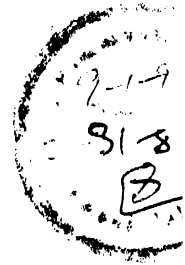
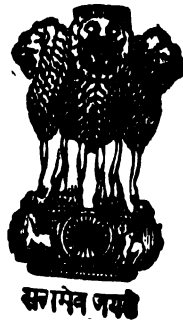


Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

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of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2815

2816

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
MANUFACTURE OF SULPHUR FROM
GYPNUM

***2743. Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made at the Chemical Manufacturers' Conference recently held at Delhi that a factory for the manufacture of Sulphur from gypsum should be set up to remove the present uncertainty in the field of heavy Chemicals; and

(b) if so the Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problem is being carefully considered by Government. Two schemes for the manufacture of sulphur from gypsum have already been received and are being examined.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether any difficulty was experienced during the last year in procuring sulphur from the United States; if so, did the production of sulphuric acid suffer to any extent?

Shri Mahtab: It is a fact; sulphur has not been available and consequently there is a shortage of sulphuric acid here.

IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL

***2744. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's imports of iron and steel from European countries;

12 P.S.

(b) the quantities (in tons) of iron and steel imported in the year 1950 from those countries; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in their import prices in the year 1951?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 85 per cent. in 1950.

(b) 238,000 tons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the foreign countries from which we import iron and steel?

Shri Mahtab: European countries, including United Kingdom and non-European countries including United States of America, Japan, etc.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know by what percentage the price of imported iron and steel has gone up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since when?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member refers to increase in price after the Korean war, U.S.A. prices have increased by 80 per cent; Japan prices have increased by 100 per cent.

United Kingdom prices have gone up by 30 per cent. in the case of bars; 25 per cent. in the case of structurals and 80 per cent. in the case of re-rollable scrap. In the cases of other European countries price of bars has gone up by 50 per cent. structurals by 25 per cent. re-rollable scrap by 46 per cent.; and ingots by 80 per cent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the import target of iron and steel for this year and what is our annual production.

Shri Mahtab: Our import target is about five lakh tons; I do not know whether we will receive even half of that.

With regard to local production it is about one million tons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government of India propose to increase the production of iron and steel?

Shri Mahtab: That is being done.

सठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो लोहा हमारे यहां पर आयात होता है दूसरे देशों से उसकी तादाद घट रही है या बढ़ रही है ? और कब तक यह आशा की जाती है कि हमारे यहां इतना लोहा होने लगेगा कि हमें दूसरे देशों से मंगाने की जरूरत न रहेगी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** May I know whether the quantity of iron, which we import from foreign countries, is on the increase or decrease and by when India expects to produce so much iron that she may not have to import it from abroad?]

Shri Mahtab: It all depends on local production, that is to say if more steel plants are set up here, imports will be reduced.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कब तक इस बात की आशा की जाती है, या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना है क्या कि जिससे यह आशा की जा सकती हो कि अमुक अमुक साल के बाद बाहर से हमें लोहा नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** By when is it expected that India will not have to import iron from foreign countries or is there any scheme by which it may be expected that iron will not have to be imported from abroad after such and such year?]

Shri Mahtab: At the present moment, Government have no finances to set up steel plants. It depends upon the co-operation of capital outside to set up steel plants.

Shri Sidhva: During 1950 Government imported iron and steel for equalising prices. What is their policy for 1951? Do they want to adopt the same policy, or they will allow private people to import?

Shri Mahtab: Government never imported iron and steel in order to equalise prices here. Government imported iron to meet the requirements of

the country. Because the price of imported iron was higher, the system of equalisation started. The same policy will be followed this year.

Shri A. C. Guha: Whether Government imported iron and steel on Government account and how was the price fixed?

Shri Mahtab: There was a question on this subject two days back when I gave full figures. Government imported iron on their own account and also on private account.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know what is the reason for increasing prices and what is the reason for difference in increase between the different countries mentioned by the hon. Minister.

Shri Mahtab: The reason for increase of price in other countries is not known to me.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What is the quantity imported on Government account and private account separately?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member refers to the answer I gave two days back, he will get the figures.

Shri Kamath: With reference to the steel plants to be set up in India when finances become available, has Government taken a final decision as to whether priority should be given to the steel plant in Madhya Pradesh or the one in Orissa?

Shri Mahtab: It was decided long ago that whenever Government would set up the two plants, the first steel plant would be set up in C. P. But that will not go to the credit of the hon. Member.

Shri Kamath: I'll share it with you and your predecessor.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact, Sir, that certain iron and steel factories have approached Government for a loan and if so, do Government propose to grant the loan?

Shri Mahtab: They have approached the Government for a loan. The loan to SCOB has been sanctioned; the other one is under consideration.

WASTE COTTON

*2745. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have placed waste cotton under export licensing?

(b) If so, what is the duty fixed for it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that the export prices of cotton waste are so attractive that some of the mills have started processing raw cotton into cotton waste?

Shri Karmarkar: That was what we heard four months back; that is not the case now, so far as I know.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact, Sir, that the export duty on cotton waste was raised to 50 per cent., but was later reduced to 20 per cent. If so, what is the reason for it?

Shri Karmarkar: The reason was that it was necessary to make a concession to the commitments made before the 8th of November, 1950. As is usually done in such matters, when there are firm commitments prior to the date of the imposition of the duty, we give concessions to them.

Shri M. C. Shah: Is it not a fact that exports of cotton waste in regard to which commitments were entered into after 9th November, 1950 are banned?

Shri Karmarkar: Export of cotton waste for the time being is banned; but we are considering the matter.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know whether Government are aware that there is an accumulated stock of nearly one lakh bales in the hands of merchants which they are not permitted to export?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, we know that there is a certain quantity of cotton waste in the hands of exporters; as I said earlier, we are considering the whole question now.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know, Sir, what are the countries to which we are exporting this cotton waste.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not the information with me on that point now.

Shri Sidhva: What is the quantity of cotton waste in stock at the present moment and what is the consumption in India? If the consumption is lesser than the stock with us, why is export of it banned?

Shri Karmarkar: I will have that information collected in due course. But I may inform my hon. friend that only such of the cotton waste as is superfluous to our requirements is permitted to be exported and very great care is taken in this matter.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact, Sir, that not only cotton waste but also yarn waste is being manufactured, or fabricated, by the mill-owners and sold to their advantage? May I also know whether more effective steps are being taken today than was the case four months ago when my hon. friend the Deputy Minister had some report that such manufacture was going on?

Shri Karmarkar: We knew about cotton waste, of cotton being turned into waste. That was the information we had received. But as my friend is a better authority on cotton yarn waste I should like to be informed of the position so that we may take immediate action.

Prof. Ranga: What about the steps Government are taking in order to prevent even today the manufacture of cotton waste—better steps than what they had taken a few months ago?

Shri Karmarkar: Our information is that no cotton is now being turned into waste.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Automatically they seem to have ceased doing it.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the practice in respect of quotations in case of imports is not to account for duty in them and, if so, why commitments were made by our traders in such a way that the duty was included in the quotations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri T. N. Singh: Out of the answer to the supplementary question.

Shri Karmarkar: It is too complicated a question and I suggest that the hon. Member put down a separate question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When this export of cotton waste was introduced, may I know whether it also includes combing waste cotton and linters?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I should like to place the position as it is rather important. The export of all types of cotton waste had been de-controlled since the 1st November, 1946. This position continued till January, 1949, when the export of comber waste (which is produced from foreign cotton) was brought under control and permitted freely under licences, as it was considered desirable not to permit unchecked exports of this type and to keep a watch over them. Subsequently owing to sharp demand and high prices prevailing in the overseas market for cotton waste, it was apprehended that cotton was being reduced by mills to cotton waste for export purposes. In this connection it may be mentioned

that price of Indian cotton is controlled while that of cotton waste is not controlled. All types of cotton waste were therefore brought under control in the month of November, 1950.

Prof. Ranga: Is it a fact that the President of the Maharashtra Handloom Weavers' Congress, Mr. Kosti, had seen the hon. Minister Shri Mahtab and shown to him photographs of how the weavers were unreeling and unwinding the cotton yarn waste and were trying to get some yarn out of it, and afterwards weave cloth out of it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): The position is, from what the President of the Maharashtra Weavers' Association showed to me, that some mills have made an attempt to keep a stock of yarn out of control. But that is not yarn waste. Cotton waste is a technical thing, it has got a technical meaning. But yarn waste has no meaning. If he was referring to that type of stock then steps have been taken calling upon the mills not to do it, not to keep that kind of yarn in stock.

Shri M. C. Shah: In view of the fact that there is a shortage of supply of cotton, have Government instituted any enquiry to find out as to which part of this cotton waste can be again re-spun and thus used for the purpose of spinning yarn of eight to ten counts?

Shri Mahtab: So far as our information goes, cotton waste can be used here also provided the mills make arrangements for that purpose. The fact is that the mills have no arrangements to make use of this cotton waste. We are just now thinking of giving some facility to the mills to make use of that cotton waste. If the mills come forward to make use of that cotton waste, then there will be no necessity for the export of this cotton waste. We are at that stage at the present moment.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that certain mills of Northern India had exported the silver ends of the cotton waste which can be re-spun?

Shri Karmarkar: We have no information on that point.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: Is there any control on the purchase and sale of waste cotton?

Shri Karmarkar: There is an export duty and control on exports.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: What is the total quantity exported outside India?

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN

*2746. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (a)** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a trade agreement has been signed between Japan and certain sterling area countries, including India?

(b) If so, what is the duration of that agreement?

(c) What will be the approximate value of India's trade with Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trade Arrangement is for one year from 1st July, 1950 to 30th June, 1951.

(c) The approximate value of India's trade with Japan under this Arrangement is estimated to be £21 millions of which imports will be £12·5 millions and exports £8·5 millions. These figures are, however, likely to be revised as a result of the review of the trade arrangement now being held in Tokyo.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Which of the countries of the sterling area are signatories to the Trade Agreement?

Shri Karmarkar: The sterling area participants are Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, South Africa, U. K. and Colonies excluding Hong Kong.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the items of exports and imports with respect to Japan under the present Trade Agreement?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as India is concerned?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid it is a pretty long statement. If you permit me I will read it out, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri Karmarkar: I can mention a few, if my hon. friend wants. The purchases by Occupied Japan are—that means our exports—spices, tea, carpet, wool, iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, pig iron, mica strippings, etc. It is too long a list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the total value?

