilization is a process of generating evils and finding remedies for them.—They create a motor car, and raise a cloud of dust. The man that drives in that motor car is happy to leave a trail of dust penetrating into the eyes, ears, nose and tongue of the people left behind. He does not care a bit as to what happens to those whom he leaves behind. He progresses and progresses at break-neck speed and he considers his good fortune alone as progress and prosperity, much to the detriment of those whom he leaves behind.

And this analogy of the motor car applies to every one of the conceptions, social, civic and economic of the western countries, and when members of this House with facile ease quote examples of England and say how centuries ago the estate duties were contemplated, I say that from very early years our society had laid down laws which made it impossible for property to accumulate in the hands of one family; and therefore, *i.e.* because of the incoming of the western nations and the establishment of western civilization in this country during the last few years, capitalistic endeavours have grown up. So let us not be obsessed and over-borne by the few examples of capitalism and capitalistic endeavour that are trying to submerge the poor in the vast gulf of poverty.

[Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya]

I would like to understand how the Estate duty would work. Luckily this Bill does not cover agricultural property but it is left to the provinces to make up for what it lacks and I am sure with this craze for money for Government and the distribution of functions as between the Central Government and the provincial governments, the provincial governments in their turn will come forward with their own bills. I might accumulate a small amount of 50 acres of Banjar land which is uncultivable and which I have not cultivated for the last 40 years because Government would not afford the necessary facilities by way of irrigation etc. or unless I paid Rs. 25 an acre as premium. If my sons have inherited it and you want your money in hard cash, not by claiming a share in the uncultivated land, my sons will be obliged to sell the property and instead of giving half of the estimated value they will lose the entire property. Of course it is one thing to say that no property should accumulate.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** This is not applicable to agricultural property.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** I have just now stated that the provincial governments charged with the jurisdiction over land will in their turn come forward with their own Bills in this regard. I am just now telling you all the difficulties. If I have got some shares, the Bill applies to that equally. I have to part with a moiety of the share money and the shares do not sell. A number of people die and the shareholders put the shares for sale in the market. The market people know how to manipulate the shares in the market and immediately the share values go down. I suggest that Government become the residuary legatee and Government may deal with this property, whether it is shares or immovable property, in whatever way they like. It is impossible for the successors of a deceased person to render into cash the moiety of the estimated value of the property. The estimate is there but the cash value is not forthcoming. I am sure the Finance Minister is resourceful enough and experienced enough to understand all the difficulties, apart from his finance ministership, as a citizen and a wealthy citizen. He knows all these difficulties and I am sure as a wise man of the world, he will in the several stages of development of this legislation contrive means so as to eliminate the hardships that I am contemplating. Of course the Select Committee will doubtless go into it. In the present stage it is not for us to do more than just go into the broad outlines and the general principles upon which this Bill is based. I only wish to invite attention to the fact that Indian society, Indian law of inheritance, Indian civic institutions and social laws may have to be studied side by side with this imitation of western laws and western institutions.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras: General): Sir I want to say a few words in regard to the motion before the House. If you will permit me I would like to move the amendment which I have given notice of. The amendment is of a formal nature. I would like to move:

"That the name of Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar be added to the Select Committee."

**The Honourable Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty:** I have no objection.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Member may proceed on the assumption that the name is there.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** One is rather at a loss to make up his mind in regard to what the consequences of a Bill of this nature will be on our society and to some extent I share the scepticism of my Honourable friend Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, because in the nature of our society as it exists in this country, disintegrating as it is doing now, unfortunately the application of a tax measure of this nature is going to create a lot of complications. The Mover of this Motion has explained to us in the notes on clauses how this Bill will affect the Hindu joint family. To the extent that it will cut right across

all ideas of co-parcenary rights it will mean that it will hasten the disintegration of the joint Hindu family. Perhaps it is not a matter to be regretted. But in the light of the fact that this House itself is going to consider very shortly a bill to codify the Hindu Law I am afraid there seems to be a certain amount of inconsistency in introducing a measure of this nature at this juncture. I remember very well that in 1945 when a previous Finance Member brought an amendment to the Securities Act I had to fight rather hard to preserve the rights of the joint Hindu family in regard to transfer of securities, once the head of the family dies, on to the next surviving male member or members as the case may be. It was then said that the joint family was disintegrating and the removal of the concession was justified. My own feeling then was that so long as the joint family was there and was recognised by law, their rights must not be altered. All those things will now go. The rights that have been conceded by law so far as the surviving members of the joint Hindu family is concerned necessarily go. One thing that I would like people in this House and also outside to understand is that when we are passing this measure we are doing so with the full knowledge that we do not want the joint Hindu family the existence of which is dependent on the properties it holds to remain. Personally I attach much less value to property than probably many other people in the House and perhaps it is right that in the egalitarian society that we envisage in the future we should by legislative and other measures see to the diminution of property to such an extent that the craze for property will to a large extent be kept under check. (*An Honourable Member*: 'That is Utopian'.) It may be an Utopian fancy. That is why I would at the appropriate moment when we think of codifying the Hindu law suggest that we had better have a common civil code, that we have one common law with regard to succession, in which case the position of a Bill of this nature will become easy. As it is I only see any amount of litigation, any amount of dispute and evasion arising out of this measure becoming law and the net result of it all will be perhaps that for quite a long time to come until people get reconciled to the existence of this particular measure on the statute book and in course of time lose their fear of it, transfers will take place, perhaps much earlier than the three years that this particular Bill envisages and about that I would also like to say a few words.

One of the points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House in regard to this Bill is that part which relates to exceptions in clause 19. The clause deals with foreign property and excludes it from the scope of the bill. I am quite sure in my mind that the set up of the Indian Union which is rapidly undergoing a change will ultimately resolve itself into a form where there will be no part of the country where property situated can be treated as foreign property. Assuredly with this snowball movement going on the States will come into the Indian Union and they will all be treated in the same manner as the provinces are being treated under this particular measure. But in the face of the possibility of even a few states still remaining. I would like to ask the House to read section 19 carefully. It says:

"There shall not be included in the property passing on the death of the deceased immovable property situate outside the provinces of India."

The Honourable Minister himself knows that one of the most fruitful avenues of evasion happens to be the Indian States, in which so many of our capitalists have got properties, immovable properties and probably also movable properties secreted away. I am not quite sure whether we could legislate in regard to foreign property as such perhaps we could. But if that list of exception remains as it is, my feeling is that quite fifty per cent of the possible revenues from this particular source will evaporate. What will the Select



[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Committee do about it. The eminent lawyers who constitute the Select Committee will undoubtedly deal with this provision and taking into consideration the particular set-up in which we are now placed and will be placed at the time when the Bill becomes law they might perhaps enlarge the scope of what constitute the province of India so that any property in India may not be treated as foreign property.

Another factor which I would like to mention is this. I have not had the time to delve into a field to which I am unfamiliar, namely legislation in this regard in U.K. and U.S.A. But as I understand, the legislation in U.K. as it was originally introduced, had only a twelve months' limit in regard to transfer of property before the death of the owner which would be considered as void. It might conceivably happen that I might like to make a gift of my property in the full hope that I would live for fifteen or twenty years thereafter. On the other hand some accident or something might happen in the next eighteen months and I might die. I do not see why that restriction should be enlarged in the case of this measure, namely, that in regard to gifts and transfer of property within three years, if death intervenes within that period the property will be treated as the property of the person who is dead and assessed accordingly. I think that is unfair because one year is sufficiently long if a person feels he is going to die and has courage enough to divest himself of his property in favour of his children or some other relative. People rarely do it. Where there is life there is hope and they cling to their property in the remote hope of living instead of attempting to save some money for their own heirs. The natural factors are against it, and I do not see why the particular Bill should make it more rigorous than what it was at any rate when a similar measure was thought of in another country where it has now become so fruitful as a source of revenue. I hope the Select Committee would pay careful attention in regard to the position of Hindu joint families—not that I want them to allow loopholes. If you are allowing loopholes in regard to the joint Hindu family, practically the Bill becomes useless. I believe that was the difficulty that Government was feeling all along ever since 1924 when the Taxation Enquiry Committee reported and had recommended this step. I also understand that the Government of India had a special officer on this particular measure going round the various provinces sometime between 1938 and 1939. Though the report of the special officer is not available my information is that that officer was in grave doubt as to the feasibility of this measure, particularly as it would affect Hindu joint families and especially the tarwads of Malabar. This problem is a serious one and I hope the Select Committee will pay very careful attention to it and also recognize the fact that this is not the final word we are going to say in regard to a measure of this kind. Let us start in a manner that people will get accustomed to the existence of this measure. As years pass and we are accustomed to this taxation measure it can be tightened up. Let people get accustomed to something which is absolutely novel so far as the joint Hindu family is concerned. The son or sons now automatically get into possession of the property once the senior member of the family dies. If the Government are prepared to take courage into their hands and at one sweep make this country have one single personal law, automatically all the difficulties which are envisaged in this Bill both in the explanation in regard to the clauses and the various hedges put in regard to assessment will evaporate. Have one common Succession Act and the matter becomes simple. I would suggest to the Select Committee to examine that prospect. If opinion is not sufficiently educated in this country we can bring in being a common Succession Act even though there may not be a common single Civil Code. I hope these suggestions will engage the consideration of the Select Committee.



I would also like that when the Bill comes back from the Select Committee the Honourable the Finance Minister should give us some idea of how he is going to start this measure. This is as it is more or less a blank cheque—the other provisions in regard to minimal limits, the range of taxation etc. will be by means of a separate Act; perhaps the Act will be changing from year to year. But we want to know how the beginning is going to be made. It is always the beginning which makes us either reconcile ourselves to the existence of a measure of this nature or resist it—I do not mean to say by myself or by members of this House but the vast majority of the people in this country. If the rates are going to be very high, if the rates are not going to be such as will be negligible for the time being, there might be, as there was in the case of the Sarda Act, quite a large number of people trying to defeat the purpose and transfer their property straightway in the hope that they will live for the next three years and their heirs will not be paying the estate duty. That kind of thing is possible because propertied people are prone to be scared by such measures than anybody else. I would therefore like the Honourable Minister to tell us when he presents the report of the committee how he proposes to start it, to set the thing going, what will be the minimal limits, what will be the rates at which the duty would be levied and what will be the different slabs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment moved:

“That the name of Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar be added to the Select Committee.”

**Shri Damnarayan Singh (Bihar: General):** Sir, in regard to this measure I have got no courage to congratulate my Honourable friend the Finance Minister. In our society there is a class of people who are called (Kantahas or Mahapatras or Mahabrahmans. A Kantaha is never invited for any feast or any such functions by anybody. His presence is regarded as so very inauspicious that nobody calls him even for a feast. But as soon as a death occurs in any family a Kantaha has to be invited because much of the funeral ceremonies depend upon the Kantaha. On this occasion the Kantaha has to be invited; he has to be fed and given gifts and many other things according to his demand. I feel sorry from the bottom of my heart, that our national government is going to be a Kantaha government in the country. No attempt has hitherto been made by this Government to reduce the expenditure of the administration or to reform the corrupt administration. And Bill after Bill is coming for taxation. What is this? There is no scheme for development and expenditure. I do not think there is any want of money anywhere. Then why this Bill? Now an appeal has been made by our leaders to contribute towards the Gandhi Memorial Fund and crores will be coming forward. Why? Because people are generous and they want to pay towards a good cause. But even after the inauguration of our national government the people in this country feel that any money given to the Government is a waste. That has been their feeling till now and even now they feel like that. They feel why any money ought to be paid to the Government. I think our Government and the Finance Minister and all of us should try our best to so create an atmosphere in the country that people may feel it a virtue to pay to the Government, and people may feel it a sin to evade any taxation. That attitude ought to be created in our society. That will be done only if the money will be well spent by the Government and all the people engaged in the administration will be getting only that much as is required for their maintenance and not to hoard money at the cost of the taxpayers.

Sir, it has been said that in every advanced country this kind of tax has been imposed. Is the country so advanced? Are we in a position to follow Soviet, Russia or Britain? Well, Sir, I am not going to say much on this point, but everybody knows that law is nothing but the will of the people expressed

[Shri Ramnarayan Singh]

in terms of law. I think if this Bill be circulated for opinion throughout the country, including every village, it will not be supported. There is no will of the people in this matter. Death is the worst calamity in the world. When a person dies—the near and dear ones will be shedding tears, they will be beating their breasts, and the Kantaha portion of the government will be haunting at the door so that it could get a proper share. I ask, Sir, in all seriousness and sincerity that the Government and the Finance Minister should see their way to withdraw this measure. We have a new born freedom. Our Government is new. There is no want of money. What is the need for such an inauspicious measure, a Kantaha, method to get money from the people?

With these words, Sir, I advise the withdrawal of the Bill by the Government and the Finance Minister.