Shri Karmarkar: Our exports will be of the order of £8 million and imports will be over £12 million.

Sardar B. S. Man: What will be the principal articles of trade that India will be getting from Japan and which will be covered by this Agreement? I want only the principal ones.

Shri Karmarkar: I have got the whole list of articles that will be purchased by all the countries from Japan. I am afraid they are not separately split up for India. I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that before the war scrap iron and oilseeds were exported from this country in large quantities? If so, may I know why these commodities have not been included in the agreement with Japan?

Shri Karmarkar: If I understand the hon. Member aright he wants to know why we have not included scrap and oilseeds in our proposed exports to Japan. Because, they are, relatively speaking, in short supply in respect of the world market and at the moment we are not interested in exporting any useful scrap.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या इस समझौते के अनुसार जापान से छोटी छोटी मशीनों का भी इस देश में आयात होगा जो ग्रामोद्योग धंधों के काम की होंगी और इसमें कितनी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होगी ? और यदि इस का उत्तर हाँ है तो कब तक यह मशीनें हमारे देश में आ सकेंगी ?

[**Shri Dwivedi:** Will small machines much needed for our cottage industries be also imported from Japan under this agreement; and, if so, what amount of capital would be required for this? If the reply be in the affirmative, how long will it take for these machines to arrive in our country?]

श्री कर्मरकर : पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर हाँ है और दूसरे प्रश्न के लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

[**Shri Karmarkar:** The reply to the first question is in affirmative and with regard to the second one I require notice.]

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know if by the agreement with Japan any export of pig iron is contemplated.

Shri Karmarkar: I think so.

Shri M. C. Shah: Has anything been exported in compliance with the agreement?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. In order to satisfy hon. Members, I should like to place a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House in due course. I think that will satisfy them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is mat included in the list of imports?

Shri Karmarkar: When I lay it on the Table of the House, my hon. friend will know it.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I know whether toys will be permitted to be imported from Japan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): We have completely prohibited them unless they are scientific toys.

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know if there is no trade barrier existing at present between the two countries?

Shri Mahtab: There is a trade agreement; there is trade promotion and there is no trade barrier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

GRAMOPHONES AND GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

*2747. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories manufacturing gramophones and gramophone records situated in the Indian Union;

(b) their total productive capacity and the annual output;

(c) the number and value of gramophones and gramophone records produced by these factories during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950; and

(d) the number and value of gramophones and gramophone records imported into India during these years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) No gramophones are produced at present. There are three factories producing gramophone records.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 27.]

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What is the extent and value of gramophones imported from foreign countries?

Shri Mahtab: In the statement the figures have been given and hon. Members will see from the statement that the statistics as it is kept today does not show gramophones. It is just mentioned as talking machines which include in addition to gramophones

wire recording machines and records include wire and tape records as well as gramophone records. The value of imports of wire recording machines and wire and tape records is very negligible. Therefore the figures which have been given will give an approximate idea of the quantity and value of the imported gramophone records.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that Government is actively interested in and proposes to encourage the manufacture of His Master's Voice models?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry, I did not hear the hon. Member's question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not necessary for him to repeat it. The House has had the benefit of this question. It is not necessary.

Shri Kamath: It is a straight question and it may be answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is all confused. They have not a separate list of gramophone records.

Shri Mahtab: I think the hon. Member listens to his Master's voice.

Shri Kamath: I could not hear the hon. Minister's reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the hon. Member is interested in his Master's voice.

Shri Kamath: My question was whether Government is interested.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Minister stated that no gramophones are manufactured in India. May I know if there is any factory which is doing the assembling work or where some parts of gramophones are being manufactured.

Shri Mahtab: Gramophones are not produced at present in India.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are there no assembling works done and are not some parts manufactured?

Shri Mahtab: No, Sir. Only the records are manufactured.

Shri Sidhva: Did the hon. Minister state that no parts are manufactured and no parts are assembled? I may say that there is a factory in Bombay and another in Madras where they are manufacturing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the information of the hon. Member.

Shri Mahtab: The answer is very clear that gramophones are not manufactured nor assembled in India.

IMPORT OF BULBS AND ELECTRICAL GOODS

*2748. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of electric bulbs and other electrical goods and appliances imported into India during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 from the soft and hard currency areas;

(b) the number of factories manufacturing bulbs and other electrical goods and appliances;

(c) their maximum capacity and annual output; and

(d) how the bulbs and other electrical appliances produced in India compare in quality and price with those imported from outside?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 28.]

(b) 86.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX annexure No. 29.]

(d) Most of the electrical goods produced in India compare favourably with the imported ones both as regards quality and price.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Is India likely to be self-sufficient in the production of these goods?

Shri Mahtab: That depends on the production of the local manufacturers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's question is whether India is likely to be self-sufficient in the production of these goods.

Shri Mahtab: You will find from the statement which I have laid on the Table that some of our manufacturing firms are not producing to the installed capacity. It may be that they have very justifiable reasons. If they produce to the installed capacity, I think we can be self-sufficient.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Which are the raw materials for the production of these articles which are being imported from outside the country?

Shri Mahtab: Some of the raw materials are imported from outside the country.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The information given in the Administration Report was that we are not producing any auto bulbs and that some facilities have been given to certain firms. May I know when will these firms go into production of these auto bulbs?

Shri Mahtab: The number of articles under this head has been given here in the second statement and there you will find a large number of manufacturing firms. I could read out the list for the convenience of the Members. Electric Lamps. Number of factories 10. Electric Motors. Number of factories 10.....

Sardar Hukam Singh: The hon. Minister has not followed my question and he is reading something else. I only wanted information about auto bulbs which are required in cars and trucks. There was a clear statement in the Administration Report that we are not producing any auto bulbs so far and that certain facilities have been provided to four firms which will now be asked to produce them. I wanted to know when would these firms go into production, to whom facilities have been given just now to produce these?

Shri Mahtab: I require notice of that question. I can supply that information later on.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are there any foreign controlled factories manufacturing these bulbs and if so, whether there is any competition between the Indian factories and the foreign controlled factories?

Shri Mahtab: There are no foreign controlled factories here but there are combined factories.

Shri Dwivedi: I want to know if there is any firm which is manufacturing radio valves or which is likely to take up this work in the near future?

Shri Mahtab: The list has been laid on the Table of the House. If the hon. Member will kindly go through the statement, he will find what are manufactured and what are not.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware that a consignment of auto bulbs originally costing 1,000 dollars was imported here without a licence and confiscated and when it was auctioned it fetched Rs. 36,000 because our Government was not allowing any imports and India was not producing these bulbs?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member will kindly let me know, I will have the information as soon as possible.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that 'combined firms' in essence means 'foreign firms'? They have the major portion of the shares and all the managing directorships and so on.

Shri Mahtab: I used both the expressions that it is not foreign controlled but combined firms. It is very clear that foreign capital has not been a predominating feature here.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that Phillips have also got a factory here for producing bulbs?

Shri Mahtab: At the present moment the information is not ready with me, but I can let the hon. Member know.

INDIAN EMBASSY BUILDING IN SWITZERLAND

*2749. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the building for the Indian Embassy and Chancery in Switzerland has begun;

(b) the area of land purchased for the building and its purchase price; and

(c) the estimated cost of construction of the building?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) A building for the residence of the Minister at Berne was purchased in 1949 and certain additions and alterations at a cost of Rs. one lakh were sanctioned to be executed during the financial year 1950-51. Due to adverse weather conditions the work could not be started effectively before December, 1950 and is expected to be completed by the end of April, 1951. No land or building for the Chancery has yet been purchased.

(b) and (c). The total area of the land including the building, is about 3012 sq. yards. The purchase price of the building, including the land, is 3,70,000 Swiss francs equal to Rs. 2,84,615.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister said in answer to my question that no land has been purchased?

Dr. Keskar: I said that no land has been purchased for the Chancery, that is the office of the Legation.

Dr. M. M. Das: For the Embassy, you have purchased land?

Dr. Keskar: Yes.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the building that will be erected will fulfil all our needs so far as accommodation for this Embassy is concerned?

Dr. Keskar: I think my hon. friend is aware that the Embassy is the residence of the Minister and the Chancery is the office of the Legation.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what is the amount of rent that our Government has to pay monthly for the rented house for our Minister there?

Dr. Keskar: The Ambassador is living in the house which is proposed to be repaired now so that we may have additional accommodation there. The question of paying rent for his residence does not arise.

Dr. M. M. Das: What is the estimated expenditure for carrying out the repair work?

Dr. Keskar: I think my hon. friend did not hear the reply that I gave which was in detail. We propose to spend one lakh of rupees on the alterations and repairs which will be over by the end of this month, April.

TOILET REQUISITES

*2750. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the values of toilet requisites, excluding soaps and brushes, imported into India during the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51; and

(b) how much of these imports were from hard currency and how much from soft currency areas?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 30.]

For the benefit of the House, I may read one extract from that statement.

"Total imports into India from all countries:

1947-48—Rs. 3,67,93,887.

1948-49—Rs. 41,96,351.

1949-50—Rs. 1,12,86,064.

Nine months, April to December, 1950: Rs. 5,26,987."

Dr. M. M. Das: From the statement, I find that in 1949-50, the imports were 1,12,86,064 whereas during these 9 months in this year, the imports were 5,26,000. What are the reasons for such a big difference in the imports of these two years? It is only four to five per cent. of the previous year's.

Shri Karmarkar: The reason obviously is to switch on anything like a surplus in unnecessary articles to more necessary articles. We do not consider toilets to be necessary. Therefore, we have directed the imports to more essential articles.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether there is any further scope for reduction in the import of these articles?

Shri Karmarkar: These are, in our opinion, absolutely necessary. We shall try to process them further and eliminate any non-essentials.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any deputation of ladies waited upon the hon. Minister a few months back and if so, in what particular manner has the deputation of the ladies influenced our import of toilets?

Shri Karmarkar: I am very happy to say that we received the deputation in a sympathetic manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not as if the hon. Minister need answer every question.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know on whose behalf this deputation was sent? The hon. Minister is not listening to me.

Shri Karmarkar: I heard the question; but as observed by the hon. Deputy-Speaker, I thought no answer was necessary for this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said, not every question; it does not mean that even good questions need not be answered.

Sardar B. S. Man: Was any representation received by Government written or oral from the All India Women's Conference for the liberal import of lip sticks and powder?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Dr. M. M. Das: One more question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Durgabai: This representation was never made by the All India Women's Conference, much less by any other Women's Organisation. If there was any representation, it must have been by the Men's Organisations.

Shri Karmarkar: In fairness to the hon. Member's supplementary, I should say that a representation was received and was sympathetically considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no harm in indulging in some humour instead of making the proceedings very serious. But, there is a limit to it.

Shrimati Durgabai: I protest against this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has protested too late.

Shrimati Durgabai: But, we are still on this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

**STAMP CANCELLING AND ROTARY NEWS-
PRINT INK MANUFACTURING PLANT**

*2751. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the installation of the stamp cancelling and rotary newsprint ink manufacturing plant in India and the place where it was installed;

(b) the value of the ink manufactured by the plant during the year 1950-51; and

(c) whether any additions have been made or proposed to be made to the plant for increasing the output of the plant?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The plant is located for the present in the premises of the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi. The expenditure incurred on the purchase and installations of the plant amounts to Rs. 34,000.

(b) Rs. 74,030 up to the end of January, 1951.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is now proposed to make additions to the plant with a view to increasing the output as follows:

Rotary newsprint ink 8,50,000 lbs. per annum.

Duplicating ink 1,00,000 lbs. per annum.

Stamp-cancelling ink 50,000 lbs. per annum.

Total 10,00,000 lbs. per annum.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what is the recurring expenditure for running this plant and the value of the ink that will be manufactured while it is worked to full capacity?

Shri Gadgil: The proposed extension?

Dr. M. M. Das: The present plant.

Shri Gadgil: For what is stated in part (c), the total non-recurring expenditure would be Rs. 68,000. The recurring expenditure would be Rs. 6,65,837. The sale proceeds of the manufacture of one million tons of different products would be Rs. 7,65,625, leaving a profit of Rs. 99,788.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the amount of foreign exchange that has been saved by the installation of this plant?

Shri Gadgil: There will be considerable saving.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether this ink has been tested to be of standard quality and is in demand?

Shri Gadgil: That is the report from the scientists who are working this pilot plant, so to say.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether all the inks that have been produced by this plant have been consumed by the Government or a portion of it was available for sale to the public?

Shri Gadgil: For the present, the Government requirements are more than the production. But, when the expansion goes through, a part of it will be available for civil requirements.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether this estimated profit goes from one pocket of Government to the other?

Shri Gadgil: The profits do not go from one pocket to another; there is only one pocket for the Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the carbon black for the manufacture of this printing ink is got from petroleum mines in India or whether it is imported from abroad?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice, Sir.

श्री एम० एल० वर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्रीजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्याही के व्यवसाय में देश स्वावलम्बी कब हो जायगा ?

[**Shri M. L. Varma:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state when will India achieve self-sufficiency in respect of printing ink?]

श्री गडगिल : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन जल्दी से जल्दी हो जायगा ।

[**Shri Gadgil:** It is rather difficult to say anything in this respect, but she will achieve self-sufficiency quite soon.]

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu: Sir, in view of the fact that English is the official language at present, would it not be proper for the hon. Ministers to answer the questions in English, even though the supplementary questions are put in Hindi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hindi is the official language and hon. Members must make every effort to understand Hindi also.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES)

*2752. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount spent on account of travelling allowances in India and outside India separately for (i) the hon. Minister; or (ii) the Public

Servants or officials of the Ministry; and (iii) members of the non-official public travelling in connection with the work of the Ministry, in the years 1947-48 (post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 31.]

Prof. K. T. Shah: Sir, I had asked for information in connection with three categories of persons—hon. Ministers, the Public Servants or officials of the Ministry and members of the non-official public and I find from the Statement laid on the Table of the House that the amounts spent in the case of the hon. Minister are very small, in respect of travel outside India—they are only Rs. 210, Rs. 195 and Rs. 90. May I know why the amounts are so low and in connection with travel to which countries were they spent?

Shri A. P. Jain: On visits to Pakistan. All this amount was spent on visits to Pakistan.

Sardar B. S. Man: Sir, apart from the travelling allowances incurred, what is the total amount incurred by the officials or others upon foreign travels?

Shri A. P. Jain: With regard to the three categories of persons to whom the question relates the total amounts are given in the Statement.

Sardar B. S. Man: What is the total amount spent on travel outside India?

Shri A. P. Jain: The figures are given in the Statement and total can be had by adding up the individual items.

Prof. K. T. Shah: The figures for the other categories run to thousands and those for the first categories are so small being only Rs. 210, Rs. 195 and Rs. 90. What are the items on which they were spent? Was it air travel or railway travel? The figures are so small and I am puzzled.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member is at liberty to come to my office and he can get all the details there. Surely he does not expect me to give an account for every anna and every pie spent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably the hon. Member expected crores and crores to have been spent and then to cross-examine. What is the good of getting disappointed just because only small sums were spent?

We go to the next question

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES)

*2753. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the amount spent on account of travelling allowances in India and outside separately for (i) the hon. Minister; (ii) the public servants or officials of his Ministry; and (iii) members of the non-official public travelling on the work of, or in connection with the work of, the Ministry in the years 1946-47, 1947-48 (post-partition), 1948-49, and 1949-50?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 32.]

Prof. K. T. Shah: Sir, in view of the rather high figures of expenditure, may I know whether the Economy Committee made any recommendations with regard to changes in the rates and rules of travelling allowance? For instance in the second category,—Public Servants or Officials—the amounts spent as travelling allowance are Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs. I should like to know whether the Economy Committee had made any recommendations in regard to alterations of the rules governing the grant of travelling allowances?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member must know that the rates of travelling allowance depend on the class to which the officer or public servant belongs and the salary he gets. They all get uniform rates of allowances whether they serve in one Ministry or in any other Ministry. The other point which the hon. Member should remember is that this expenditure is incurred by the officers of the entire Ministry and it includes officers like the Chief Inspector of Mines, the Chief Adviser, Factories, the Chief Labour Commissioner, the Judges of the Labour Tribunal, the Judges of the Appellate Labour Tribunal and the whole organisation of the D. G. R. E. and the Technical Training Scheme. Judging from this, the figures in the Statement are not very high, especially when we remember that the Chief Inspector of Mines has to cover more than a thousand mines spread all over the country, the officers of the Labour Relations have to cover thousands of establishments scattered all over the country.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Do I take it, then that the Economy Committee never made any recommendations with regard to this matter?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My hon. friend may refer to the report of the Economy

Committee. We have a proposal to effect all-round cuts in contingencies and travelling allowances in all the Ministries; but it may be that in some Ministries these general cuts might affect the work adversely.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: In view of the fact that air travel is constantly resorted to now, may I know what allowance an officer gets for travelling by air?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the interest of work travel by air becomes necessary. What actually they get for this air-travel, I am not in a position to say as I do not have that information with me just now. The hon. Member may refer to the Finance Ministry.

HIDES AND SKINS

*2754. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of expanding the hides and skins manufactures are being explored; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement describing the steps taken by Government with a view to encouraging the expansion of the hides and skins manufactures is laid on the Table. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 33.]

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know, Sir, as a result of this encouragement, how many more leather manufacturing concerns have been started and how much the production has increased?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot give the figures of increase of production, but I think it must have gone up. As I have stated, Capital Issues have been sanctioned to six parties proposing to set up factories for the production of leather and leather goods, import of leather has been stopped and the obvious result is that the local production must have received encouragement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether Government have decided to start a Central Leather Institute and if so by what time that institute would be started?

Shri Karmarkar: A scheme for establishing a Central Leather Institute in Madras under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been sanctioned.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या गवर्नमेंट कोयह बात मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कामर्स

और इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में सुझाव किया गया है कि यहां पर और गोबध किया जाय, उस सम्बन्ध में इस देश में बहुत शोभ हुआ है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का यहां पर आश्वासन दिलायेगी कि कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ इस मामले में कहा गया है वह नहीं किया जायगा ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government aware of the fact that the suggestions made in the Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that more cow-slaughter should be undertaken has been much resented in this country; and, if so, will the Government give here an assurance to the effect that nothing would be done with regard to what has been suggested in the said Report.]

श्री कर्मकार : इस बारे में नोटिस चाहिये ।

[**Shri Karmarkar:** I require notice of it.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या जवाब दिया मैं ने नहीं सुना ।

[**Seth Govind Das:** I could not hear the reply.]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में नोटिस आवश्यक है ।

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He requires notice of it.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह बात मालूम है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो कंट्रोल प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी बिठाई थी उस कमेटी ने इस मामले में सिफारिश की थी और वह सिफारिश यह थी कि इस तरह के गोसदन याने अनुपयोगी पशुओं के रहने के कन्सिडरेशन कम्पस बनाये जाय जहां मरे हुए जानवरों का चमड़ा इस्तेमाल में लाये जाने का प्रबन्ध हो और क्या इस तरह के गोसदनों को बनाने का गवर्नमेंट कुछ इन्तजाम कर रही है?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government aware of the fact that the Cattle Protection Committee set up by the Government had besides other things

recommended that such *gosadans* or concentration camps should be established where the hides of only the dead animals may be used; and are the Government making any arrangements to establish such *Gosadans*?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Sir, I don't think in the Report there is any special mention of cows.

Dr. Deshmukh: There is mention. The hon. Minister is quite wrong.

Shri Mahtab: If Dr. Deshmukh is so anxious about it he may wait till a decision with regard to the other Bill is arrived at.

Dr. Deshmukh: The question Sir, is whether the Report contains mention of this matter and I assert it does. The hon. Minister does not know this and so he says that it does not find a place in it. The Report does say that the Ministry wishes to lift the ban on cow slaughter for this industry to prosper. But all this talk of "*Kshobh*" being there is absolute bunkum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Merely because there is a question, are hon. Members going to convert this into a Resolution day or a Bill day on that subject.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is it not a fact that due to the rise in the price of raw hides the cost of production of leather is likely to go up and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in this matter?

Shri Karmarkar: They have stopped the export of raw hide and to that extent the price will not go up.

Shri Kamath: Do Government propose to export the finer hides and retain thick skins for themselves?