**Shri Biswanath Das** (Orissa: General): Sir, the motion for consideration of this Bill brings to my mind a sad reflection of the fact that we have been going on following Western customs and systems ceaselessly despite the fact that western culture has in its operation swept away all the good institutions that we had. The joint family institution was a great institution devised by the Hindu society. The operation of the income-tax law has practically smashed and brought out of existence by a slow process the Hindu joint family system. Such of the families like those of mine who resisted the operation of the Act, preferring to pay tax rather than suffer division of the family, persisted very long and in the fifth generation we had to be crushed rather than stand to oppose the system of taxation devised to break up the Hindu joint family system. This is another legislation which crushes once and for all the joint Hindu family system and puts it out of existence altogether. Sir, let it not be understood that I am opposed to taxation. On the other hand my complaint is that taxation has not come as it ought to come so that Government will have enough money and the benefits of the government action flow to the underdog to the fullest extent. I am one of those who always realised the wise sayings of Bhishma laid down in Mahabharata where the economic ideal was taken to its highest pitch and expounded to Yudhishtira to be followed in his administration—how the Finance Minister of the State has to so adjust the taxation system so that the benefits first accrue to the citizen and the citizen gets himself properly established, and conserve his energy and direct his attention and energies to courses of action which leads to greater production, and having done that, the State comes in at the final stage to collect its share. That is how the ancient system of taxation was devised and carried on to the benefit not only of the producers but also of the State and of the citizens. Sir, all that is being given up, and a course of action known to western society and culture has been introduced into our society, with the result that the joint Hindu family system, which was the backbone of our society, is going to be crushed once for all. Having stated so far about the operation of the Bill after it becomes law on the joint Hindu family system, I come to the Bill itself. Sir, I must complain about the way in which the Bill is sought to be justified. The Honourable the Finance Minister, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, states that in spite of war time taxation, enormous private fortunes have been made during the war aggravating the great inequality which already existed. Is that the real aim of the Bill? If it is so, I would rather implore him to do away with this Bill and straightaway face the financial situation as it is today in our country. You have got a currency in circulation to the extent of 1240 crores without any backing. Why not demonetize? Why not do away with the existing paper currency and turn out a new leaf? Let the Government of India make a declaration to do away with the existing currency notes and begin its own so that all the moneys that have been accumulated will cease to exist. That will be the straight course. France has already begun it. Many other countries have already been thinking of the course of

action that I suggest. If you really desire to fight inflation, the only proper and straight course would be to do away once and for all with the vast accumulations of paper money that have been made by unscrupulous people by means fair or foul. Instead of taking a straight course, this would be a dubious and doubtful course. I do not know how far this will benefit the State.

Again, the entire picture is not placed before us; we do not know the rates of taxation. Sir, while I was looking into the income and the death duty that was imposed on the estate of Ford, I was surprised to see that about two-thirds of the whole estate was consumed by death duty and succession duty. That is welcome; that is certainly fighting against inequality. But my Honourable friend does not give us any idea as to the pitch of taxation that he would like to have in the operation of the duty.

Secondly, he says that the proceeds of this tax have to be divided between the Centre and the Provinces and that the question of the share of Provinces has yet to be determined and that all these have to be done by legislation. If that is so, I should have thought that the whole thing should have come in one legislation; that would have given a correct picture of the whole question so as to enable the Assembly to come to correct decisions. Piecemeal legislation, however good it might be, is never desirable nor is it fair to the House. Therefore, I should have liked that all the bits that constitute this legislation should have been placed before this House so as to enable us to make up our minds.

Sir, the Government have, I believe, enough material at their disposal on each of the questions that I have just now discussed. A Committee was appointed by the Government in 1925—the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee—presided over by a Madras civilian. The Committee had on it very influential members and monied people, I mean zamindars, merchants and the like. This Committee has recommended this measure; that means that the monied people who are the main contributors to this taxation have agreed to the purpose and necessity of such a measure. We should have liked to know why, under the circumstances, a Bill such as this was not brought before the Legislature so long as between 1927 when the Committee's Report was published, and 1948; that means a period of about 21 years. A little explanation in this regard would have been certainly useful and helpful to us.

Sir, I am thankful to my Honourable friend Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari for giving us the information that the Government of India appointed a Special Officer in this regard to collect further data. I should have expected the Honourable the Finance Minister to place at least a gist of the enquiry and of the recommendations of this Special Officer on each of the points that he was called upon to report and the views that were expressed in the Report. Such information, also, I feel sure would have been very helpful to the members of this House.

I would refer Honourable friend to clause 19 of this Bill which is enough to take away a very important slice out of the expected proceeds of the duty. The clause exempts from assessment certain cases. It says:

“There shall not be included in the property passing on the death of the deceased—

(a) immovable property situate outside the provinces of India;

(b) movable property situate outside the provinces of India at the time of the death—  
except—

(i) in the case of settled property of which the deceased was a life tenant, if the settler was domiciled in any province of India at the time the settlement took effect;

(ii) in the case of any other property, if the deceased was domiciled in any province of India at the time of his death.”

It means to say that certain exceptions have been made so far in the body of the Bill, namely that the property situate in Indian States will not come under

[Shri Bishwanath Das]

the operation of the Bill. This is a very important one. This means that people just before their death, could easily get away into Indian States, or at least repatriate their movable property into Indian States. Added to this I am afraid that the Bill with such exceptions as these will create an incentive for Indians to own properties or to purchase shares in States other than India in order to escape this form of taxation. I would beg of the Finance Minister as also the members of the Select Committee to consider this aspect of the question and minimise the possibilities I have mentioned.

I would come again to the question of the joint Hindu family. This system was practically functioning as a social corporate body in the Hindu society. They are dwindling in numbers, but still there are families, I know, who since generations, five, six or seven generations, have been living together under the same roof in tens and dozens of numbers. I would beg of the Finance Minister to make some provision regarding these joint families whereby the operation of this Bill may be kept within special limitations so that its operation may not be very hard on families who want to pay some tax and yet live together.

With these words, Sir, I appeal to the Honourable the Finance Minister and to the members of this Select Committee not to be very hard on the joint Hindu family. Secondly, they should see that necessary provisions are made in the Bill so that repatriation of movables may not be allowed into Indian States who still have not merged in the Provinces, and thirdly that strict provision be made in law so that incentive may not be created for Indians to acquire movable property in States other than India.

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (U.P.: General): Sir, in spite of the very moving speech by my Honourable friend Shri Ramnarayan Singh, I must confess that I still am inclined to congratulate the Honourable the Finance Minister for bringing this measure. There is only one aspect of the question, to which I would like to draw the attention of the Select Committee. It is well known that it is the first instinct of every middle-class Indian to build a house for himself. I am not concerned with those who make a large number of buildings for business purposes or for earning rents out of them, but with people who make only one house for themselves. Their lot is going to be made very hard unless some modification is made in this Bill. Now, Sir, before the war, if an ordinary, average middle-class man built a house, say, after a life time of working and saving a sum of Rs. 15,000 or 20,000, that usually is his only property. Due to inflation during the war, that same house, if it is to be valued at market rates today, although before the war it was built for Rs. 15,000, 20,000 or 25,000, it will be worth now a lakh of rupees. That man, if he dies, the only property that he leaves for his children would probably be this house, and if that house is to be valued at one lakh of rupees or 80,000 or 90,000—although it was built for Rs. 15,000 or 20,000 before the war—then the result of this measure would be that the only belonging—the house—which the children inherited from the father is to be lost to them, because they would not be able to pay the duty without selling the house.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**: They will get three houses in its place!

**Shri Khurshed Lal**: I would therefore suggest that the Select Committee may consider the advisability either of exempting one house or some such measure from this tax. I do not know, Sir, what is the limit which the Honourable the Finance Minister proposes below which this duty will not be levied.

**An Honourable Member**: One lakh.

**Shri Khurshed Lal**: I am sorry. It is my mistake. In any case I would suggest that this aspect of the matter may be taken into consideration; otherwise many people are going to be hit very hard.

**The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty** (Minister for Finance):

It might save further discussion if I intervene at this stage, it would be worth while, Sir, my doing it in view of the heavy programme that still remains and has to be gone through. I only wanted to assure Honourable Members that it is not my intention to rush this legislation at all. As a matter of fact, by executive order the Bill was circulated and we have got a lot of public opinion already received. I will place all these matters before the Select Committee, and if it is found that it is not possible to report within the time fixed, I will not hesitate to come before the House to ask for an extension of time. I am fully alive to the fact that especially in the case of the Hindu undivided family, the matter requires very serious and very careful attention, because under the Mitakshara law of the Hindu undivided family, as soon as a male child is born in a family, it acquires property rights.

**Shri Ramnarayan Singh:** Not as soon as it is born; as soon as it is conceived.

**The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty:** As soon as it is conceived even. Well, let us take it, to be a little more precise, as soon as a male child is born, it acquires a share in the property and if the next day it dies, perhaps the duty will have to be paid, and if another woman in the family gives birth to a child the next day, the share is again reduced. Therefore, these are all serious complications in the Hindu family and they will require very careful consideration. So, if the Honourable Members are satisfied that it is not my intention to rush this Bill through, perhaps we might save the time and agree to the motion for reference to the Select Committee.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras: General):** I want to say something on this, Sir. I find the Law Minister when he presides over the Select Committees—and I have had some experience about five or six Select Committees—if we suggest any amendment, he at once says "This is not your work. You ought not to touch this. This was referred to me." He considers many a matter as a change of policy and in spite of our earnest requests to him and appeals that we can change certain things, and if necessary, regulate and recast, and that he should accept them, he is not usually agreeable. I wish to place this matter before you, Sir, after Lunch, because I find this is a serious handicap. In regard to this particular duty, Sir, it may be an Estate Duty or it may be a Succession Duty. Nobody has till now studied what the differences are. The purpose is of regulating the wealth; and not allowing the concentration of wealth in the hands of an individual. That purpose can be served both by an Estate Duty and a Death Duty or either by an Estate Duty or Succession Duty. I would like to place this matter before the House, because if I were to raise it in the Select Committee, ten to one, I will be hushed into silence by the Law Minister.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General):** Yes, you will be.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I do not want that to happen. I want the House to know the implications. We must know and find out whether it would not be a better method, having regard to the seriousness of the measure, to have a succession duty. Each man who leaves a lakh of rupees or over a lakh of rupees, it is in the hands of the heirs and that will be liable to duty. Irrespective of the question whether a man may have ten sons—in which case, the property when divided would come to only 10,000 rupees—as opposed to a man who has only son and all the property goes to him. Thus it is not an equal sacrifice. Therefore, there is a vital difference in this matter. Of course, I may be changing the structure of the measure. I would like to have an opportunity to speak on this matter after Lunch if you are not prepared to sit now.

**Mr. Speaker:** I propose to adjourn now, but the Honourable the Law Minister would be requested to be present in the afternoon, because I believe, as *ex-officio* Chairman of every Select Committee, it is better that he is present.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** It is better you request him to be present on all Bills.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will convey through the Honourable the Finance Minister the request that the Honourable the Law Minister may be present.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** On an earlier occasion also, the same difficulty arose.

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall see to it now.

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

*The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.*

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** This Estate Duty is intended to render social justice. During the war, as will appear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, large fortunes have been accumulated by various persons and the concentration of wealth is in the hands of a few individuals. The wealth of the individual while alive is taxed so as to reduce the income to a level which is consistent with the safety of society and it would not make that man absolutely corner all the wealth of the world. So after his death in spite of taxation, large surpluses might be accumulated and over and above all to give his children a start over the others his property is also taxed. That is the object of this Bill. In addition by these taxes the revenues of the Provinces is also sought to be augmented. That is the secondary purpose of the measure.

Now, Sir, my feeling so far as all these measures are concerned is that these measures adopted in foreign countries cannot apply automatically to our country irrespective of the circumstances in which we live. Whatever might be said, large fortunes have not been made by more than a few persons in this country, and the majority of the people are poor. If the estate individually is taxed, irrespective of the number of children which the individual leaves, the very purpose of rendering social justice will be denied. There would not be that kind of equality of sacrifice. Let us take the case of a person who leaves behind him Rs. 2 lakhs as property. But he leaves only one son, whereas another man with a lakh of rupees property leaves behind ten children. The ten children will divide this property as ten among themselves or Rs. 10,000 each whereas one boy will get Rs. 2 lakhs. Now Rs. 2 lakhs are no doubt taxed, but one lakh is also taxed whereas one lakh is to be distributed over ten children. Once again instead of this imposition of the Estate Duty there will be an enormous difference between man and man in regard to wealth. I am therefore of opinion that instead of an Estate Duty of this kind where the property is taxed and is left by the deceased the property received by the various heirs or successors may not be taxed and then it is possible to adjust the rates of taxation and also give exemptions to a particular limit. Instead of giving a lakh of Rupees now we might then reduce from a lakh to Rs. 50,000 in the case of each individual. So far as I am concerned, I do not want this measure to be defeated and request that the Honourable the Finance Minister should withdraw this Bill and bring in another Bill. I would certainly do so; I myself have not thought about it in full. I also would like that the members of the Select Committee along with the Honourable the Finance Minister would have greater opportunity to consider this measure in the Select Committee. If perchance we come to the conclusion after discussing the various methods of adjusting or equalizing incomes of various persons in this country and so as to avoid concentration of wealth in particular hands, that it is better to have imposed a succession duty in the place of an Estate duty as envisaged



in this Bill, there ought to be no difficulty for us in the Select Committee to send it back with that recommendation. I see the Honourable the Law Minister is here; he has been finding very great difficulty in the various Select Committees; objections used to be raised that a particular thing that was suggested, however, good it might be and even in some cases where the Finance Minister was himself prepared or other Ministers were acceptable to that course there was difficulty felt as to whether that measure was not disturbing the nature or the spirit of the Bill and enlarging its scope altogether. He felt that difficulty. Therefore, it is necessary even now for the House to give direction to the Select Committee that in case an alternative method is suggested that it was open to the Select Committee to enquire into that alternative method also. My own belief is that I disagree in this matter from the opinion of the Honourable the Law Minister that it is open to a Select Committee to discuss various other methods, and then suggest to the House that the alternative method might be accepted in which case it may go into the official gazette. That is what we have been accustomed to do, but the Law Minister has been taking in some cases a different view. I would like you, Sir, also to kindly enlighten us as to what our scope is so that if it is possible as we have been doing till now to suggest other methods so that our combined object might be achieved in the Select Committee and there may be no difficulty at all. If perchance it is not so, we will issue directions from the House from time to time. That is my first point regarding this Bill.