Shri Karmarkar: That is an important point. The policy of the Government regarding the export of raw hides has been laid down as follows:

1. Export of heavy raw buffalow hides.....

The House does not seem to want the information.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister does not seem to have understood the joke in the new categories now introduced by the hon. Member, namely thick skins and thin skins.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: What is the policy of the Government: is it to ban cow slaughter or to encourage it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri B. Velayudhan: May I know whether any ceiling has been fixed regarding the export of hides and skins from the country as well as

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Raw hides and skins are prohibited from export.

Shri Karmarkar: I require notice of that question.

JAPANESE MISSION'S VISIT

*2755. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what were the important matters discussed with the Japanese Mission?

(b) Who were the Members of the Mission and did they visit India on an invitation from our Government?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Japanese Mission came to New Delhi on the 18th February, 1951 and left this place on the 21st February. The talks held with the members of the Mission were brief and informal and were mostly confined to general issues regarding trade with Japan.

(b) The Mission consisted of the following members:

(1) Mr. R. Takeuchi—International Trade Administrator, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese Government.

(2) Mr. T. Matsuo—Deputy Director, Bureau of International Trade in the same Ministry.

(3) Mr. T. Kato—Chief, Second Overseas Market Section, Bureau of International Trade in the same Ministry.

The Mission did not visit Delhi on an invitation from the Government of India.

I may add that the Mission came to India in the course of a world tour that they had undertaken to establish goodwill with all countries.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether as a result of the visit of the Mission to India we are getting any experts from Japan to help in the development of cottage industries in India.

Shri Karmarkar: Matters of common interest to both the countries were discussed. I am not aware that this matter arose directly out of the talks.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether any negotiations are going on with the Japanese Government regarding the sending of such Japanese experts to India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): We had some

discussion with the Mission with regard to the development of small scale industries here and I suggested to them that they might loan to us the services of a few Japanese experts to help us in organising small-scale industries here. They promised to consider the matter and help us as far as possible.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether there was any discussion with the Mission regarding the import of Japanese cloth?

Shri Mahtab: There was no such discussion and there was no scope for that kind of discussion.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Why?

Shri Mahtab: That was not the object of the Mission.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether there were negotiations with regard to getting experts and technicians from Japan to help us in our heavy industries?

Shri Karmakar: With a view to satisfy hon. Members I might read out the important matters discussed at the meeting.

"(1) Visit of Japanese industrialists to India and the giving of technical assistance by Japan to the small scale industries in this country.

(2) The possibility of increased exports of iron ore, manganese ore and coal by India.

(3) Either industrial collaboration with industrial enterprises and transport projects or in the alternative production of manganese in India.

(4) Possibility of export of steel items such as billets and scrap iron by Japan to India."

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

*2756. **Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many cases of contravention of Article 24 of the Constitution were brought to the notice of Government?

(b) If so, what action was taken in those cases?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Enquiries already made of the State Governments have shown that children below the prescribed age are being employed generally in small establishments not covered by the Factories Act. The attention of the hon. Member is, in this connection, invited to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1523 put by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao on the 31st March, 1949 and the statement laid on the Table of the House and printed as annexure No. 12 to Appendix II to the

Parliamentary Debates, First Session (February—April, 1950) and also to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 131 of Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 24th March, 1950. Government have since decided to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, so as completely to prohibit the employment of children below 15 years of age in any occupation in port areas. Necessary legislation is expected to be introduced for the purpose in the current Session of Parliament.

Shri Sanjivayya: May I know whether the hon. Minister or any of his officers visited any of the factories in India incognito to detect such contravention?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is rather difficult to visit factories incognito, I have visited some of the factories incognito before I became a Minister.

Shri Sanjivayya: May I know whether the legislation referred to by the hon. Minister will be extended to agricultural labour also?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is totally impracticable to extend it to agricultural labour at the present stage.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is the hon. Minister aware that children are employed in several manufacturing industries?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are a large number of children employed in industries or establishments not covered by the Factories Act.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the I. L. O. has fixed an age regarding the employment of children in factories and whether India has accepted the prescribed age?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If my hon. friend has followed the answer he would have found that we are going to amend these Acts with a view to comply with the Conventions of the I. L. O. The Factories Act is in consonance with the Convention of the I. L. O. but we are going to amend the Employment of Children's Act so that we can prevent their employment in port areas.

सड़क कूटने के इञ्जन

२७५७. श्री बी० एस० जार्य : क्या निर्माण, उत्पादन तथा रस्स मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह एक तथ्य है कि सरकार न टाटा मार्शलस तथा जेसव्स नाम के साधों को सड़क कूटने के इञ्जनों के निर्माण का ठेका दिया है ; तथा

(क) यदि दिया है, तो उन्होंने ने इस समय तक कितने वाष्प तथा डीजल इंजन प्रदान किये हैं ?

ROAD-ROLLING ENGINES

*[2757. Shri B. S. Arya: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given contract for the manufacture of road rolling engines to the firms known as Tata Marshals and Jessups; and

(b) if so, the number of Steam and Diesel Rollers supplied by them up till now]

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 639 Steam Rollers and 364 Diesel Rollers.

Shri Krishnanand Rai: May I know whether this firm is an Indian or a foreign firm and whether any tender was invited for this work?

Shri Gadgil: It is both a foreign and Indian firm. As regards invitation of tenders I may inform the hon. Member that this contract was entered into during war time and it seems a Mission was invited from England and as a result of that Mission's report a contract was placed with this combination for 950 Steam Rollers and 475 Diesel Rollers, out of which they have already delivered 639 Steam Rollers and 364 Diesel Rollers. The first Steam Roller was set in operation by my hon. friend Dr. S. P. Mookerjee.

Shri Krishnanand Rai: May I know where this firm is situated?

Shri Gadgil: It is situated certainly in India, at Calcutta.

Shri Kamath: From the figures available is the hon. Minister in a position to state whether Government's annual demand for Steam Rollers has been increasing or decreasing during the last three years?

Shri Gadgil: I do not know what happened in the political sphere but so far as the industrial sphere is concerned the demand is adequately met by what we manufacture here and if it is not met, then import is permitted.

Shri Kamath: Has the annual demand been increasing or decreasing during the last three years?

Shri Gadgil: I want notice.

Fandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Has there been any revision in the

price after the contract was entered into?

Shri Gadgil: The price of the Road Roller had been provisionally fixed at Rs. 37,500. While the actual cost of a Steam Roller is likely to be near about this figure, the cost of a Diesel Roller is likely to exceed this minimum. The approximate cost worked out on the basis of information furnished by Messrs Jessop & Co. Ltd. comes to Rs. 49,600. A sub-committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Transport, Finance and Defence and the D. G. S. has been constituted to go into this whole question of cost accounts of the manufacture of Road Rollers and suggest final prices for the Road Rollers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESSES

*2758. Shri Raj Kanwar: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Printing Presses at Calcutta, Delhi, Simla and Aligarh are being worked on commercial lines or as self-contained Departments of Government; and

(b) if they are administered on commercial lines, what has been the profit or loss on their working during each of the last three years?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The Government of India Presses are run as a "Service" Department and not as a "commercial" Department. The expenditure incurred on printing work relating to the Commercial or paying Departments e.g. Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments is however distributed over those Departments in accordance with the Costing System laid down by Government for the purpose.

(b) does not arise.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN TEXTILE MILLS

*2759. Shri K. Vaidya: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total investment of the United Kingdom, United States of America and other foreign countries in textile mills in India?

(b) What was the total production of these mills in 1949 and 1950?

(c) What proportion did it bear to the total production of textiles in India?

(d) How much of their production was exported in 1949 and 1950?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Rs. 95 million of U. K. only. No investment in the cotton textile industry has been made by any other foreign country including U. S. A.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 34.]

PETROLEUM (IMPORT)

***2760. Shri K. Vaidya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the total quantity of petroleum that was imported into India in 1949 and 1950, and from which countries?

(b) Which are the main Agencies that import petroleum into India and what is the total capital invested by them?

(c) How many of these Agencies are Indian and how many are foreign and what are their nationalities?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) In the years 1949 and 1950 2,788,190 tons and 2,946,181 tons respectively of major petroleum products were imported from Iran, Bahrein, Rastanura, Sumatra, Singapore, Indonesia etc.

(b) There are 4 main oil companies operating in India who import petrol. Their names are:

(1) Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.

(2) Standard Vacuum Oil Co.

(3) Caltex (India) Ltd.

(4) Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.

The total net investment in India of the foreign oil companies is about Rs. 21 crores.

(c) Two of the above Agencies are British and two American.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

***2761. Shri Syammandan Sahaya:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many cases of industrial projects with foreign participation have been finalised during the last two and a half years?

(b) What is the total capital required for those projects and how much out of it is to be invested by foreign participants?

(c) What are the names of the industries in which foreign participation has been made, the terms and conditions of participation and the kind of goods they will manufacture?

(d) In what form has foreign participation in the capital been made, whether in cash or in the shape of plant and machinery?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) During the years 1948, 1949, and 1950, 88 cases of industrial projects were finalised. Out of these 5 cases were rejected.

(b) Total capital applied for was Rs. 23.67 crores, out of which Rs. 10.47 crores was to be contributed by foreigners.

(c) Automobiles, Bicycles, Textile Machinery, Sewing and Gramophone Needles, Electrical Goods, Non-ferrous Metals, Agricultural Machinery Paints, Paper and Boards, Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Leather Goods, Raw Film, Woollen, Vanaspati, Sports Goods, Photographic Materials and Food.

The terms and conditions of foreign participation in all these cases were that the major interest in ownership and effective control in such companies would be in the hands of Indians; Indians would be trained in the respective industries at their principal factories in India or abroad. Other considerations were that the companies must have definite manufacturing programmes, and that the foreign participants should fully co-operate with the Indian firms in giving them technical assistance.

(d) Both in the shape of cash and plant and machinery.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

***2762. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been given a stall to exhibit her commodities during the Festival of Britain; and

(b) if not, why not?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) No.

(b) The Festival of Britain is not an industrial or trade exhibition and no space is being let to individual exhibitors. Industrial products displayed in the various Sections of the Festival are to be selected to illustrate general theme such as the development of transport and communications in the past century, with particular reference to the part which the U. K. has played. There will be no Commonwealth Section as there is at the British Industries Fair, although it is possible that certain themes may require illustration with material drawn from Commonwealth countries. Such material would of

course be drawn on the basis of the theme concerned and not of an individual firm or corporation.

BUILDING FOR SUPREME COURT

*2763. **Shri Ramaswami Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether Government propose to construct a building for the Supreme Court of India?

(b) If so, what is the estimated cost of the building?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken in this matter and I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to my reply to Unstarred Question No. 16 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 25th November, 1950.

RECEIPTS FROM THE "CARE"

*2764. **Shrimati Velayudhan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parcels of food and clothing and the number of ploughs received by India from the "CARE" (Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe); and

(b) to whom they were distributed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) The number of parcels received from 'CARE' is as under:

- (i) food 3336.
- (ii) Clothing 267.
- (iii) ploughs 300.

(b) The food and clothing parcels were distributed to persons and organisations specified by the donors and to various relief organisations including refugee camps in India. As regards ploughs, 260 were sent to the major States for distribution to needy farmers and the remaining 40 were distributed by 'CARE' and the Government of India.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION

*2765. **Shri Meeran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Trade Marks Registry Office Bombay, from persons, firms or Companies carrying on business in the State of Madras, for the registration of their Trademarks, ever since the present Trade Marks Act came into force;

(b) how many of them have been disposed of;

(c) how many of these applicants failed to prosecute their applications till the end; and

(d) how many preferred appeals to the High Court, Bombay against the decision of the Trade Marks Registry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

APPEALS BEFORE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*2766. **Shri Venkataraman:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed before the Labour Appellate Tribunal since its constitution;

(b) the number of appeals filed by the employers and the workmen out of the total appeals filed; and

(c) the number of cases in which stay of operation of the Awards was granted?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The number of appeals filed before the Labour Appellate Tribunal till the 31st March, 1951 is 415.

(b) 170 by Labour and 245 by Employers.

(c) Stay was granted in 33 cases.

IMPORT APPLICATIONS FROM HYDERABAD

*2767. **Shri S. V. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many applications for the import of capital goods, consumer goods and raw materials were received from Hyderabad State during 1950 and 1951?

(b) How many of these were received through the Hyderabad Government and how many were received direct?

(c) What is the value in each category?

(d) How many of these were sanctioned and what was their value in each category?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (d). No separate record is maintained of applications received from importers residing in various States in the country. Hence the information asked for in the question is not available.

ART AND RAW SILK (IMPORT LICENCES)

*2768. **Shri S. V. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many licences for the import of Art silk and raw silk were issued during 1950 and 1951, for the Hyderabad State?

(b) Of what value were these import licences?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Two licences for import of Art Silk Yarn and six licences for Raw Silk were issued for the Hyderabad State during 1950. No licences for import of these goods for that State have so far been issued during the current year.

(b) Two licences for art silk yarn valued at Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 13,44,000 were granted to M/s. Indian Commercial Syndicate, Hyderabad, Dn., and to the Hyderabad Government respectively in 1950; while six licences valued at Rs. 9,05,855 were issued for raw silk to the Hyderabad Government in the same year.

CESS FROM ORISSA COLLIERIES

*2769. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount recovered as coal cess from the collieries lying in the State of Orissa since its introduction;

(b) the total amount spent till the end of financial year 1950-51 in different Labour Welfare Works; and

(c) whether any fresh scheme is to be undertaken in the current financial

year in these collieries in welfare works and if so, the estimated sum to be spent?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Rs. 4,05,000 approximately excluding the amount spent by the local authorities in Talcher before the administration of the Welfare Fund was taken over by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner in July, 1949.

(b) Rs. 58,000 approximately, again excluding the amount spent by the local authorities.

(c) Yes. About Rs. 2,30,000.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE-OWNED COLLIERIES

171. **Shri Naziruddin Ahmad:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the decision of Government in regard to the management of different State-owned Collieries including un-economic ones?

(b) Are they going to be managed by a Board of Directors constituted under the Indian Companies Act or duly constituted Corporations or by a Board of Management working directly under Government?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). The question is under consideration.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2849

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 4th April, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES

*2770. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister for Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of steamship companies owned by Indians in India; and

(b) how many steamers, each of them own, and on what routes they ply?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). There are at present 22 Indian shipping companies. A statement giving the details asked for by the hon. Member is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 35.]

Shri Sidhva: These twenty-two companies according to the list have got ninety-two ships. The highest belongs to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company with thirty-three, and Bombay Steam Navigation Company has twelve—that is also Scindia's. May I know whether any of these companies, particularly the Bharat Line Ltd., Bombay, had asked for a loan for the building of ships and it was refused by the Government?

Shri Santhanam: Many of these companies are asking for loans. The Government are considering each application according to its merits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest this to hon. Members? The hon. Member who has tabled this question asked the names of steamship companies owned by Indians and how many is P.S.

steamers each of them own, etc. If he only wanted information regarding loans etc. he ought to have tabled that question. I can understand other hon. Members intervening and asking supplementary questions. But the very Member who asks the question does not include these items on which he requires information. And often no Minister can give answers to such questions without notice. There is no purpose in going over rovingly and asking supplementary questions by the Member who has himself tabled the question and not including those items.

Shri Sidhva: It arises out of this that he has given me the list now and I find from this list that certain smaller companies which wanted to purchase more ships are not given preference whereas big shipping companies like Scindias which already own a large number of ships are given the loans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Loan is certainly a matter with respect to which the hon. Member can ask a question. But he must have contemplated all that earlier. Loan is an important matter how many companies have been given loans, why some discrimination is made in this respect, why smaller companies are not encouraged etc. It is a matter by itself which can be a subject-matter of discussion in this House. But I do not like in the guise of merely asking supplementary questions the whole range of steamship companies should be thrown open for discussion.

Shri Sidhva: Let the Minister say that he has no information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is equally the duty of the Chair to see that irrelevant matter is not introduced in the House.

Shri Sidhva: It is a new procedure. With due deference to you, we have been asking such questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is not able to find scope within this question for any supplementaries he can proceed to the next question.

Shri Sidhva: Arising out of part (b) as to the number of steamers and the routes on which they ply, may I know whether it will be permissible for me to ask between what ports the ships are running and whether further ships will be available, or whether I should confine myself to the ships and the routes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will digress today, but he will bear it in mind for the future. Evidently he is not prepared.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the Bharat Line Ltd. asked for loan for one ship and they were refused that loan and Scindias was given preference? Is it correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got the information?

Shri Santhanam: I do not know what exactly he wants. Whether the Bharat Line asked for a loan of capital money or what exactly is the question that he wants me to reply, I do not know.

Shri Sidhva: For the ship that was already built in Vizagapatam they wanted to give half the amount and wanted half from the Government. But they were not given the share and Scindias was given.

Shri Santhanam: That is a matter which is still under consideration.

Dr. Deshmukh: What steps have the Government taken to see that all the ships that are built in the Vizagapatam yard are not monopolised by the Scindias because they are the biggest bidders and to see that other companies are also given a chance of getting new as well as old ships?

Shri Santhanam: The allotment is to be made by the Government of India after consideration of all matters and in order that the shipping trade of India may be best served.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that so far most of the ships are going to Scindias and the other people have not been given a chance? Would he be pleased to consider the facts and see that a fair allotment is made to other companies also?

Shri Santhanam: A fair allotment is made.

Shri Hussain Imam: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say as to how

many Indian-owned ships sank last year and what compensation, if any, Government paid to these shipping companies?

Shri Santhanam: Sir, I have no statistics of the mortality of ships with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would like to inform you, Sir, that this question was replied to by the hon. Minister sometime back—a question to this effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So the hon. Member does not press this question. Next question, No. 2772.

SCHEDULED TIME FOR AIRCRAFTS

*2772. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any instances in which aircrafts took off from aerodromes beyond the scheduled time have come to his notice and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

(b) Whether he is aware of any complaints made to the Enquiry and Reporting staff at the Dum Dum aerodrome regarding delays in starting aircrafts at scheduled time even when they were ready to take off and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Under the terms of the licences granted by the Air Transport Licensing Board for the operation of scheduled air transport services, all delays of half an hour and over are reported by the Operating Companies to the Board which deals with such cases on merits.

(b) Yes. One such complaint was received and has been enquired into. No action has been taken.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the complaint related to the concession period allowed or it was beyond the concession period, and what was the concession period?

Shri Kidwai: On enquiry it was found that the complaint was not correct.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether Government is aware that the Himalayan Airways take off their planes beyond the scheduled time every day?

Shri Kidwai: I have no information here, but the hon. Member might be correct.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the hon. Minister has made the statement that all the aircraft take off within the schedule time or that they exceed the concession period of quarter of an hour?

Shri Kidwai: I did not make the statement that all the aircraft take off within this time, but the complaint that I have received from the hon. Member Mr. Sidhva himself, that a plane started 75 minutes late, was not found to be correct. It was only 18 minutes late.

Shri Kesava Rao: Is it not a fact that most of the planes reach the destination half an hour or one hour late?

Shri Kidwai: Sometimes they also reach half an hour or fifteen minutes early.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest that there is no good putting such a general question. It is not as if all planes are late or that all are in time. Specific questions may be put, if they are very important. Otherwise, questions as to whether a particular plane left late or early are all matters which may be written to the hon. Minister and the information easily obtained instead of spending away the time of the House.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if there is anybody in charge to see whether the aircraft leave at the proper time or not, and in the event of consistent delay whether companies are pulled up or any warnings issued to them?

Shri Kidwai: I have stated in my reply that a concession period has been given to every company. They can be late up to half an hour. But beyond that they have to report the fact and also report the cause of the delay.

Shri Sidhva: Is the concession time half an hour or fifteen minutes?

Shri Kidwai: I have read in my reply that the companies have to report to the Air Licensing Board if the plane is delayed by more than half an hour.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that my complaint was being investigated whether the aircraft was 15 minutes late and not 75 minutes late. Is it a fact that the Director General is still making enquiries in this matter? If that is so, how does it accord with that?

Shri Kidwai: The reply could have been completed last evening.

Sri Ramalingam Chettiar: Is the Government aware that the scheduled time for the starting of the aircraft from Madras is a little too early and all the mails from the South arrive within half an hour of the time fixed for the starting of the aircraft in

Madras and will Government see that the time is suitably modified so that people need not wait for one full day in Madras for catching the mail?