I do not want to go into the details as to whether a reference to the Select Committee has not been made and whether this measure had not been before the House for some time. Sir Archibald Rowlands was then the Finance Minister who introduced this Bill. I believe, Sir, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan also introduced this Bill or promised to introduce this Bill and as the Honourable the Finance Minister has said this has been agitating us for over 20 years. We have been accustomed to this and people are expecting that it may not be suitable to our country but other methods might be devised. If we say all this, we will be immediately put down as reactionary. I therefore do not want to go into the matter, but will try to convert this into a measure which may not be controversial and carry out the object for which it is intended. There ought to be a clause for exemptions here, because that was referred by my Honourable friend the Finance Minister. If a child is born in a joint Hindu family, the son by birth is entitled to his property, but if he dies the next day, there will be such a disturbance. If a new child is born to some other person there is a provision here which says in suitable cases exemption may be made, but it is true that all these matters have to be thrashed out because they have far-reaching consequences. The limit of three years, I do believe, might be there and so far as the transitory provision is from the date of the coming into operation of this Bill, three years will be too long a period. It will have to be reduced to one year because nobody may have come to a settlement within three years and nobody would have contemplated that the Act would come into force. Therefore as a transitory measure three years may be reduced to one year and in general the provision may be kept in the Bill exempting or bringing within the scope all dispositions made within a period of three years. And beyond a period of three years *bona-fide* settlements alone should be accepted.

There are a number of other ways in which estate duty may be evaded. There is now a practice going about of issuing bearer bonds, and no one can possibly know who is in possession of those bonds. I think it has been stopped by an Ordinance, I do not know exactly what the position is, but some steps have been taken. If such measures of avoiding this kind of taxation ought also to be thought out I am sure the Finance Minister will himself come forward with some proposals and, if necessary, incorporate them in the Bill. Otherwise I am in favour of the Bill only with the latitude that we may, if necessary,

[Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar]

alter it into a succession duty Bill in the Select Committee. Sir, I support the motion

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Sir, it was in 1860 that the Income-Tax Act was passed, and from that time the Hindu undivided family has been treated as an individual. During 87 years of taxation in this way the Hindu undivided family has been put to great loss and also to great harassment. This Income-Tax Act has resulted in the disruption of many Hindu undivided families. Now the present trend is that the Hindu undivided family may be liquidated. In 1947 when I referred to clauses 6 and 12 of this Bill the then Finance Member stated that these principles are not applicable to the Hindu undivided family. Even the last time when I referred to the question of the Hindu undivided family the Honourable Finance Minister was kind enough to say that he would sympathetically consider the case; but when it came to action he did not do anything. After having hit the Hindu undivided family in this manner for 87 years, when it comes to realising tax such family is being treated differently. In the year 1924 when the Taxation Inquiry Committee was on the question was debated; and when the question of levying court-fees or succession fees came before the Committee they were of the view that for the purpose of levying court-fees the Hindu undivided family should be treated as if it was separate. If you look at clauses 6 and 12 of this Bill you will come to the conclusion that though death as a matter of fact and legal theory is of no consequence so far as the continuance of the Hindu undivided family is concerned, now it will play a very important part. There is a certain meaning given to "property passing on death." According to the legal conception of the Hindu undivided family no property passes on the death of any particular person, but according to the provisions of this Bill the Hindu joint family is being treated as a unit in which death will have all the consequences which it should have in families which are not Hindu undivided families.

Now, Sir, since I have been advocating in this House and submitting for the consideration of the Finance Minister time and again that the Hindu undivided family should not be treated for the purpose of income-tax as an individual but should be treated as separate, it does not lie in my mouth now to say that the Hindu joint family should be treated in a different way; and I do not want it to be treated in a different way. All that I wish to say after going through the provisions of this Bill is that the Hindu joint family will be allowed to exist any longer. I do not desire at the same time that the Hindu joint family should be allowed to continue any further as it has outlived its usefulness. But it is quite a different thing that by propaganda or otherwise we may say that the Hindu joint family may not exist any further. But to enact a law which will harm and kill the undivided family in a different manner is quite a different thing.

Sir, the Hindu Code is coming up for discussion in a day or two and it would appear, when the provisions of that Code are examined in this House, that the scheme underlying that Code also is that the Hindu joint family will not be allowed to exist any longer. Sir, we have read Maine's Ancient Law and we know that the archaic forms of society countenanced institutions like the Hindu joint family which was not only tolerated but held sacred and allowed to be continued. Now with the changed conditions I for one do not care if the Hindu joint family does not survive this impact of different forces. But we should at the same time understand fully that if the provisions of this Bill are to be applied to the Hindu undivided family, we must understand full well that we are sounding the dirge of the Hindu undivided family. I cannot conceive how the principles of this Bill will be fitted into the texture of the Hindu undivided family. Either death is of no consequence or it is of all conse-



quence. Looking at clauses 6 and 12 I cannot understand how in future any person born in a Hindu undivided family will be regarded as a person with an undivided share. Now also in certain parts of India this old conception is as a matter of fact dying away. In the Punjab a person is not born with a share in the family he has no right to get a partition made and the conception is always changing. I therefore submit that, so far as legal objections are concerned, it will be very difficult to reconcile the conception of the Hindu joint family and the conception of taxation underlying this law; we shall have to change one of them.

Now, Sir, as regards the utility of this measure and as regards the time appropriate for its enactment, I am rather doubtful if this time is appropriate for the enactment of such a measure. This measure was brought in the year 1946 and then it was allowed to lapse. Now from the speech of the Finance Minister I come to the conclusion that this legislation will not be rushed through. I would have wished that after the new elections the new House had debated this measure and adopted or rejected it, because the effect of this Bill on society in general will be much more than one expects. In the first place, in my humble opinion this is a revolutionary Bill from one aspect, and if we want a real revolution to come let us face the consequences. We want that Government should take up the establishment of a national militia in this land, we want that they should be responsible for free and compulsory education, we want industrialisation raising of standard of life and many other things. We have just received a note on the policy of Government in regard to industries. The country wants money and wants it very badly; I cannot understand how we shall be able to tackle all these various problems which result from these new policies and new ideals unless we get a good amount of money from the country. The provinces will certainly be in very great need of money; but then it should be for the provinces to find money and not for the Central Government. Now to start with, a distinction has been introduced in regard to properties, agricultural and otherwise. In regard to agriculture this Bill says that this shall not apply to agricultural lands, and it has been left to the provinces to see whether it will be advisable to enact measures which would apply to agricultural land. It means that in regard to the incidence of taxation a distinction will be introduced between those people whose main property is landed and those who have urban immovable property to depend upon.

Then again, Sir, there is absolutely no indication in this Bill as to how it will be worked and what will be the incidence of taxation. As regards the minimum I would very humbly suggest to the Select Committee that they should exempt at least one dwelling house of each person. After all every economic unit of the society should have a house to live in, and that house should be exempted. Secondly, I want that the taxable minimum should be placed at such a limit that the ordinary middle class man is not touched by this Bill. After all the idea behind this Bill is that large accumulated wealth is to be tapped, and not the resources of the ordinary man. Therefore I should think that every person who will inherit something like one lakh of rupees should not be touched at all. If those who inherit more are to be touched, then so much should be taken in a graduated manner as will not leave much more with them.

Now, Sir, I should have liked that this Bill, instead of going to Select Committee, should have been circulated for public opinion because it is a Bill having such consequences as will effect the people in general. When I think of the manner and the mode in which this Bill will be put into execution, I will not hesitate to say that I am full of grave doubts as to how far its provisions will succeed in that designed effect. People will contract fictitious debts. They will bury their treasures or their gold and silver underground. They may convert their moveable property into diamonds and put it underground so as to elude the reach of the Finance Minister. There will also be many other ways in which people will try just to see that the fiscus does not take away from

[Paadit Thakur Das Bhargava]

in which people will try just to see that the fiscus does not take away from them what they may not wish to be taken away.

Even today there is a large amount of wealth in this country which can be tapped by ordinary means for the purposes for which I have already mentioned—furtherance of compulsory primary education and the establishment of a national militia and industrialisation of the country. Crores of rupees—if 100 hundreds of crores—are lying with the people by way of Dharmadhas and no one has touched those Dharmadhas. If this money can be realised by taxation all these purposes can be fulfilled. But the difficulty is that no ways and means are devised to capture this amount and if the ways and means are devised they are not fully utilised for the purpose. Even the income-tax, as it exists, if it is rightly assessed and proper steps are taken for its collection. I have no doubt that a very great amount of money can be collected. The penal provisions of the Income-tax Act are not fully utilised nor have they been sought to be strengthened. I would therefore submit, Sir, that it would be better to see that the provisions of this Bill are broadcast all over India and the opinions of all kinds of people are taken before we enact this measure, because it is a measure of a revolutionary character. At the same time, I am not, and I do not want to say that I am opposed to it. If the country wants money and wants to revolutionize all things, then this is the only way. Without money Government cannot work in the way we desire it to work. So if we want Government to take all these measures the only way is that we must submit to be taxed in the manner in which other countries have been taxed. I would say that we do not want to imbibe the bad things of other countries. But in good and beneficent measures we should follow them. We want a state of society in which people will not be very excessively rich and therefore we should adopt measures in which the extra wealth of the people might be taken by the State. I therefore support the principle of the Bill which is that the extra wealth of the people should be taken away from them for beneficent measures calculated to benefit the nation.

**The Honourable Shri B. K. Shanmukham Chetty:** I have really nothing to say by way of reply. I have no objection to the course suggested by Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar for the consideration of this Bill in Select Committee, unless there is any technical objection to that course.

So far as I can see, the principle of this Bill is to devise some measure for a better distribution of wealth and to prevent the accumulation of wealth in a few hands. If for that purpose it is better in our state of society to introduce a Succession Duty rather than an Estate Duty, I certainly will have no objection. Therefore, subject to these observations, I would be prepared to examine all the implications of the Bill in Select Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** Just to clarify the whole position: accepting the principle of the Bill as stated by the Honourable the Finance Minister, I take it that the House will give the Select Committee the liberty of considering the various alternatives. On that understanding, I am putting the motion to the House now.

**J** will first put the amendment. The question is:

“That the name of Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar be added to the Select Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

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

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri K. Santhanam, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Shri Surendra

Mohan Ghose, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Shri Ram Sahai, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, Shri Alladi Krishnaaswami Ayyar, and the Mover, with instructions to report not later than the last day of the first week of the next session of the Assembly and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

4 The motion was adopted.

## ATOMIC ENERGY BILL

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** (Leader of the House, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations):  
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the development and control of atomic energy and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Unfortunately, the first use that atomic energy has been put to has somewhat clouded the other manifold uses that it is likely to be put to in the future. Most people probably think of atomic energy in the sense of something producing atomic bombs for the destruction of human beings. But probably, even the great destruction of that atomic bomb will be forgotten, while the use of atomic energy may in future powerfully influence the whole structure of the world. No one can say when that use will be perfected or brought into the common life of man. But the tempo of change and progress is so great nowadays, that it is quite possible that within our life-time we may see the whole world change because of the use of this enormous power being released for human purposes. Therefore, it is not from the point of view of war that I am placing this Bill before this House but rather from the point of view of the future progress of India and the Indian people and the world at large. If we do not set about it now, taking advantage of the processes that go towards the making of atomic energy, and join in the band of scholars and researchers who are trying to develop it, we will be left behind and we shall possibly only just have the change to follow in the trail of others. That is not good enough for any country, least of all to a country with the vast potential and strength that India possesses. Fortunately for India we have most of the material that is needed—the minerals that are essential and the human material, which is perhaps even more essential. All that is necessary is that we should put them together and the State should give every facility for this development.

Now because of this association of atomic energy with war inevitably the matter has become a highly secret matter and most of the countries advanced in research are jealous that the results of their research should not be known to others, unless of course there is some kind of mutual exchange. We have therefore ourselves proceeded somewhat cautiously, that is to say, in the sense that our research work cannot be as public as normal scientific research or scientific work ought to be. Firstly, because if we did that may be the advantage of our research would go to others before even we reaped it, and secondly it would become impossible for us to co-operate with any other country which is prepared to co-operate with us in this matter, because it will not be prepared for the results of their research to become public. Therefore this Bill lays down that this work should be done in privacy and in secrecy. There is no other way of doing it. It is not that we desire secrecy and privacy. We would rather that all scientific work and scientific research were public and that the world could take advantage of it. I am entirely opposed to any secrecy in science, just as I am entirely opposed to the pernicious system of patent medicines that has spread, whether they are the Western type of patent medicines or Unani or Ayurveda or any other. I think secrecy in science or

[Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru]

in the art of cure is a dangerous thing. So it is not our desire to keep these processes secret but we are compelled by circumstances to proceed along these lines: otherwise there can be no progress at all.

So this Bill gives certain powers to the Atomic Energy Board that we have already got subject of course always to the supervisory and superintending power of the Government, to carry on these researches in a non-public and secret way and to concentrate more or less all the researches in it and bring them more or less together into its own domain.

There is a tendency, and that tendency might perhaps increase, for individual researchers to do work separately. They are welcome to do so. Nobody wants to come in the way of any individual doing any research work. But atomic energy research, if it is to be effective and successful, must be on a big scale. Individuals can do research work in a petty way on the theoretical aspect of it: nobody comes in the way. Fortunately we have some very eminent scientists who are acknowledged to be very eminent in regard to theoretical physics and even in the study of cosmic rays and atomic energy. But when you come to the practical side of it it is just impossible for any individual to do it without pooling all the resources that we have and without the aid of the State. This Bill provides for that being done, the pooling of their resources and the aid of the State for which we shall have to provide later on.

A number of amendments have been moved. I should like the movers of those amendments to bear two or three facts in mind. One is that this work must be of a secret character. It cannot be done publicly. Therefore to have advisory committees and the like will defeat the purpose of this work. There is an Atomic Board: I forget what the exact name of it is—a Board for the study of this problem and the execution of any projects that we may have. It consists of very eminent scientists. That is the advisory board for Government and the Board will presumably carry out the schemes. That the Board may be added to is a different matter. But if we have other boards and advisory committees it would be impossible for that Atomic Energy Board to function with any privacy or secrecy.

Secondly, there is a certain amount of urgency about this matter, not that we are going to produce any great results immediately but we have to preserve our mineral deposits, those that might be used for this purpose and already there is a hungering for them and there might be misuse, so that we cannot delay this matter. And if we are to enter into any co-operative terms with other countries engaged in the production of atomic energy we have to guarantee them secrecy on this thing. We cannot talk to them till we have some such Act on our statute book and some Board appointed under the Act. There is a proposal that there should be an Advisory Committee and secondly that this Bill should be circulated for public opinion and be brought again at the next session. I submit that this delay would not be good and we might lose valuable time.

As for the other amendments and there are many, some are rather verbal and some of them I propose to accept but those which infringe these fundamental provisions I would rather not accept, because I do not want to weaken this measure. It is not a measure of course applying to the people in general: it applies to a very limited number of persons who might be interested in or who might be working for the production of atomic energy and if in this particular case, for the safety of the State we apply rather stringent rules to them, I do not think any person has a right to complain. Ultimately of course it will be for the Government and beyond that for Parliament here to determine what we should do or what we should not do. The ultimate authority will inevitably remain with this House. Apart from that we should give them sufficient

authority to carry on their work in secrecy and effectively without what might be called governmental or other interference. Sir, I beg to move.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the development and control of atomic energy and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस बिल में जहां तक इस उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है और उसके लिए खनिज पदार्थों की आवश्यकता है, दोनों के राष्ट्रीय-करण करने की बात कही गई है। यह सर्वथा उचित है। हम इसे किसी की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ती नहीं बनाना चाहते। जहां तक वैज्ञानिक खोज का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक यह बात माननी होगी कि यह सब से नई ओर सब से महत्वपूर्ण वैज्ञानिक खोज है। विज्ञान में नाश और निर्माण दोनों करने की शक्ति रहती है। अभी तक नाश का कार्य अधिकतर किया गया है परन्तु अब विज्ञान को निर्माण का कार्य भी करना है। और जब हम इस दृष्टि से इस विषय को देखते हैं तब हमें मालूम होता है कि इस कार्य को हमारा देश ही सब से अधिक कर सकता है। अभी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि हमारे यहां पर जो जनसमूह की शक्ति है और हमारे देश में जो खनिज पदार्थों की उपलब्धि है दोनों दृष्टि से इस कार्य में यह देश एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। और वह यह है कि जहां तक हमारे दर्शन (Philosophy) का सम्बन्ध है, उस दृष्टि से भी कदाचित् हम इस दिशा में संसार से एक नया कार्य करेंगे। हमने स्वतंत्रता भी अहिंसा के मार्ग द्वारा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है जो संसार के किसी भी देश ने आज तक नहीं किया। अहिंसा द्वारा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करके हमने सारे संसार को एक नया मार्ग दिखाया है। उसी अहिंसक दार्शनिकता के कारण परमाणु-खोज और उसका उपयोग भी हमारा देश निर्माण की दिशा में ही करेगा। हमारा देश इस खोज को इस दृष्टि से करेगा कि जिसका अनुसरण सारा संसार करेगा।

हमारी स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् हमारी इस स्वतंत्र धारा सभा में यदि यह बिल पेश नहीं किया जाता तो एक आश्चर्य की बात होती। अन्य देशों में यह खोज यथेष्ट रूप से आगे बढ़ चुकी है और हमें यह देखना है कि हम वह सब ही न करते रहें जो अब तक अन्य देश कर चुके हैं। यदि जो दूसरे देश अब तक कर चुके हैं वही हम करते रहें तो जब तक हम उस स्थिति तक पहुंचेंगे जिस स्थिति में आज दूसरे देश हैं तब तक अन्य देश हम से बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेंगे और हम इस दौड़ में पीछे रह जायेंगे। सब से आवश्यक बात यह होगी कि हम अन्य देशों से इस सम्बन्ध में विचार विनिमय करें, कार्य विनिमय करें। जहां तक वे अब तक पहुंच चुके हैं वहां हम उनके सहयोग से पहुंचें। और आगे की दौड़ में परस्पर सहयोग और

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

परस्पर सहायता से साथ साथ आगे बढ़ें। इस काम के हमारे पास इतने खनिज पदार्थ मौजूद हैं कि उनके प्राप्त करने के लिए ये देश भी हमारे सहयोग के लिए आतुर है। इस कार्य में हमें काफी धन लगाना होगा। अमेरिका और दूसरे देशों में काफी धन इस दिशा में लगाया गया है। इस कार्य में बहुत अधिक धन लगता है।

हम यह आशा करते हैं कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार जिस के हाथ में इस खोज का और इसके नियंत्रण का सारा अधिकार रहेगा ठीक प्रकार के वैज्ञानिकों का बोर्ड बना सकेगी और इस कार्य में यथेष्ट धन भी लगा सकेगी।

मुझे एक शब्द वैज्ञानिकों के सम्बन्ध में कहना है। हमारे देश में सभी क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति पैदा हुए हैं। विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी हमने अनेक महापुरुष उत्पन्न किये हैं। परन्तु हमारे देश में एक दोष रहा है और वह यह है कि आपसी मतभेद बहुत रहा है। उन आपसी मतभेदों से हम जितना लाभ इन महापुरुषों से उठा सकते थे उतना हम नहीं उठा सके। वैज्ञानिकों में सारे संसार में मतभेद है। जहां तक हमारे देश का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक वैज्ञानिकों में यथेष्ट मतभेद है। हम यह आशा करते हैं कि जो वैज्ञानिक इस कार्य को करेंगे और जिन्हें सरकार इस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त करेगी वह एक मत के होंगे। वैज्ञानिकों का मतभेद ऐसे किसी भी कार्य को आरम्भिक स्थिति में ही समाप्त कर देता है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा।

मैं अन्त में इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे यहां इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ होगा वह प्रलय का कार्य न करके सृष्टि का कार्य करेगा।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Seth Govinddas** (C. P. and Berar: General): Mr. Speaker, I welcome this Bill. It seeks to nationalise industry and the development of minerals. This is perfectly all right. We do not want to give a monopoly to any individual.

As regards scientific research, we must admit that this is the latest and the most significant research work. Science can both destroy and create things. Uptil now it has mostly been utilised for destructive purposes. But henceforth it will have to be harnessed for constructive work. If we look at it from this angle we will find that of all countries India is most suited to do this work. Just now the Honourable the Prime Minister told us that from the point of view of manpower and supply of mineral required for this work India commands an important place in the world.

Another thing which I want to say is this. From the point of view of philosophy also we shall be making a new achievement. We have won freedom by non-violent means which has no parallel in the history of the world. By achieving independence through non-violence we have shown a new path to the

world. On the basis of this very philosophy of non-violence our country will forge ahead with atomic research and use it for constructive work. India will carry on this research work with such ends in view as may become ideals for others to follow.

It would have been a matter of surprise had this Bill not been presented to this free legislative assembly after the dawn of freedom. Other countries are already much ahead of us in research. We have therefore to see that we do not waste time on experimenting on work what has already been done by others. If we spend time in finding out what has already been discovered by other countries, we will only reach the point where other countries are today. By that time others will have gone much ahead leaving us far behind in the race. It would be necessary in this case to seek help and consult other nations in this work. Let us have their co-operation in reaching the stage at which they are today. Let us advance with mutual co-operation and assistance. We have large supplies of minerals for this work and other countries are anxious to seek our help. We will have to spend a lot of money over this work. The U.S.A. and other countries have spent enormous sum of money over it. This is a work which requires a huge amount of money. We hope our national government, who will have the right to control and regulate this research work, will be able to constitute a board of worthy scientists and spend enough money on the work.

One word about the scientists. Our country has produced eminent men in all walks of life. We have given many famous scientists to the world of Science. But we have been suffering from one drawback, *viz.*, we have never been unanimous in our views. Our differences have never permitted us to take the maximum advantage of these great men. Scientists differ all over the world, and they are not an exception in India. We hope the scientists who are set on this task and who are appointed by the government for this work, will be unanimous. The difference of opinion among scientists can strangle the work in its inception. Our Government must therefore take a note of this.

In the end I welcome this Bill, and I hope the work done here in this connection will be constructive and not destructive.

**Shri K. Santhosham** (Madras: General): Sir, I only want to make a very few observations about this Bill. The chief merit of this Bill in my view is that it puts the development of atomic energy from the very inception in an organized manner. We do not want the intrusion of any kind of private interest in this field. At present it is still rather uncertain as to how far atomic energy will be useful for industrial purposes, especially for medium and ordinary large-scale industries. But whatever may happen, it is essential that in this field at least, the whole thing from the beginning to the end should be exclusively a state monopoly. We cannot afford to let private interest meddle with an energy of such explosive nature and such vast possibilities as atomic energy. I would rather have that atomic energy should not be exploited at all in this country than that it should get into unregulated, private, reactionary hands. Therefore I welcome this Bill and I hope that in the years to come we shall enow the Atomic Board or Commission with more and more powers to see that this energy is utilised for the good of the country and that even for the sake of the Government it is not utilised for destructive purposes. It is only because I think that for the good of this country and of humanity it should not be allowed to be tampered with by extraneous hands—and not so much that there is a great possibility of our exploiting that power for industrial purposes in the near future—that I welcome this Bill.

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C. P. and Berar: General): Mr. Speaker throughout the long and chequered history of humanity on this globe there has hardly been any age which has not thrown its own challenge to the mind and spirit of man.



[Shri H. V. Kamath]

Right from the stone age, from the palaeolithic and the neolithic age, down to the atomic age in which we live today, every age has offered its own challenge to man living on this earth. But at every time, in all times and all climes the spirit of man has risen triumphant; the Spirit has triumphed over Matter. When a few centuries ago gun-powder was invented it was thought that it was a very destructive force and man was hard put to it as to how to counter it, how to withstand it, and how to conquer this menace. But the resourceful mind and the ever-expanding spirit of man found an antidote, a remedy, to gun-powder. Then came the steam age and later on the electrical age; and we now find ourselves landed willy-nilly in this atomic age. This age is setting its own problem to the world and to mankind. A vast fund of energy has been released which can be used for creation or for destruction. The Honourable the Prime Minister in moving the Resolution rightly said that unfortunately enough the atomic energy, because of its association with the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has been misunderstood and also perhaps been condemned in various quarters. But this energy is a limitless energy. Our seers and sages four thousand years ago, perhaps in 2000 B.C., said something about this energy which scientists today are propounding in 2000 A.D. What was said by our sages four thousand years ago? It is enshrined in one of the finest slokas in Sanskrit:

*"anoraniyan mahato mahiyan atma guhayam nihitosya jantoh."*

In the infinitesimal as well as the infinite, in the atom as well as the universe resides the one *shakti*—the cosmic *shakti* to which the Honourable the Mover referred. The *shakti* of the atom and the *shakti* of the *atman* are the same *shakti*. It all depends to what ends this *shakti* is directed and into which channels it is canalised. As the Honourable the Prime Minister put it in his broadcast to the U.S.A. the other day, the challenge of the day is this very challenge of the atom and the human spirit—of the atom and the *atman*—“In the multitude of crisis, political and economic, that face us, perhaps the greatest crisis of all is that of the human spirit. Till this crisis of the spirit is resolved it will be difficult to find a solution for the other crises that afflict us. I have become convinced more and more that so long as we do not recognize the supremacy of the moral law in national and international relations we shall have no enduring peace.” And the finest words of his broadcast are, “Gandhiji showed us that the human spirit is more powerful than the mightiest of armaments,” in short, Sir, that the *atman*, the *atomic* spirit or *shakti* the spiritual *shakti* of man is more potent or powerful than even the atomic bomb. Sir, this age, as I said, has given us the atom, and has also warned us against this atom bomb. Research in the atomic nucleus started over 50 years ago, towards the end of the last century. When I was a student, research in the atom had hardly advanced to just the outer fringe of the atomic nucleus. Sir C. V. Raman, one of the biggest scientists that our country has produced said over 22 years ago that “when we get to know the heart of the atom, we shall get to know God”. That was how he concluded one of his finest addresses in Madras. Today Sir, famous scientists like Eddington and Sir James Jeans have come round to the same view which was propounded by our sages through their synthetic vision, *yogashakti* or *divyachakshu*. Modern scientists are coming round to the view that the same *shakti* resides in the atom as well as the universe. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is aptly stated that atomic science has provided us powerful tools for unravelling and understanding the processes of life. It is well said, because the analytic methods of science will bring us to the same view as was arrived at by the synthetic processes of our sages and seers. But, Sir, the menace, the threat, the danger involved in this atom bomb or energy should not be overlooked. Here the very well known Dean



of Canterbury—he is popularly known as the Red Dean because of his pro-Soviet views—has stated very recently—just a week ago—discussing the threat of the new war that is coming:

“Ignorance will not save us from the consequences of a new world war. A large group of scientists in the United States, after taking a leading part in the production of the atom bomb, tried desperately but without avail to stop its use when they saw how deadly was its destructive power. Dr. M. Hutchings, their Chairman, now tells the world in a widely-circulated U. S. journal that there is no defence against the atom bomb. He gives the U. S. S. R. three years before they too possess the bomb and two of those years have already gone.”