Shri Kidwai: I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information and I shall pass on this suggestion to the companies concerned.

RAILWAY INCOME FROM ADVERTISEMENTS

***2773. Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts received by Railways from advertisements of all kinds during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, each year separately;

(b) which Railway earned the largest amount; and

(c) whether there is an advertisement agency on behalf of the Railway and if so, who represents it?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The total amount received by Railways towards advertisements of all kinds during the years mentioned below is as follows:

(In rupees)

1947-48	5,95,468
1948-49	7,41,218
1949-50	8,31,997
1950-51	8,13,224

(up to December 1950)

(b) The B. B and C. I. Railway earned the largest amount.

(c) Advertisements are secured by the Railways directly through inspectors as well as through canvassers and advertising agencies the selection of which is made by the Railway Administrations.

Shri Sidhva: What are these agencies and what percentage they get, if any?

Shri Santhanam: I would require notice of that question.

Shri T. Husain: Will Government be pleased to state the total amount spent by Railways on advertisements of all kinds during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, each year separately and which Railway has spent the largest amount?

Shri Santhanam: I do not think this will be kept as a separate item of expenditure. Some amount will be paid as commission, some as salaries and others as incidental expenses which will go under separate heads. It will not be possible to collect them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have not got a separate account.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the expenditure on the Railway Time-table for which the Government is receiving advertisements is in any way more than the income from that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Railway time-table is itself self-supporting.

Shri Santhanam: I cannot say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is such a small detail that the hon. Minister cannot be expected to answer that.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know in the matter of publicity done on platforms or on suburban trains there is any uniformity of rates for advertisements on the different Railways? Also whether any estimate has been made of the losses due to prevailing rates for insertions in Railway time-tables as compared with other publications?

Shri Santhanam: The rates varied widely. Last year we had a conference of all the officers concerned. We are trying to bring the rates to a more or less uniform standard. It is not practicable to have absolute uniformity because some Railways offer better scope for advertisements and some advertisers choose particular Railways where we can charge higher rates while in other Railways, we cannot charge the same rates.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether in respect of these advertisements it is considered necessary to have differential rate on the basis of Railway lines or a uniform rate on the importance of the Stations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not a suggestion for action? The hon. Minister said that having regard to the peculiar cases of each line the quantity of advertisements they get, the rates have to vary. He will certainly consider the various matters suggested. Next question, Mr. Bhargava.

Dr. Deshmukh: I want to ask a question. It concerns the morals of youth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly reserve it for the next question. I have asked the hon. Member to put the next question and he has already stood up.

AERODROME OFFICERS

*2774. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what is the number of Aerodrome Officers and Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the employment of the Government at present and how many of these are Indians and how many non-Indians?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): 10 Aerodrome Officers and 22 Assistant Aerodrome Officers. All of them are Indians.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether any additional Aerodrome Officers and Assistant Officers are being recruited? If so, what is the agency for recruitment?

Shri Kidwai: The agency is the Union Public Service Commission.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: My question was whether any additional officers are being recruited?

Shri Kidwai: I think every year we send our requirements to the Public Service Commission and they recruit them. My impression is that some have recently been recruited or they have been interviewed and that we may get the lists soon.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Is any training given to these officers before they take up their duties?

Shri Kidwai: Yes. They are given training in the Allahabad Training Centre.

Shri T. Husain: I want to know the number of Aerodrome Officers and Assistant Officers employed by the Government of India at Patna.

Shri Kidwai: I do not think that Patna is such a big station that it will require a number of Aerodrome Officers and Additional Aerodrome Officers.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is any technical qualifications necessary for the appointment of an Aerodrome Officer?

Shri Kidwai: May I read out the qualifications that have been supplied to the Public Service Commission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not read the whole of the qualifications. He may indicate whether any technical qualifications are necessary or not. That is enough.

Shri Kidwai: B.A., Graduate in Engineering of a recognized university or possesses qualifications recognized by the U.P.S.C. for the Engineering Service Examination of the Government of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is enough.

CUSTOMS BARRIERS BETWEEN STATES

*2775. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Customs barriers exist at present between the Part B

and Part A and C States in the Indian Union;

(b) if so, what is the nature and extent of such barriers;

(c) by which date and what stages these barriers are intended to be removed; and

(d) what progress has been made in that direction so far?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami):

(a) Yes. Inter-State transit duties are levied by the Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Hyderabad Governments.

(b) The Governments of the States levy inter-State transit duties on goods brought into or sent from their territories to the rest of India (except in the case of Saurashtra where duty is charged only on exports of articles). These duties are levied according to tariffs prescribed by them.

(c) These duties will be completely abolished within a maximum period of 5 years from 1st April 1950. The stages by which this is to be achieved will be determined from time to time with reference among other things to the extent to which the State is able to replace the revenue lost by alternative sources.

(d) In the case of Madhya Bharat steps have been taken to replace gradually the inter-State transit duties by sales-tax. Import duty on most of the items mentioned in the States' Customs Schedule has been abolished with effect from 1st May 1950 and 1st October 1950, and sales-tax is being collected on these articles.

The Hyderabad Government are gradually reducing the scale of duty. The rate of duty on imports into the State has been reduced to the extent of 25 per cent. on all general goods and 40 per cent. on foodgrains, and further reductions are under consideration.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know what is the machinery employed to determine the stages and the extent of reduction or the abolition of duty?

Shri Gopalaswami: The Myderabad Government?

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: In respect of other States which is the machinery which will determine the stages by which the duty is to be abolished and uniformity is to be brought about?

Shri Gopalaswami: It is the Government of the State practically in all

cases but as the reduction or variation of these duties will affect their purchases and the purchases have got to get the approval of the Government of India, the Government of India takes a part in determining these rates of duty.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know whether the Government are aware that although Customs duties have been abolished in Vindhya Pradesh, there are barriers still in existence between Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh? Is the hon. Minister aware that these barriers have proved to be more advantageous to the guards rather than to the Government?

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not know if these irregular levies are being continued. If things come to our notice, we shall certainly take the necessary action.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh: Is it a fact that within Rajasthan, in regard to certain commodities, the scale of customs duties has been increased?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid I should like to have notice of the question.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is there any customs barrier between Assam and Manipur?

Shri Gopalaswami: No. It is only in the case of the States that I have mentioned, that customs duties as between the States and what were previously provinces of India have been retained for a period of five years. In the case of other States, the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee itself recommended their abolition and that has been carried out.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know what is the effect of the imposition or continuance of these customs duties on the industries in these respective States? Is it beneficial or is it detrimental?

Shri Gopalaswami: It depends upon the particular commodities. May be that duties on particular commodities affect the local industries, and in other cases, not.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is the Government aware that there is a strong public opinion against the continuance of these duties?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why they are being reduced gradually.

Shri Hussain Imam: Could the hon. Minister give us some idea as to the amount of money lost by the States by the abolition or reduction of these duties?

Shri Gopalaswami: All the States put together?

Shri Hussain Imam: Separately for each State.

Shri Gopalaswami: If the hon. Member will put down a question, I shall give the information.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the revenue gap in the Travancore-Cochin State revenues has been in any way compensated by the Centre?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Gopalaswami: The revenue gap has been the subject of negotiations between the Centre and the Travancore-Cochin State and I believe a final settlement has been reached which has been accepted by both the parties.

DEFACING OF STAMPS ON LETTERS

*2776. **Dr. M. M. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the practice of defacing the stamps of Air Mail letters to foreign countries at the P.O. Counter in the presence of the sender, has been discontinued and if so, why?

(b) Are Government aware that the discontinuance of this practice has led to an easy commitment of pilferage of stamps?

The Minister of Communications (**Shri Kidwai**): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of letters have been published in the newspapers complaining about pilferage of stamps on letters that go to foreign countries?

Shri Kidwai: I am aware of that.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the Government has got any machinery at their disposal to ascertain the truth of these complaints?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member is aware that recently we raided a certain place where we recovered destroyed letters. The Special police has been investigating into this matter.

Shrimati Velayudhan: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Madras High Court in a judicial pronouncement that punching of stamps will reduce pilferage in the initial stages?

Shri Kidwai: I have seen a judgment of the Madras Court where an employee was punished for using used stamps.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the number of cases detected among the employees of the postal department for pilferage of stamps?

Shri Kidwai: I have no figures with me. Recently some arrests have been made in Calcutta. In Bombay, we raided a Press and arrested certain persons who were printing our Five rupee stamps. We also intercepted some parcels in Assam where these forged stamps were sent.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the case of local letters, stamps are occasionally not being defaced in Delhi?

Shri Kidwai: We have received such complaints.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (INCOME AND EXPENDITURE)

*2777. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what head of the Ministry of Communications brings the largest amount of revenue and under what head the expenditure is the largest stating the amount in each case?

(b) What is the amount of expenditure on salaries and emoluments of the staff including that of attached and subordinate offices?

(c) What is the ratio of the amount referred to in part (b) to the entire expenditure?

(d) What is the income from the telephone system in the year 1949-50?

The Minister of Communications (**Shri Kidwai**): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department brings the largest amount of revenue; this Department also incurs the largest amount of expenditure. The total revenues and expenditure of this Department for the year 1950-51 are Rs. 35.53 crores and Rs. 32.46 crores respectively.

(b) Rs. 24.34 crores approximately during 1950-51.

(c) 2:3

(d) Rs. 7.70 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As far as possible, may I suggest to hon. Members that questions like this, answers for which could easily be had from the Administration Reports, ought not to be put and the time of the House taken.

Shri Sondhi: Or un-starred questions may be sent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either un-starred questions may be put or with some care and trouble, they may go to the Library and get the information from the Administration reports. What I would like to impress upon hon. Members is this. They must exhaust all sources of information before they give a particular question. It is only such questions that must be answered on the floor of the House, to which the attention of the hon. Minister has to be drawn, and answers for which could not be easily available except through the agency of the Ministers and the agency of questions.

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): You may instruct your office to scrutinise questions of this type and you may not allow such questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like the hon. Members to take that responsibility themselves.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I make a submission, Sir? There is a very large number of questions which are already disallowed. I would not be surprised if the percentage of admitted questions in some cases does go down to 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. All the care that you are suggesting is already exercised. My hon. friend (the hon. Shri A. P. Jain) having ceased to put questions is not aware of question being disallowed. All these considerations are borne in mind by the office a little too much. I would say they err on the other side, not on the right side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am thankful to the hon. Members for their suggestions.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know in what cities of U.P. there is no automatic system of telephone up till now?