Here, Sir, is the warning given to the world that unless you harness this energy of the atom for constructive purposes, humanity is doomed. Perhaps humanity deserves to be doomed if it misuses this *shakti* for destructive purposes, and not for creation: man then deserves to perish, and in place of man perhaps some finer race will arise. Sir, the energy latent in the atom, as I said, is perhaps one of the vast store-houses of energy in the universe. It can be applied not merely to move our engines, our railways, our steamships, but also for coming to the aid of the most ancient of occupations, that is, cultivation and agriculture. Here, Sir, is a report on certain researches conducted in connection with the utilisation of atomic energy as fertilisers in agriculture. It is a report dated Washington, March 21st:

“The Atomic Energy Commission and the Agriculture Department announced the forthcoming experiments. They said that reports of exceptionally good crops near Nagasaki (that was one of the places where one of the atom bomb fell in Japan in August 1945) where atomic bomb No. 3 was dropped, stimulated interest in the problem.”

It goes on to say:

“Soviet scientists recently claimed their experiments showed radio-active fertilizer increased crop yields as much as 100 per cent.

Some French scientists also claimed substantial increase of yields. The Russian theory is that increased production is due to “kinetic energy” loosened by radiation.”

I hope, Sir, that the Council of Scientists that will be set up by our government will direct their attention and their energies towards harnessing all atomic energy for constructive purposes. The genius of India, Sir, has always been throughout the ages of a constructive nature, and never of a destructive type, and it is in the fitness of things that we today take up this task of harnessing atomic energy. We shall make it clear to the world that we shall proceed to harness it for creative purposes and not for destructive ends. India has rarely trod the path of aggression or of war with other nations, and therefore it is but natural that our efforts should always move in the direction of creation and not of destruction: and though on the one hand we have got bullock carts and tumbled down huts, at the same time it is very well indeed, and indeed a happy augury for the future that we, in spite of these handicaps, these obstacles and difficulties, should be thinking of harnessing the biggest discovery of the age, that is atomic energy for constructive purposes, and for improving the lot of ourselves and of mankind too.

I would like to make one or two remarks and that is that as we are now functioning very effectively and actively in the U.N. Organization, the Honourable the Prime Minister and our representatives there, will do well to play an active role in settling this vexed problem of the use of atomic energy. It is very necessary for the future of mankind that there should be international control of atomic energy, and nothing would be a greater achievement, Sir, than if we, who are pursuing a very admirable role in our foreign relations, undertook this task and sought to persuade Member States of the United Nations to come round to this view, that in their own interests as well as in the interests of humanity, international control of atomic energy must come very soon unless mankind desires to perish in the next conflagration.

Then, Sir, there is the other aspect of the utilisation of this energy, and that is, if possible, Sir, we should outlaw atomic warfare. That is also bound

(Shri H. V. Kamath)

up with the control of atomic energy. But Sir, this is a vital step that needs to be taken today. If outlawing of war itself is not possible today, certainly the outlawing of atomic warfare must be taken up and tackled at the highest levels through all the channels—political, diplomatic and also spiritual if need be. It is clear as day-light that a few scores of atomic bombs perhaps will destroy the whole of humanity. It is at this stage well to remember that before America produced its atom bomb, I believe she spent a few millions of dollars on its production. Had this money been utilised for constructive purposes, one can very well imagine how far man's welfare would have been advanced. We, of course, do not want to spend so much money on producing the atom bomb or on using the atomic energy for destructive purposes, but the very processes of science as regards the fission of atoms are very expensive and today with our finances strained to the utmost limit in dealing with the industrial and the refugee problems—there are many other problems too on hand—I do not know how much money we will be able to spare for research on atomic energy. But even if need be, because it is such a vital problem, I think a loan should be floated in this country; because of the implications of this atomic energy, because of the uses to which it can be put, because of the amenities it can offer to man in India and in the world, appeals should be made for a loan to further research on atomic energy.

One more word, Sir, and I have done. I would only say that this Bill has come not a day too soon. What with the world moving in the direction of war and trying to exploit—I advisedly say “exploit”—atomic energy for war; it is nothing but exploitation, had they constructively utilised it, it were a different matter, but using it for war is exploiting the energy for an ignoble purpose. With the world moving as it is today it is high time that we with our ancient heritage of creative, of a constructive spiritual genius, should put our shoulders to the wheel, and show to the world the way of using this newest, this rarest, this greatest energy for the welfare of mankind. Let us hope, with the lead the Honourable the Prime Minister has given to this country and to the world, especially in his latest broadcast to the U.S.A., let us hope, with the harnessing of the atomic energy for constructive purposes, for creative purposes, that man will at no distant date have so much leisure at his disposal, because of the lightening of his manual tasks, he will have so much leisure for creative purposes, for cultural progress, for his intellectual advancement and for spiritual uplift. Let us hope that day will come very soon; and that the day is not distant when Man will enter into his own, his Divine heritage.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Shri K. Santhanam (one of the Panel of Chairmen).]

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya** (Madras: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not much energy need be spent upon endorsing the principle of this Bill, but at the same time we cannot conceal from ourselves, while dealing with a Bill of this kind the thought that rises uppermost in our minds, namely that it is with a feeling of regret, if not resentment, at least with a feeling of restraint, that we welcome this Bill if at all we should welcome it. I cannot speak with that gusto and gush of feeling with which some of my friends have welcomed it, for the principle of the Bill and the policy intended to be pursued therein throws us into a pensive mood not unmixed with a certain feeling of melancholy. After all are for the researches of science to be looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion and even fear much to the detriment of the age-long belief that knowledge is the property of mankind and science is the universal heritage? That comfortable belief has been rudely shaken by the progress and researches achieved in connection with atomic energy and one feels depressed that after all as science progresses we are destined to hide our lamp under a bushel instead of broadcasting the light with all its effluence to the wide world abroad.

Hitherto, various discoveries have been made and I am rather doubtful as to whether we are not exaggerating the dangers of even this atomic energy. Every time a dangerous thing is discovered or invented, the same feeling overtakes a nation. Take for instance that very common product in the science laboratory, potassium cyanide or the hydrocyanic acid, the dose of which is 1/200 to 1/100th of a minim, and 100 minims of it is enough to kill a dozen people, being far more destructive than powder and shot. Perhaps when it was invented the same feeling of doubt and despair did overtake people and the scientists, and they were anxious to secure this medicine with the utmost care. But you can get it for the asking of it in the bazar and the wonder is that so few people choose to commit suicide with the aid of this medicine and prefer hanging or drowning. On this basis I am inclined to think that the dangers associated with and attaching to this atomic energy are perhaps being exaggerated—not that I underrate the destructive capacity of this new invention, but the dangers and the alarms that it is giving rise to are perhaps being exaggerated and one day we shall be accustomed so much to it as a matter of daily occurrence, as a matter of course, that we shall not think of it and we shall be laughing within our sleeves that our elders were so nervous about it that they had to pass a law in the Constituent Assembly of India on the 6th day of April making it a monopoly of the State.

Freedom is a thing which is purely relative, it cannot be absolute, there is no such thing as absolute freedom and our freedom ends where others' freedom begins as the famous story a London pedestrian has stated. We can enjoy freedom only in the measure in which those other countries with which we are associated, and with which we cannot help being associated for various reasons, will permit us to enjoy. Without the help of forward nations like America and England, we may not be able to achieve that measure of research in this new domain which we are really capable of achieving provided we had all the facilities necessary for such progress. Unfortunately, as in the domain of industry we have not got capital machinery to make machines, turbines, engines, boilers and so forth, even so we have not got some of those instruments by means of which we can split the atom. And if we go and ask for it, those who sell the instruments to us possibly dictate to us terms which perforce we have to accept. Thus it is that our freedom is limited and thus it is that we have been obliged to take up this Bill in order to throw a certain restraint on the march of progress. Perhaps if it had been left open to anybody to make research in this new domain, it would have served to diminish the chances of war in the world much more than when it is kept as a monopoly and a secret. As things stand, each nation believes that it has a potent weapon in its hands which is far more destructive than the weapons known to its neighbours, and therefore I doubt very much whether after all this monopoly and this element of secrecy which is sought to be associated with progress in science is not destined to promote the war-spirit and preparation for war, more than of peace. I agree cent per cent with my friend who has preceded me, who has raised the problem through his speech, from the sordid depths of war to the exalted heights of the spirit. I do not know whether it is a case of great wits jumping together or genius being near allied to madness, but the fact is, I must say, that I have appreciated his speech greatly and I associate myself with all that he has said, and I do hope that after all this invention may, passing through all its vicissitudes at the hands of man, pave the way for that One World Government, about which our respected Premier was speaking to the American audience, so that we may have one Parliament, one Federation, one coinage and one postage stamp.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao (Mysore State):** Sir, under this Bill, with hardly 16 clauses, the Central Government is taking very extraordinary powers and these powers will have very far-reaching effect on the nuclear research in India. I am certainly conscious of the seriousness of the subject. I think

[Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao]

no other discovery has shaken the world to its roots as this discovery has done. Certainly, State should have control and I am second to none that our Government should have such control, but I want to see that it does not stifle research in nuclear physics. It is with that object that I have tabled an amendment that this Bill be circulated for public opinion. It is also with that object that I have tabled certain amendments. I have got a copy of the Bill that was passed by the United Kingdom in 1946 and this Bill is in thorough contrast of the provisions of that Bill.

Sr, this power to harness atomic energy has got tremendous significance for good or for evil. I want to give just a few facts and figures. As regards the evils that this can do—in fact, we already know more about it—Prof. Oliphant said: "If 50 bombs are dropped strategically on England, it will be wiped out." Churchill in his Zurich speech in 1946 said: "This energy may mean the disintegration of the globe". Temperature might reach millions of degrees. Sand in the Mexican desert where this bomb was tried was turned into glassy lumps for miles. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of pressure are produced per square inch. It was only two bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The death roll was 100,000. The dust and smoke spread to an area of the size of Australia and created radio-activity. It is against this power—this destructive power—that there should certainly be strict control. But that can be done by international law alone.

As regards the good that it can do, of course, we know but little. Of late, during these two years, some advance has been made in America. It has been harnessed for medical use. I learn that there is a million-volt X-ray tube in St. Bartholomeo Hospital. It can substitute oil. The French Premier, Clemenceau said that a drop of oil is worth a drop of blood. Today a tiny particle of fissionable material may be worth many thousands of gallons of oil. Naval experts in U.S.A. envisage long thin pencil like vessels with knife-edged bows and sterns propelled by atomic energy with great speed. One kilogram (*i.e.* 2.2 lbs.) of matter, if converted into energy would produce 25,000 million kilowatt hours of energy equal to the generated power in America in two months running, whereas the same amount of coal when burnt gives only 8 or 9 k.w. hours. One ounce of matter transformed into heat energy would convert million tons of water into steam and Professor Oliphant has again said that a lump of these materials smaller than a Rugby football would give an explosive force of 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It can give us cheap fuel, cheap electricity, ships, aeroplanes, railways, etc. run by atomic energy. Recently the *Manchester Guardian* has said that in U.S.A. atomic energy is available at more than 25 per cent. of the power that can be got from coal. This has been one of the greatest discoveries. It depends upon man how he uses it. In fact, Sir James Jeans, comparing the age of the earth and the age of the man, compared the age of the earth to Nelson's Statue and the age of the man to the size of a postage stamp. Humanity is yet a child. Immediately after the dropping of atom bomb on Hiroshima, the famous world cartoonist, Low, produced a cartoon in which he depicted humanity as a child and depicted the atom bomb as a ball for the child to play with. He said: "Life or death". So it depends upon humanity how to use it.

Sir, it is an irony of fate that wisdom to control this power does not progress as quickly as knowledge does. And I certainly agree with the Honourable the Prime Minister that we should have all control so far as military purposes are concerned. But why should we have any control for peace purposes? In fact, I have compared this Bill with the English and the American Acts. The MacMohan Act in the U.S.A. was passed in the year 1946. There the wording used as regards the restriction against secrecy is: "It shall be a person who is intent to injure the United States or is intent to secure an advantage to any foreign nation". So it is entirely for defensive purposes

that such restrictions are provided. Again, in the U.K. Act, the control is for defence purposes only. I have read the proceedings of the Parliament on this Bill and the provision that the control should be only for defence purposes was accepted after the Second Reading of the Bill. I want to know, therefore, from our Prime Minister why when England and America—who are practically at the peak so far as atomic research is concerned—have not got such restrictions, and why we in India should have such restrictions on atomic research so far as peace purposes are concerned.

Then, Sir, I want also to raise another question and also give a few facts and figures in regard to that. Have we got the wherewithal to conduct atomic research? Till 1939, there was no such control on atomic research. In fact, this research has been the co-ordination of the scientists of all nations—Germans, Italians, Russians, Frenchmen, Americans and Englishmen. All of them have contributed to the atomic research. It is only when the atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima that this control was imposed both in U.S.A., Canada and England. Sir, in U.S.A. by 1939 they had spent 200 million dollars and by the time they produced atomic bombs they spent 2,000 million dollars and an army of 125,000 workers were working and today the American Bill for atomic industrial research and production of atomic energy is 2½ billion dollars and while moving the Bill in Parliament, the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee said that England had set apart 80 million pounds for atomic research and in the English Bill there is a provision that the Government will grant research to educational institutions, universities to provide research for harnessing atomic energy. At Manchester there is a betatron up to 20 million volts and at Trafford Park there is a betatron up to 200 million volts which is being built and at the California University there is a 184 inch cyclotron. I want to know from the Honourable the Prime Minister how many betatrons we have in India; how many cyclotrons we have in India; how many amplidynes we have in India; how many atomic power piles we have got in India; how many cockcroft-walton apparatuses we have got in India. Every worker that goes into an atomic factory is provided with instruments with pocket metres, concealed atomic signals. There are electric eyes which detect immediately when any man has been affected by radiation. Have we got the wherewithal for all this secrecy and research, I want to know. I wish the Honourable the Prime Minister will throw some light on that. I also want to know another thing. I submit when the United Kingdom Bill was brought in the Parliament for the second reading there was a lapse of five months. In fact one of the honourable members raised the objection why such a delay was made in bringing the Bill for the second reading and the reply that was given was that they wanted the opinion of eminent scientists, public opinion, the industrialists and even the workers, because in America, as I said, 125,000 workers are working in Clinton, Oakridge, Tennessee Valley. These Engineers, industrialists and scientists should have a voice in the production of atomic energy for industrial purposes. Their research has never been controlled as envisaged under this Bill. Scientific research can never progress under the threat of the police baton. In fact this Bill provides only controls. The object of this Bill is the development and control of atomic energy. I am afraid, Sir, it deals only of controls. There is no indication, how the Government is going to develop this atomic energy at all. It gives power of inspection, compulsory acquisition of property, control of production, restriction of disclosure of information and penalties and the development entirely depends upon what the Government may or may not do and I have also tabled an amendment that Advisory Councils should be associated with the Government. Well, for that amendment, I have got the support of the action taken by the U.S.A. In the U.S.A. they have provided four checks. There is a five-man Commission; there is an

[Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao]

advisory committee of 9; there is a Military Liaison Committee and lastly there is the Special Investigation Committee of Congress. In Australia again there is an advisory body of 5 scientists, technicians and engineers. In the United Kingdom there is the Anderson Committee and the members are eminent scientists consisting of Sir Henry Dale, Prof. Blacket, Sir James Chadwick, Sir George Thompson, the Director is Prof. Cockcroft, co-worker of Lord Rutherford. Now have we got any such advisory committee to advise Government on the extraordinary powers that they are taking under this Bill? These are some of the doubts that I have and I hope a born democrat that our Premier is, he will enlighten us how atomic energy is going to be developed and how he will safeguard that research will be carried on in our universities and how the radio-activity minerals and apparatus and material will be provided for our hospitals and for our industrial purposes if this sort of secrecy is clapped upon the research work. Of course, I do not know how many amendments the Honourable the Premier is going to accept, but I can only say that we are dealing with a very serious subject and much depends, as I said, upon how the Government helps the scientists in the matter of research. Personally, I feel there is no hurry to rush this Bill. I think it would be sufficient if we restrict the export of atomic minerals like uranium and thorium minerals from India, that would suffice our needs for the present. It would be better if we have the opinion of eminent research institutes, such as the Indian Institute of Science or the Indian Academy of Sciences and other scientific bodies of the country and the eminent scientists that are engaged in atomic research. If we are armed with their opinion and the opinion of the industrialists, certainly it could and would help us to pass a bill of this kind. The Honourable the Prime Minister said that secrecy is necessary in this matter so as to co-operate with other countries. In fact, it is only America, England and Canada that have got real knowledge about this atomic energy. In fact in the statement that was issued by the three Governments, U.S.A., Britain and Canada they say "On the other hand all useful information relating to production of atomic energy for three purposes, namely, defence, industrial and humanitarian purposes would be given by every nation possessing it the widest possible publicity" and that is also the statement that has been issued by the United Nations Commission. I do not understand why such secrecy should be imposed upon atomic research so far as peaceful purposes are concerned. These are some of the doubts that I have and I hope the Honourable the Prime Minister will enlighten us on these points. With these few remarks, I support the motion.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, every member who has spoken has welcomed this Bill in a more or less degree; many of them have grown rather poetic envisaging the future that might develop through the use and exploitation of atomic energy to the human race. But the last speaker who spoke, Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao, while finally welcoming it, practically criticised every feature of the Bill and in fact thoroughly disapproved of it lock, stock and barrel. I was amazed to hear that he was really supporting the Bill or was welcoming it. He attacked the provisions regarding secrecy. He said there was nothing constructive about it. He asked me to tell him what equipment we have proposed to have, how many cyclotrons and how many other things we have got in India, that there were advisory Committees elsewhere and so on and so forth. I am sorry I cannot provide a list here of various technical equipment that we have or might get. I have not got it. But the fundamental fact is that in regard to time, for instance, I should like this House to appreciate that time is an important element; I will go further and say that it is a vital element. And any one who raised the question of time, specially today, is singularly ignorant of what is happening all around us. It may be that a short while later it



may become impossible for us even to deal in such matters with other countries. It may be that in view of each country trying to get the best bargain in regard to materials and other things, if we do not take advantage of an opportunity when it comes our way, we may not have that opportunity for some time. It is not enough for us merely to say that our materials should not go out of India; we may want to send them out in exchange for something valuable. It is not quite enough to hold on to them as misers without profiting by them ourselves and not knowing how to profit by them, but just to hold them on merely for the pleasure of having some kind of wealth. These minerals have been here under the Indian earth for a few million years; the time and opportunity for exploiting them has come only now. We did not profit by them during all these years as the rest of the world did not profit by them. Now when the time comes, to sit back and think ourselves fortunate in possessing them seems to me an extraordinarily limited and narrow view of looking at things, especially in this vast changing world of today.

As for the secrecy part I should have thought that what has been said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and further from what has been said by other Honourable Members after me, it is obvious that it is difficult to go ahead in this matter internally or externally without these provisions for secrecy. I believe there are these provisions of secrecy, may be in varying measure but more or less on these lines, in every country. Now it is possible and conceivable that these provisions might come in the way of some scientific research. On the other hand in scientific research of this kind what is more likely to come in the way is frittering away our energies and not concentrating them. As I mentioned earlier, it is impossible to do any experimental research of any major scale—theoretical research of course is open to everybody—except on a large scale, *i.e.*, except on a scale which is helped by the State. I can conceive of no private scientists or individuals being in a position to do so; even if the State helps them separately they cannot do so unless they co-ordinate their efforts. Immediately you arrive, when the question of co-ordination comes, at some central organisation or body where these scientists who are associated with it will do it with the help of the State. So I do not understand many of the criticisms that Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao has put forward. He asked us what equipment we have got,—cyclotrons and other things. I do not quite follow this line of argument,—that if we have not got the equipment we should not set about it and if we have got it we have got it. The fact of the matter is that we have very little equipment but we have some. My own interest in this business is not a very new interest. I think the first time the question came up before me was before the last war, and I was instrumental in helping one of the universities in India to get the first cyclotron machine into India. Unfortunately the war came and it was not easy to set it up fully because some parts had not come; but anyhow it had come. Since then I have been following this matter up. We have not got much in the way of equipment, we have some little things for theoretical work and for petty experiments. But the point is this: are we going to carry on in that petty, local, limited way or are we going to set up what is called a pile? A pile need not be a big pile; it may be a small pile. Nevertheless a pile is a big thing involving much expenditure, much preparation, concentration and effort and so on, and a great deal of secrecy. I do not know of a single instance anywhere in any country where this has been done without this erection of a pile and without all the concomitants of secrecy, concentration of work, etc. I may also point out that it is not true to say that there are only three countries indulging in this atomic research today. Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao mentioned the U.K., the U.S.A. and Canada. Undoubtedly these three countries are going ahead with this; but there are several other countries and several of them are pretty far advanced—perhaps more advanced who are also doing it. I am not for the moment referring to the U.S.S.R. about which we do not know much, except that I

[Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru]

have no doubt that they are doing something to develop atomic energy. But many countries of Europe and even many small countries like Belgium and Norway and of course France are technically highly advanced. I do not wish to discuss individual countries, but in spite of their small resources they are quite advanced and sometimes more advanced than countries with higher resources, scientifically advanced and otherwise. They are setting up piles in small countries in spite of their relatively limited resources. So that at the present moment there is everything ripe for us and we can go ahead. What I mean is this that the main things that are necessary are the men or human beings trained to do it and materials. We have got them but we naturally want equipment, we want other facilities, we want many of them, but unless the pile comes we cannot set about doing it. The more you delay the Bill the more we simply cannot begin functioning in this new way; we cannot start doing it. Of course the passing of the Bill will not work wonders and nothing much will happen. You cannot produce atomic energy merely by setting up the machinery and men; but in course of time—not too long I hope—we shall be able to set up all the kind of plant that is required for this purpose. Therefore I will beg the House not to delay this matter but to give these powers to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao also spoke about the Advisory Committee and he mentioned some names. I am sorry I cannot say much about England, but when he was reading out the names I was rather surprised to notice that the names were of the very eminent scientists who formed the Atomic Energy Commission there, which he called the Advisory Committee, so far as I can make out. There are half a dozen or ten or more eminent scientists chosen for atomic energy research in England. We are just forming that atomic energy commission here too. The point is whether you are going to have an advisory committee to sit over the heads of these scientists, to advise them, to cross-examine them or to find out what they are doing. That I think would be undesirable. Therefore I think that in regard to this measure the changes suggested—either postponement or removal of secrecy or advisory committees, etc.—would be highly undesirable.

One criticism is that there is nothing constructive about it,—presumably referring to the giving of grants, etc. All that hardly comes within the scope of this Bill. Of course Government if it is interested, as it is bound to be, must develop scientific research in every way, in the universities, etc. The giving of grants to the atomic energy commission will of course be one concentrated effort to work out this business and for universities to carry on theoretical research work. That is an important function of Government or the Education Ministry, and I have no doubt that they will look after it.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** May I know if secrecy is insisted upon even for research for peaceful purposes?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not theoretical research. Secrecy comes in when you think in terms of the production or use of atomic energy. That is the central effort to produce atomic energy.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** In the Bill passed in the United Kingdom secrecy is restricted only for defence purposes.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know how you are to distinguish between the two.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the Honourable Member had better wait till he comes to the clause itself and then he can discuss it.

The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the development and control of atomic energy and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.



**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras: General): Sir, I move:

"That in part (a) of clause 3 of the Bill, for the words 'of a' occurring in line three, the words 'or' be substituted."

The words in the Bill are ".....transmutation of a radio-active decay....." It would now read:

".....transmutation or radio-active decay...." The amendment is purely verbal and seeks to improve the wording.

**Mr. Chairman:** Amendment moved:

"That in part (a) of clause 3 of the Bill, for the words 'of a' occurring in line three, the word 'or' be substituted."

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** I accept it. It is a misprint. It ought to be there.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I think the wording is quite correct so far as scientific parlance goes.

The process "of natural transmutation of a radio-active decay....." is common with many radio-active Substances.

**Mr. Chairman:** The scientist who drafted the Bill said it is a printing mistake. Therefore, I do not think we need waste time over it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I submit that if the amendment is passed, these two different phrases will not make much meaning. As the clause stands, namely, ".....in any process of natural transmutation of a radio-active decay which is not accelerated etc....." if radio-activity takes place, there is transmutation of the radio-active decay. As far as my scientific knowledge goes, it is correct. (*Interruption.*) If the amendment is accepted it will not make much meaning. As it is, it is perfectly correct. I do not know if Dr. Bhatnagar has been consulted about this.

**Mr. Chairman:** Dr. Bhatnagar, I understand, has said that it is a printing mistake. At any rate "....transmutation of a radio-active decay..." does not seem to have much sense. So I am putting the amendment to the vote.

The question is:

"That in part (a) of clause 3 of the Bill, for the words 'of a' occurring in line three, the word 'or' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Bill, for the word 'some' the word 'a' be substituted."

'Some' is vague and the word 'a' should be substituted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 6 of the Bill, for the word 'some' the word 'a' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill, after the word 'document', where it occurs for the second time, the following be inserted:

'after giving a duly signed receipt for the same.'"

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill, after the word 'document', where it occurs for the second time, the following be inserted:

'after giving a duly signed receipt for the same.'"

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (4) of clause 7 of the Bill, after the word 'land', the words 'or property situate thereon', be inserted."

The amendment is self-explanatory and it does not need any further explanation.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** I accept it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in sub-clause (4) of clause 7 of the Bill, after the word 'land', the words 'or property situate thereon', be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I move:

"That in part (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Bill, all the words beginning with the words 'other than minerals' to the end be omitted."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in part (b) of sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Bill, all the words beginning with the words 'other than minerals' to the end be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I move:

"That in part (b)(ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 10 of the Bill, the words beginning with the words 'and not being' and ending with the words 'surface working' be omitted."