Shri Kidwai: I can reply the other way. Automatic system is available in Allahabad, Kanpur and at a small place like Barabanki.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know when we are likely to have it in Lucknow?

Shri Kidwai: We have no proposal to have the automatic system in Lucknow in the next few years.

Shri Sondhi: Did the hon. Minister mention Barabanki?

Shri Kidwai: Yes.

Shri Sondhi: Is that the hon. Minister's native town?

Shri Kidwai: Yes; that is why I mentioned it.

Shri Chattopadhyay: The hon. Minister said that the Posts and Telegraphs Department is running at a profit. May I know what are the different items handled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department like post-cards, envelopes, money orders, insurance and other things which run at a loss?

Shri Kidwai: I think only letters bring some profit to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Money orders, and registered letters are causing some loss. I think we are having a debate on the Budget; this will be explained.

SURPLUS STORES

*2778. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total value of—

(i) the Stores, vehicles, planes, and equipment in the possession of the Ministry found to be useless, un-serviceable, lost, or declared "Surplus" to requirements, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(ii) the realisations out of Stores or vehicles declared to be "surplus", damaged, or otherwise un-serviceable, and so put up for disposal, and disposed of to other Ministries of the Government of India, other State Governments, or to the public; and

(iii) the Stores, vehicles or equipment lost, or otherwise found unavailable on stock-taking, or any other similar check, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): In the Departments with which the Communications Ministry is concerned, there has been no case of stores, vehicles or other equipment declared 'surplus' to requirements. In regard to material being found un-serviceable, in a big Department like, say, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, some item of equipment or other will be constantly becoming un-serviceable due to constant use in the normal day-to-day working and it is very difficult to furnish information of all such items. Particulars of these cases are however being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are available.

Shri Shiva Rao: Has the attention of my hon. friend, the Minister, been drawn to the existence of substantial quantities of new copper coils in the surplus stores of the various military

depots, and has any attempt been made by my hon. friend, the Minister, to utilise these copper coils?

Shri Kidwai: Yes. Wherever we come to know that in the Disposals some material is available that could be of service to the Department, officers are sent there and if they find that the material is serviceable, they take it over.

SURPLUS STORES

*2779. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total value of—

(i) the Stores and Equipment in the possession of the Ministry found to be useless, unserviceable, lost, or declared "Surplus" to requirements in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(ii) the realisations out of Stores declared to be "surplus", damaged, or otherwise unserviceable, and so put up for disposal and disposed of, to other Ministries of the Government of India, other State Governments, or to the public; and

(iii) the Stores lost, or otherwise found short on stock-taking, or any other similar check, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): A statement containing such of the information required by the hon. Member, as it has been possible to collect, from railways, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 36.]

Information concerning the B.B. and C.I. and Mysore Railways has not so far been received, but will be supplied to the hon. Member in the form of a supplementary statement when it has been collected.

Prof. K. T. Shah: What is the proportion of the stores declared surplus to requirements as compared with the total value of the stores held? I want the information for the year 1949-1950.

Shri Santhanam: The annual consumption of stores, including the grain-shops is Rs. 100 crores. The hon. Member may calculate the percentage for himself.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Is it a fact that even when stores are declared surplus to requirements, new stores of the same kind are purchased?

Shri Santhanam: It is quite possible that in one Railway a particular article may be declared surplus while another Railway may be purchasing it. But we have set up a stores enquiry

committee which is going into the details of all these matters and we expect its report shortly. We are taking all possible steps to prevent any such duplication.

Prof. K. T. Shah: From the Statement I find that stores valued up to Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs are declared as either lost or unaccounted for. May I know whether any steps are taken by the Ministry to check this evil? I ask this question particularly because for the three years that I have asked for the figures 1947-48 (post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50 these figures of stores lost or unaccounted for, instead of going down, have actually risen from year to year? Last year it was over Rs. 35 lakhs and the year before that it was Rs. 23 lakhs and odd and earlier it was Rs. 9,87,000. Previously at least we had the excuse that the officers concerned had all gone; but what is the reason now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may put the question and stop at that.

Shri Santhanam: Part of the explanation or reason for that is this. Our accounting and checking have been made more rigorous and the figures are now more reliable for the recent years. In 1947-48, the whole thing was in a state of break-down and probably figures were not so accurate as for the year 1949-50. We are taking all possible steps to investigate into each major article which is missing or which is found damaged and the Railway Administrations have been instructed to take the fullest care to prevent such things.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I know whether articles declared surplus are disposed of by the same department that declares them surplus or are they made over to the disposal section of the Industry and Supply Ministry?

Shri Santhanam: It all depends on the articles concerned. Some of the articles like steel scraps etc. are handed over to the Steel Controller for disposal. Some other articles may be directly disposed of by auction. If they are like junk or other such things which are not likely to be of use to anybody. It all depends upon the particular article.

Shri Sondhi: In view of the fact that the check on the Railways is more efficient this year and we are likely to be much more efficient next year, is this figure of stores lost or unaccounted for likely to go up still further?

Shri Santhanam: Well, it may be, I cannot say anything now.

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya: The hon. Minister stated that the figures this year are accurate. Are we to take it that the figures for the previous years were inaccurate? If so, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what are the justifications or grounds for considering the previous figures to be inaccurate and the present figures to be accurate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole day may be occupied in answering that question, I am afraid.

Shri Santhanam: In 1947-48, as hon. Members know, thousands of employees of the Railways were going to Pakistan and thousands were coming from Pakistan and the whole railway system was in a state of dislocation and it is not surprising to find that there was not the same degree of accuracy in those disturbed years as now.

Shri Sidhva: Arising from part (ii) of the question, may I know what is the value of the stores declared un-serviceable and now included in the surplus?

Shri Santhanam: If the hon. Member will look into the Statement, he will find the information in column (ii).

Shri Sidhva: What is the total value of such stores, if the hon. Minister has no objection?

Shri Santhanam: For 1947-48 (post-partition) it is Rs. 45.81 lakhs, for 1948-49 it is Rs. 120.23 lakhs, and for 1949-50 it is Rs. 83.51 lakhs. These figures consist partly of surplus and partly of un-serviceable stores.

Shri Sidhva: I wanted separate figures, Sir.

Shri Santhanam: I have not got the break-up, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has said that some of the surplus stores are disposed of by the same Railway administration and are not being sent to the Disposals section. Does the office or the officer which declares the stores to be surplus, also sell them?

Shri Santhanam: There are very elaborate rules laying down the procedure for declaring articles to be surplus and for their disposal. State Railway Code, Chapter XXII may be looked up by the hon. Member for further information on this matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, what is the explanation for the rise in the figures in 1949-50 as against those for 1948-49?

Shri Santhanam: We began to tighten up our stores organisation in the beginning of 1949 and so the total of surplus and un-serviceable stores for 1949-50 is more than for 1948-49.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am asking about the unaccounted for articles.

Shri Santhanam: I have given the figures here and if the hon. Member wants any further information, I shall be glad to get it from the individual railways concerned. These figures here are collected from all the railways and they are the consolidated figures. Some railways may have less and others more of these surplus or un-serviceable articles.

Prof. K. T. Shah: The Statement gives the figures for the various railways also.

Shri Santhanam: As I said, if the hon. Member wants further information on any particular railway, I shall be glad to get it for him.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Sir, the hon. Minister has explained the position as regards the year 1947-48. But the figures for 1949-50 are higher than those for 1948-49. What is the reason for this increase?

Shri Santhanam: I am prepared to go into the whole question. But I have not got any particular answer ready for this question.

Shri Hussain Imam: Sir, on a matter of procedure. The Statement which the hon. Minister says he has laid on the Table of the House in reply to this question, is available only to the hon. Member who has put the question. Others who are interested in the question do not get the benefit of that Statement. It is not available to them. May I request that steps may be taken to lay more copies of the Statements on the Table of the House so that other hon. Members who may be interested in the question may be able to see it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has evidently forgotten that a copy of the Statement is being kept in the Notice Office, that is besides the copy supplied to the hon. Member who has put the question. That copy in the Notice Office is there for the information of all hon. Members. That is as good as placing it on the Table of the House.

Shri Sidhva: Is it put on the Notice-Board?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, it is placed in the Notice Office. Any hon. Member anxious to see it can look at it in the Notice Office.

Maulvi Wajed Ali: May I point out, Sir, that only one copy is kept there in the Notice Office and that is not at all adequate? Could you see that more copies are kept there for the use of hon. Members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, that can be done. More copies can be kept in the Notice Office.

SURPLUS STORES AND EQUIPMENT

*2780. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the total value of—

(i) the Stores and Equipment in the possession of the Ministry of Transport found to be useless, unserviceable, lost, or declared "Surplus" to requirements in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(ii) the realisation out of Stores declared to be "surplus", damaged, or otherwise unserviceable, and so put up for disposal and disposed of, to other Ministries of the Government of India, other State Governments, or to the public; and

(iii) the Stores lost, or otherwise found short on stock-taking, or any other similar check, in 1947-48 (Post-partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): A statement giving the details asked for is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 37.]

ADMINISTRATION OF MAJOR PORTS

*2781. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the Government of India contemplate to introduce a single Central Act for the administration of all major ports of this country?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): No. What the Government of India at present contemplate is to promote a single Central Act for the administration of the major ports in the country, other than Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, is it a fact that certain port authorities have suggested to Government to introduce a central Act for the administration of all the major ports?

Shri Santhanam: Probably the hon. Member refers to a sentence in the Report of the Select Committee on the

Ports Bill. The suggestion was made and the matter was explained to the members of the Select Committee.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I did not mean members of the Select Committee, but some port authorities. Did the port authorities make a suggestion that a single Central Act should be introduced for all the ports?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Report of the Select Committee is before hon. Members and they will be getting ample opportunities to discuss the whole matter.

Shri Santhanam: No port authority, so far as I am aware, has made any such suggestion.

RAILWAY FARES

*2782. **Shri Deogirikar:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether on certain Railways like the Barsi Light Railway, Kalka-Simla Railway, etc., a certain percentage of surcharge is levied over and above the usual rates of fares?

(b) If so, which are those Railways?