These words are superfluous.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in part (b)(ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 10 of the Bill, the words beginning with the words 'and not being' and ending with the words 'surface working' be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I move:

"That in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 11 of the Bill, the following be added at the end:

'or research into any matters connected therewith' "

The last sentence reads like this:

"unless the information discloses that plant of that type is used or proposed to be used for the production or use of atomic energy."

and if these words are added at the end it will amplify the purpose of this law.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 11 of the Bill, the following be added at the end:

'or research into any matters connected therewith'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 14 were added to the Bill.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** Sir, I move:

"That after sub-clause (2) of clause 15 of the Bill, the following new sub-clause be added:

'(3) Proceedings in respect of an offence under Section 11 shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Advocate-General of India'."

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, I accept that.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That after sub-clause (2) of clause 15 of the Bill, the following new sub-clause be added:

'(3) Proceedings in respect of an offence under Section 11 shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Advocate-General of India'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I have three amendments and may I with your permission move all of them together. Sir, I move:

(1) "That in part (a) (iii) of sub-clause (2) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'land' occurring in line one, the words 'and the property situated thereon' be inserted."

This is merely an extension of what has been done in regard to clause 7 of the Bill.

(2) "That in part (a) (iii) of sub-clause (2) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'land', occurring in line three, the words 'and property' be inserted."

This is practically the same thing.

(3) "That in sub-clause (3) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'amount', occurring in line two, the word 'claimed' be inserted."

The clause would then read:

"An appeal shall lie to the High Court against an award of the arbitrator except in cases where the amount claimed thereof does not exceed an amount prescribed in this behalf by the Central Government."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

(1) "That in part (a) (iii) of sub-clause (2) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'and occurring in line one, the words 'and the property situated thereon' be inserted."

(2) "That in part (a) (iii) of sub-clause (2) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'land', occurring in line three, the words 'and property' be inserted."

(3) "That in sub-clause (3) of clause 16 of the Bill, after the word 'amount', occurring in line two, the word 'claimed' be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, I move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.: General):** Sir, I was surprised to hear some speeches on this Bill. I had thought that every one in the House would welcome this Bill warmly and pass this measure quickly. As the Prime Minister has pointed out if we do not take up this question of the control of atomic energy just now it may be too late to take it up afterwards. The world knows that we as a nation stand for world peace. Our great leader, and the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, will be remembered by the world as the Prophet of Peace. The world cannot forget his immortal message, and his inimitable life and example will shed eternal lustre on our great country. Therefore we can not be misunderstood by having this legislation on our statute book.

Science is power, both for good and for evil. The mere fact that we are going in for research in atomic energy does not mean that we shall use it for purposes of destruction. This energy has acquired a bad repute on account of its use in Hiroshima. But I think we can by developing this energy and using this power for constructive ends show to the world that it can be used for good purposes. If we have not got the knowledge and the ability to use this power, there is no virtue in our saying that we shall not use it for destructive purposes and that other people should not so use it. I therefore think that there is no reason whatsoever to say that in passing this Bill there should be some restraint. Besides, as a realist I must say that in today's world when the clouds of war hang all around us we cannot but prepare ourselves for our defence. It is also a fact that the respect that a nation enjoys is directly proportional to its armed might. We might not engage in war and we might do our best to stop war but the effective way of stopping war is only when we have got the means or power to have our might felt all over the world. Today although we are the second biggest nation in population we have not got a seat on the Security Council and we have the humiliating spectacle of our delegate withdrawing from the contest for a seat on it. I think if India which has been a slave country for the last two hundred years is to come unto her own she must very soon come in line with the great powers of the world; and for that we must develop our military potential. Only the other day on the Military

Budget debate I pointed out that our expenditure on Defence is 3 per cent of the U.S.A.'s expenditure on Defence and 11 per cent of Britain's expenditure on defence. We all know that atomic energy is today the most important scientific discovery. Unless we spend upon it lavishly and unless we use all our resources, both in men and in materials, for its development, we shall not be making the best use of our talents and materials. I therefore welcome the Bill very warmly. I hope the promptness and energy with which the Honourable the Prime Minister has brought the Bill before the House will also be followed in getting it executed. Although I do not find any appropriation in the Bill for the money which will be required for putting it into execution I hope that it is intended that all the money required will be forthcoming and that our Finance Minister will provide all the money required for this purpose.

For a country like India especially, this atomic energy is most important. We have got very slender resources of oil; we have got very small resources of coal. So if we are to be a great nation we should depend either on water power or on some other power; and that some other power can only be atomic energy. If atomic energy can be harnessed to industrial and other uses then India should be the foremost in the efforts to find out the ways to apply this energy for constructive purposes. Because our coal resources are exhausted and our petrol stocks are nil, atomic energy has got a special value for a country like ours. I therefore think that the Bill should be welcomed most warmly.

I was somewhat surprised to find that some people thought that the secrecy clause in the Bill was something which was not worthy of our nation. If all the countries of the world threw open their doors and came forward to exchange knowledge freely I think India will be the first country to reciprocate that action. But today that is not so. Even if we give them our knowledge freely, they will not do so. I do not think that will be fair to ourselves and I think we, a country which is so backward cannot begin in this manner. I therefore think that we ought to have this secrecy clause and there is no objection whatsoever in keeping it in this Bill. When we are able to produce all the things which can be produced by atomic energy, both for constructive purposes and for warfare. I hope we shall be able to use the moral strength of our nation to see that the other nations also do not use the energy for warfare even by taking the bad in the matter. But unless we are in point of military strength a very big nation and unless we can have a say in world affairs I do not think we can make the world pacific. Our national genius being pacific I would then like to tell the world that we must ban the use of atomic energy for warfare and even outlaw war. But we cannot do it by preaching and by good wishes alone. Until we have the capacity to use atomic energy for destructive warfare it will have no meaning for us to say that we shall not use atomic energy for destructive purposes. If we have the capacity but do not use it then it will be a virtue. I therefore think that the Bill should be welcomed; it has come not a day too soon. I congratulate the Honourable the Prime Minister for bringing the Bill and I acclaim it.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is just one aspect to which I should like again to draw the attention of the House. Somehow we cannot help associating atomic energy with war. That is the present context of our lives. Nevertheless, the important thing today is that atomic energy is a vast source of power that is coming to the world and it is something even more important than the coming in of wars and the like. The wars may be forgotten. Even great world wars may come and go and bring enormous destruction in

[Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru]

their wake. But we are on the verge, I think, of a tremendous development in some direction of the human race. Consider the past few hundred years of history, the world developed a new source of power, that is steam—the steam engine and the like—and the industrial age came in. India with all her many virtues, did not develop that source of power. It became a backward country in that sense; it became a slave country because of that. The steam age and the industrial age were followed by the electrical age which gradually crept in, and most of us were hardly aware of the change. But enormous new power came in. Now we are facing the atomic age; we are on the verge of it. And this is obviously something infinitely more powerful than either steam or electricity. While we are on the verge of the atomic age people talk of another source of power which is even bigger and vaster, that is, cosmic rays. It may be that this atomic age may merge into the cosmic age or the cosmic ray age, whatever it may be called. The point I should like the House to consider is this that if we are to remain abreast in the world as a nation which keeps ahead of things, we must develop this atomic energy quite apart from war—indeed I think we must develop it for the purpose of using it for peaceful purposes. It is in that hope that we should develop this. Of course, if we are compelled as a nation to use it for other purposes, possibly no pious sentiments of any of us will stop the nation from using it that way. But I do hope that our outlook in regard to this atomic energy is going to be a peaceful one for the development of human life and happiness and not one of war and hatred.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS BILL

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh (Minister for Defence):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps, be taken into consideration.”

In the beginning of last month, while announcing the decision of the Government on the Report on the National Cadet Corps, I gave an indication that it may be necessary to have separate legislation for this purpose. At present we have an Act which governs the University Training Corps. That Act is not useful for the National Cadet Corps. I had thought at first that it would not be necessary to have a new Bill and that we would be able to pull on with the existing Act. But the constitution and the terms of service and the requirements of the National Cadet Corps are quite different, and therefore it is necessary to have a new Bill.

The National Cadet Corps provides for the training of boys and girls of schools and colleges while the present Act relates only to the training of college-going students. Therefore it is necessary to have a separate Bill.

The provisions that are now made in the Bill cover the necessary requirements that were laid down by the Report of the National Cadet Corps. I do not think it is necessary for me to take the time of the House in explaining the details as this matter was fully explained when I made the statement before the House. The success of the present scheme mainly depends on the cooperation that we get from the public. It is primarily an educational matter and I have no doubt that the interest which this House has evinced in the scheme and the enthusiasm with which this scheme has been greeted by the public

leave no doubt that it would be a great success. Several amendments have been tabled and I propose to accept some of them; there are however one or two which I do not think are very important.

There is one point. This Bill provides for the training, also of boys who are not students of schools and colleges. This provision has been made under clause 7 and it will give an opportunity, if we find it necessary later on, to provide for the training of boys and girls who are not regular students of the college. With these words, I move.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps, be taken into consideration."

**Shrimati G. Durgabai** (Madras: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the scheme for organising a National Cadet Corps is one of the very few important pieces of legislation that we have undertaken during the present session. Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is right that we are piloting this Bill in the very first year of our freedom. Sir, the Bill lays the foundations for building up an organization to develop the personality of our young men and women. It is a very, and indeed most important part of our nation-building programme. As such I welcome this Bill. It is only a virile nation that can effectively defend itself and also that can build up an effective force which we today are so badly in need of.

Sir, the members of the Cadet Corps Committee seem to have been feeling diffident in certain matters. I would like to make some important observations in connection with that. They relate mainly to the provision relating to the Girls Division. In this connection I draw the attention of the House to the fact that in their report, the National Cadet Corps Committee expressed a fear that the number of girls who would take advantage of this organization and this training would probably be too small. It is natural that they feel so because I feel that we are not accustomed to tackle the problem of women in the right direction. Sir, it is regrettable to note that the Bill does not make provision for the training of those who are not regular students in a school or university. What about those who are receiving their educational training in institutions other than schools and universities? There are hundreds and thousands of these girls and women who are receiving their training outside the institutions in which they are not regularly registered as students. I know, and the Honourable Members of the House are aware, that there are thousands of social-service organizations all over the country, women's clubs and women's sabhas who have taken upon themselves to provide training for these women, and also among whom we find many destitute women and also widows. But the Bill does not provide for these women. It completely puts these classes of girls and women out of the purview of the scope of the Bill. Sir, I invite the attention of the Honourable Minister to clause 2 of the Bill, wherein school is defined as:

"School" includes any institution recognised in this behalf by the Central Government or the Provincial Government."

So I say, and also I think it is open for the Honourable Minister to say, that it is in the hands of the Government and the Government has got powers to open this opportunity to any school, and also recognize any association as a school for this purpose. But it is a far-fetched interpretation because I find in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"That the National Cadet Corps Committee recommended that open units should be constituted to which recruitment will be made from amongst boys earning a livelihood and the object of clause 7 is to provide for such units."

Sir, Clause 7 says that:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may, by notification, provide for the constitution of any other units of the Corps in any place and prescribe the persons or class of persons who may be eligible for enrolment therein."

[Shrimati G. Durgabai]

From this we see clearly that the intention of the Government is not to provide for the open units in the case of girls and women even in the future. Therefore I would like that the Honourable Minister should reconsider the matter and see that the scope and benefit of this training is thrown open to the organizations that are not today strictly called schools or universities. The Kunzru Committee felt, and I think rightly so, that women may not take advantage of this scheme. Therefore if only the Honourable Minister could be persuaded to throw open this opportunity and have open units for this class of women whom I have already mentioned, then the response will be very great and many people will be able to take advantage of it. Otherwise I am afraid that the scheme, so far as it relates to girls, is bound to fail.

There is another matter which I would like to emphasize in this connection, and that is this. There are some women's welfare Departments connected with the Government. I do not know about the other provinces, but in Madras there is one, and I think that in the other provinces also there are some departments. I wish the Government make arrangements to consult these departments also in organizing this work, and also the other organizations who are mainly interested. It is not the money. Money will come, but it is the people who are really interested in this work and who take a keen and lively interest in this matter, whose cooperation should be sought. Therefore I would request the Honourable Minister to see that the cooperation of these organizations is sought in this matter.

There is another fact to which I want to refer in this connection, and that is that not only the teachers regularly working in the schools and universities should be asked to work as officers in these Cadet Corps, but also those who have already had some training in organizations like the *Seva Dal*. They should be given an opportunity to serve as officers in these organizations.

There is yet another matter I would like to mention, and that is that, if the age is the criterion, then I wish that the age should be raised from 18 to 17. If really that is a matter of difficulty, I would request the Honourable Minister to constitute a special Senior Division for women.

Then as the Honourable Minister has already stated in this House that the Girls Division is mainly educational in character, I would request the Honourable Minister to put this department directly under the Education Department of the Government of India as per Kunzru Report.

There is one other matter I wish to mention. Clause 12 deals with the Advisory Committee, and in this Advisory Committee about seven officials and seven non-officials are put. I wish that members of the Legislature should be given an opportunity to associate themselves with the work of this Advisory Committee.

I again welcome this Bill and I also emphasize the fact that the Honourable Minister should see that the Bill is given effect to immediately. Since it is a very immediate need, he should take all steps that are necessary to see that the Bill is given a good start.

پہلے تھا کہ اس بھارتی پانچاب : جناب چھوڑیں صاحب اس میں آئیے  
 قہقہے میں منسٹر صاحب کا نہایت زور سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے فوراً ہی جبکہ  
 ہاؤس نے نیشنل کونسل کو کے متعلق اپنی رائے ظاہر کی اسکے بعد ہی فوراً اس بل  
 کو پیش کر دیا اور اسکے لئے میں کوئی دیر نہیں کی۔ جہاں تک شروعات کا سوال ہے  
 میں اس کوشش کا جو اس بل کے ذریعہ کی گئی ہے خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں لیکن میں  
 یہ ظاہر کرے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ دراصل یہ کوشش ہمارے افسوس کے مقابلے میں  
 اور اس دہی کی ضروریات کے مقابلے میں ہے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ اگر قہقہے



منسٹر صاحب کو اختیار ہوتا تو وہ اس بل کو بہت جامع اور وسیع بنا دیتے - مجھے معلوم ہے کہ جہاننگ انکی ذات کا سوال ہے وہ اس اہم سوال کو جو دیہوں کی حفاظت سے تعلق رکھتا ہے ایک دوسرے نکتہ نگاہ سے دیکھتے ہیں - انکے پاس اگر کافی روپیہ ہوتا تو وہ ضرور اس اسکیم کو چھوٹا کر کے نہ رکھتے - یہ اسکیم کہا ہے ؟ اس اسکیم کو بہت لمبا چھوڑا بنانے کی ضرورت ہے - ابھی صرف ایک لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار لوگ لوگوں سے اسکا تعلق رکھتا - اس اسکیم کا تعلق ان لوگ لوگوں سے رکھتا جو کالج اور اسکولوں میں پڑھتے ہیں اور یہ صرف ان لوگوں و لوگوں کی تربیت کے متعلق ہے - جہاننگ Senior Division کا سوال ہے وہاں جناب! آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیں گے تو واضح ہوگا کہ اس میں ۳۲ ہزار ۵ سو کے متعلق انتظام ہے بقیمہ Junior Division کا Girls Division کا حصہ ہوگا - ولایت میں جہاں ہمارے ملک سے بہت کم آبادی ہے وہاں سارے تین لاکھ ایسے کھدکے تعلیم پاتے ہیں - لیکن ہندوستان جہاں کی آبادی ولایت سے سات گنا زیادہ ہے اس کے لئے جو اسکیم پیش کی گئی ہے وہ ایک لاکھ ستر ہزار کی ہے - اسکے نامکمل ہونے پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے بلکہ اسکی fundamental بات پر اعتراض ہے اور الفاظ school اور college پونٹ پر اعتراض ہے - چلکا ذکر دفعہ ۲ میں کیا گیا ہے -

جناب والا ! اگر آپ صفحہ ۱۲ کو ملاحظہ کریں گے تو واضح ہوگا کہ سکول مجوزہ کو پانچ شرطوں پوری کرنا ہونگی جس میں علاوہ تین دیگر امور کے ذیل مال کا انتظام و باقی commitments بھی شامل ہیں - جناب والا ! کتنے ایسے سکول ہیں جو ان شرطوں کو پورا کر سکیں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ روول ایریز rural areas کے لئے ایسا انتظام سخت مشکل ہوگا کیونکہ ایسا انتظام شہروں کے واسطے جہاں قریل وغیرہ کا سامان ہے اور دوسرے کافی انتظامات ہیں وہیں ہو سکتا ہے لیکن غریبوں کے لئے اس بل میں کوئی provision نہیں ہے - اصل بات یہ ہے کہ آدمی کے افسران جن میں خاص characteristics کی کسی ہے اور جن میں کھپرکٹر کی کسی ہے اس کھپرکٹر کو پورا کرنے کے واسطے یہ اسکیم وجود میں لائی گئی ہے -

جناب والا ! جسوقت اس اسکیم کا آغاز ہوا تھا اُسوقت اور آج میں اگر دیکھا جائے تو ملک کی حالت بدلی ہوئی ہے - آج ہمارے سامنے انڈسٹریل پالیسی پیش ہوئی ہے - اسکی صفحہ اول کی چوتھی لائن میں یہ درج ہے کہ دیہوں میں انصاف اور ہمسری کا موقع دینے والا نظام سرکار قائم کرنا چاہتی ہے - یہ کلمے سنہ ۱۹۲۶ ع میں اس زمانہ کے خیال و ضرورت کے مطابق بنائے گئے - اب وہ خیال پرانے و بوسیدہ ہو چکے ہیں - آج جب Constitution بن چکا ہے اور اس کے پہلے ورق پر لکھا ہے کہ ہم equality of opportunity دیہوں کے ہر فرد کے لئے مہیا کریں گے تو اس دیہوں کے

[ پلڈت تھاکر داس بھارگو ]

تیس کروڑ آدمیوں کے واسطے ایسے موقع پیدا ہونے چاہئیں جس میں ہر ایک شخص ہمساکس طور پر ان سے مستفید ہو سکے اور صرف چند اشخاص ہی اس سے فائدہ نہ اٹھا سکیں۔

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, may I interrupt my Honourable friend? I have made it clear that this is only a beginning; there is absolutely no objection to extend this scheme if it is found necessary.

پلڈت تھاکر داس بھارگو: جناب والا! اس نکتہ نگاہ کو دیکھ کر کہ سردار صاحب کے دل میں جو کچھ ہے میں اس کو اچھی طرح سمجھتا ہوں میں نے شروع میں عرض کیا تھا کہ اگر ان کے پاس روپیہ ہوتا تو وہ کروڑوں کی تعداد میں خرچ کر دیتے۔ چونکہ یہ شروع کی اسکیم ہے اس لئے میں اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں اور یہ شروعات کے طور پر سکیم مان لہنے کے قابل ہے۔

اس کے اندر جو دوسرا نقص ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ جو اسکول شہروں میں ہونگے ان کو recognize کیا جائے گا۔ لیکن میں عرض کرونگا کہ جو لڑکے اور لڑکیاں اسکول اور کالجوں میں تعلیم نہیں پاتے ان کو ایسے دیہی کی حفاظت کے متعلق تعلیم و تربیت پانے و اس میں حصہ لہنے کا اتنا ہی حق ہے جتنا ان لوگوں اور لڑکیوں کو جو اسکول اور کالج میں تعلیم پاتے ہیں ولایت میں اس قسم کا انتظام موجود ہے کہ جو لڑکے ابتدائی تعلیم ختم کر لیتے ہیں۔ اور مزدوری کرتے ہیں وہی cadet کے طور پر open units میں تربیت حاصل کرتے ہیں رپورٹ National Cadet Corps میں صفحہ ۲۲ پر حسب ذیل اندراج ہندوستان کے متعلق ہے :-

"In India too, open units may be expected to consist of boys who are earning their livelihood but would be glad to have an opportunity of preparing themselves to fulfil their duties as citizens. Just as in the beginning selected schools will be allowed to have Cadet units, so as to begin with, it will probably be desirable to allow open units to be raised only in cities where a popular demand for them exists."

اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ جلد سال تک close unit پر تجربہ ہوگا پھر اس کے بعد open unit کی اسکیم ہوگی اور وہ بھی شہر کے لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کے واسطے اور گلوں والوں کے لئے یہ اسکیم بھی ایک سہلہ ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کرونگا کہ آپ چھ ماہ لے لیجئے ایک سال لے لیجئے اس کے بعد آپ ایسا انتظام کھیجئے اور آپ ہر ہندوستانی کو موقع دیجئے کہ وہ ہر سکیم سے مستفید ہو سکے اور حصہ لے سکے۔ چہاں تک open unit کا سوال ہے اس میں جو provision رکھا گیا ہے اس کو آپ compulsory کر دیجئے۔ جہاں تک دفعہ ۷ کا سوال ہے میں جانتا ہوں کہ سردار صاحب چاہتے ہیں کہ جتنا جلد ممکن ہو سکے اس پر عمل کیا جائے اس میں روپیہ کی بہت کافی ضرورت ہے۔ سردار صاحب کو finance کی فکر ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے فائنلس منسٹر صاحب بھٹو ہوئے تھے وہ اسٹیٹ تپوتی لگانا چاہتے ہیں۔ پیسٹر اس کے کہ Estate Duty آپ لگائیں آپ اس سکیم کو sanction دے

ہیں - اور جب National militia اور یہ تعلیم کی سکیم پاس ہو جائے تو گورنمنٹ اس ہاؤس کے سامنے آئے اور ہاؤس کل روپیہ مزید تیکس سے یا کسی دیگر نہج پر پورا کریگا -

جذاب والا! میں نے ایک امددگت بھی بھیجا ہے جس کی رو سے میں نے چاہا ہے کہ اس کھتت کوڑ کی کمیٹی میں ہاؤس کے دو ممبر بھی ہوں چونکہ ہائی ساری کھتتی nominated ہو گی اسلئے میں اس پر ضد نہیں کرتا کہ وہ الکشن سے ہی چلے جائیں لیکن میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ اس اصول کو قبول کر لے کہ ہاؤس کے دو ممبر اس کمیٹی میں ضرور مقرر کئے جائیں -

(English translation of the above speech)

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): **Mr. Chairman**, I warmly express my thanks to the Honourable the Defence Minister who as soon as the House expressed its opinion regarding the formation of National Cadet Corps, introduced the Bill in the House without a moment's delay. So far as the beginning goes, I, no doubt, welcome the provisions of this Bill, but I can hardly resist saying that this effort falls far short of our expectations and the needs of this country. I am sure if the Honourable the Defence Minister had the necessary power he would certainly have made the Bill self-contained and wider. I know that so far as he personally is concerned the Honourable Minister views this essentially important question of defence of this country from a different angle. If he had enough funds at his disposal, he would certainly not have presented a crippled scheme. The scheme is too small and requires to be expanded. As it is, its scope is confined to 1,70,000 boys and girls who receive education in various colleges and schools and will provide training for them. So far as the senior division is concerned it will be evident that it provides arrangement for 32,500 only and the rest relates to the junior division concerning girls.

In England, where the population is much less than in our country three lakhs of cadets receive training. But in India where the population is seven times more than that of England, the scheme that has been presented makes provision only for 1,70,000.

There is no objection to it for being incomplete but there is certainly an objection to the fundamental points and also to the words "School and college unit" mention of which has been made in section 2.

Sir, if you look at page 12 it will be evident that the proposed school will have to fulfil five conditions, two of which besides the other three are the provision for a drill hall and other such commitments.

Sir, how many schools are there which can fulfil these conditions? I am sure that in rural areas such arrangements will be very difficult to make. Such arrangements can only be provided in towns where equipment for drill and other facilities are available. There is no provision for the poor in the Bill.

The truth is that the scheme is meant to remove the defects in certain characteristics and the lack of character in the officers of the army.

*Sub*

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Sir, if we consider the time when this scheme was initiated and compare it with the present time we shall see that the country has changed. Today the statement *re.* the industrial policy of the country has been laid before us. On the first page and in the fourth line it says that the Government desire to establish such an order of society in the country as shall rest on such fundamentals as justice and equality of opportunity. This committee was appointed in 1926 according to the circumstances and requirements of that time. Those ideas have now become obsolete and exploded.

Now that the Constitution has been framed and on its very first page is written that we will provide an equality of opportunity to each and every individual living in this country. Such opportunities then ought to be made available which shall equally benefit the thirty crores of people living in this country and not only a few.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, may I interrupt my Honourable friend? I have made it clear that this is only a beginning; there is absolutely no objection to extend this scheme if it is found necessary.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Sir, I fully understand what Sardar Sahib means. I have already stated that had he funds at his disposal he would not have hesitated to spend crores. As it is just the beginning of the scheme therefore, I welcome it and consider it worthy of being accepted as such.

Another defect in the scheme is that the schools situated in cities will be recognised but so far as the boys and girls who do not receive education in any school or college are concerned, I would point out that such boys and girls are as much entitled to receive education and training for the defence of their country, as the boys and girls who receive education in schools and colleges. In England there are arrangements for boys who have completed their basic education and are able to enter life for earning a livelihood are admitted into open units as cadets and receive training in them.

On page 24 of the Report of National Cadet Corps Committee the following regarding India is mentioned :

"In India too, open units may be expected to consist of boys who are earning their livelihood but would be glad to have an opportunity of preparing themselves to fulfil their duties as citizens. Just as in the beginning selected schools will be allowed to have Cadet units, so as to begin with, it will probably be desirable to allow open units to be raised only in cities where a popular demand for them exists."

This means that for a few years closed units will be tried and after that the scheme of open units will follow and that too for the benefit of the boys and girls of cities only. For village boys and girls this will virtually mean a dream. I will respectfully say that after trying it for six months or for one year the Government should make arrangement for each and every Indian to get opportunity of taking part and being benefitted by it.

So far as the question of open units is concerned it seems proper that the provision should be made compulsory. As for section 7 I am certain that Sardar Sahib desires to take action as soon as possible. It requires enormous funds to implement it and Sardar Sahib is anxious for finance. Just now the Honourable Finance Minister was sitting in the House. He wants an estate duty to be levied but before he proceeds to do so he may accord sanction to this scheme. When the schemes of National Militia and its training are passed the Government can approach this House with new demands and the House will supply the necessary funds by the levy of additional taxation or by some other means.

Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which seeks that the Cadet Corps Committee personnel should include, among other members, two members of this House. Since the remaining members of the committee will be nominated, I do not insist that they should be elected. But what I wish the Government to accept is the principle of appointing two members of this House on the Cadet Corps Committee.

**Mr. Chairman:** It has been suggested to me that if the Honourable Members wish to do so, we can sit for fifteen minutes more, but if a large number of members want to disperse, I do not want to stand in the way.

**Some Honourable Members:** Adjourn.

**Mr. Chairman:** The House stands adjourned till tomorrow at 10-45 A.M.

*The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 7th April 1948.*