(c) What are the reasons for these higher rates?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) No surcharge is levied on any railway. On certain railways or sections of railways, fares higher than standard fares or fares based on inflated mile-ages are levied.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 38.]

(c) Higher rates are charged on account of factors, such as the higher cost of construction, maintenance and working of hilly or ghat sections or of small railways.

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether on the Barsi Light Railway there is a surcharge levied on the ordinary fares?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, fares at inflated rates are levied on that railway.

Shri Deogirikar: What is the percentage of this surcharge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question also could have been added on to the original question as part (d). That could be done in case of information which has to be obtained from the office, instead of taking the hon. Minister by surprise here. I don't think the hon. Minister has got that information.

Shri Sonavane: Are the disadvantages and discomforts of the passengers also added on to the fares?

Shri Santhanam: As the hon. Member knows, this thing has been handed down to us for historical reasons in its present form. We are looking into the entire question of why there should be different rates in different railways and we are considering the question of rationalising the rates.

Shri Sonavane: Is there any proposal before Government to take over the Barsi Light Railway from the present management?

Shri Santhanam: That will be considered when the present contract expires.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, may I know whether the Ministry enjoys the right to levy higher rates than those passed by the House? Under what authority does the Ministry do that?

Shri Santhanam: The House has not passed any schedule of fares. What was done in the Budget was to state that a certain percentage increase is going to be charged. The actual fares are raised by the railway administration in accordance with the Railways Act.

Shri Sidhva: But we have fixed the rates here, Sir, as so much per mile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There seems to be some confusion. In the case of, say the Postal rates, these come in the Financial Bill before the House and they cannot be increased at the pleasure of the Ministry or by the Government. If the hon. Member wants the same thing in connection with the railway fares also, he may insist on a Finance Bill being introduced here for the Railway rates and fares also.

Shri Dwivedi: Are some pilgrims taxes and terminal taxes also collected on the railways?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, at the present of the local Governments for local purposes. The Railways do not take any of these taxes.

Shri Sonavane: Is it a fact that surcharge is being levied on the Matheran Railway and if so, has there been any change effected as a result of the hon. Minister's visit to Matheran?

Shri Santhanam: In that railway because it had been constructed for special purposes, higher charges had been levied; and after the Railway Board took it over, these old rates have been continued. When I visited Matheran I promised examination of this question and it is being examined.

Shri Deogirikar: What are the reasons for the surcharge on the Barsi Light Railway?

Shri Santhanam: As a rule the charges on these Light Railways are more than those for broad gauge or metre gauge.

Shri Deogirikar: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that this railway is making huge profits?

Shri Santhanam: As I have already said, this matter is being looked into. We are looking into this matter.

Shri Hussain Imam: Sir, regarding your suggestion about bringing in the railway fares in the Finance Bill, may I know if the hon. Minister is agreeable to this proposal?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall make my own position clear. I did not make any such suggestion. I only said in answer to Mr. Sidhva that there are various methods in which hon. Members if they so desire, and if the House so desires, may express their desire on a particular matter, and it is open to the hon. Minister to accept their suggestions or not. I did not express any opinion. The Chair has no opinion of its own.

Shri Sidhva: The House has expressed that desire in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The question is as to the manner in which the House expresses its desire.

ALARM SIGNAL FACILITY IN TRAINS

*2783. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether alarm signal facility has been removed from the local trains of the B. N. Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the Passengers' Association for the restoration of this facility; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on such representation?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The alarm signal apparatus has been disconnected in all compartments of Howrah suburban service trains except compartments reserved for ladies.

(b) Yes.

(c) As the number of cases of unauthorised pulling of alarm chain by mischievous elements has not decreased appreciably on through trains

traversing the suburban area, the restoration of the alarm signal facility in suburban trains where misuse was greatest, is not considered justifiable. The position is, however, being carefully watched and as soon as there is an indication of a sustained improvement, the question of restoring this facility in suburban trains will be considered.

Shri A. C. Guha: What are the reasons for withdrawing this facility?

Shri Santhanam: People began to pull the chains very often and train services were going in an interrupted fashion and passengers could not reach the destination at all in time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many cases of such abuse were detected?

Shri Santhanam: In February 1948 there were 168 such cases, in March, there were 168 and in April 115.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Were all these cases of abuse dealt with and how?

Shri Santhanam: They must have been dealt with locally according to the rules.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is that the only area where this misuse happens?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, this area has this distinction.

Shri Kamath: What is the date or time at which the hon. Minister took alarm or began to be alarmed at the pulling of alarm chains on the railways?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants his question to be on record. But does he expect a reply also?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that because of the withdrawal of the alarm signals, smuggling has increased especially in rice?

Shri Santhanam: We have first to see that the trains run and then we look into other matters.

Shri Chattopadhyay: Can the hon. Minister give us an idea as to what is the amount of fine realised on account of the improper use of the signals?

Shri Santhanam: I would like to have notice.

Shri Sonavane: Is the hon. Minister aware that the alarm signal chain was out of order on the Frontier Mail last month? Was there any complaint made about it?

Shri Santhanam: I have not received any complaint.

MERCHANT NAVY RATINGS (TRAINING)

*2784. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what are the arrangements so far made by Government to train Ratings of Merchant Navy, the places where such training is given and the number of boys undergoing training at each place?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Two training ships, viz., the *Lady Fraser* and the *Andrew* have been established by Government at Visakhapatnam and Calcutta, respectively, where a three months' course of training is provided free of cost for selected candidates intending to take up a career at sea. About 80 ratings are at present trained on either ship every quarter.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Are there any qualifications for candidates to get admission to these schools?

Shri Santhanam: I think they should have some sea-faring tradition and ordinary education.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that most of the Indian officers quit sea life after their marriage? If so, what is the inducement given to officers in the interest of security of service?

Shri Santhanam: I am answering a question on ratings, not on officers.

कत्था

*१७८६ श्री जांगड़े : क्या कत्था तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(ए) उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँसे भारत में पान के साथ खाया जाने वाला कत्था प्राप्त होता है;

(बी) क्या यह कत्था कत्थों के वृक्षों से निकाला जाता है;

(सी) यदि भाग (ब) का उत्तर 'हां' हो तो क्या हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये कत्थे के वृक्ष हमारे जंगलों में पर्याप्त संख्या में पाये जाते हैं; तथा

(डी) क्या कत्थे के वृक्षों से निकाला गया कत्था पान खाने वाले अन्य देशों को भी निर्यात किया जाता है?

CATECHU

*2786. **Shri Jangde:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places from where catechu, which is used with betels in India, is obtained;

(b) whether this catechu is extracted from the catechu trees;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative whether the catechu trees are found in sufficient numbers in our forests to meet our requirements; and

(d) whether the catechu prepared from the catechu trees is exported to other betel taking countries?]

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Bareilly and Gwalior factories as also from various cottage units set up in forest divisions throughout the Union.

(b) Yes, from *Acasia catechu* (North India) and *Acacia Sundra* (South India).

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Shri Sonavane: Is the hon. Minister aware that catechu is prepared from animal blood in Bombay?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not aware of it.

Shri Sonavane: Will he make investigation into the matter?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I do not know if the hon. Member is giving me information or is wanting to verify the facts.

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विन्ध्य प्रदेश में कत्था बनाने वालों को चार आने और छः आने मजदूरी पर रख कर काम कराया जाता है और वहाँ पर ज्यादातर कत्था बनाने का काम बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों को दे दिया जाता है जिससे कि कत्था बनाने वाले लेबर को बहुत कष्ट होता है ?

[Shri Dwivedi: I want to know whether it is a fact that the labour engaged to prepare catechu in Vindhya Pradesh is given four to six annas a day only as wages, and the contracts for preparing catechu there are given to big contractors only with the result that the labour is put to a lot of hardship?]

Shri Thirumala Rao: This question does not refer to it. I have no information on it.

DIVERSION OF LAND FROM FOOD CROPS TO TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN MADRAS

*2787. **Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the acreage that has been diverted in Madras State during the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 from food crops to tobacco cultivation?

(b) What was the average yield of food crops in those lands?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) During the period 1946-47 to 1949-50 the area under foodgrains and tobacco, and the changes in each year as compared with the previous one, were as under:

(Figures in lakh acres)

Year	Area under food crops	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with previous year	Area under tobacco	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with previous year
1946-47	276.3	..	3.0	..
1947-48	264.1	-12.2	2.9	-0.1
1948-49	275.2	+11.1	3.2	+0.3
1949-50	275.6	+0.4	3.4	+0.2

Thus during the latter two years, the areas under foodcrops and tobacco both increased. No field to field survey of diversion from foodgrains to tobacco has been made and on the total figures of acreages it is not possible to say what, if any, the diversion has been.

(b) the average yield of rice on 40,000 acres, the maximum possible diversion indicated by the figures given above may be estimated at about 16,000 tons of rice.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: What is the extension of cultivation of tobacco on rice-growing land in Madras State?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In the year 1949-50 23,000 acres.

کہانی جی - ایس - مسانو - کیا
سرکار اس بات کو سوچ رہی ہے کہ

تسہا کو کی کاشت کو گھٹایا جائے یا
بالکل بند کیا جائے تاکہ نوڈہ کھلے
جگہ خالی رہے -

[Giani G. S. Musafir: Are the Government contemplating to reduce the acreage of tobacco or totally stop its cultivation so that more land may be available for food crops?]

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if any direction has been issued by the Government of India for the increase in production of money crops such as jute and tobacco and proportionately, if necessary, decrease the food crops?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In the integrated production plan foodgrains, cotton and jute are treated as one separate group. The others are treated as separate. Under the integrated production plan instructions have been issued to see that more cotton and jute are being grown in favourable areas.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if it is a fact that a specific direction has been given to the Government of Assam to increase jute production even at the cost of food production and that the Government of India had undertaken to compensate the State Government in this respect?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, it is a fact.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Have similar instructions been issued to Madras State in respect of tobacco?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Since there is more acreage under tobacco in Madras than under food crops.....

Mt. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not heard the answer.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether there is any State in India where the acreage under tobacco is more than under food crops?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even in Madras it is not so.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The area under food crops is 275.6 and the area under tobacco is 3.4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is misinformed.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: Is it a fact that tobacco cultivation has extended to some more food-growing lands?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In the deltaic areas of Godavari and Krishna some people have taken to tobacco but it is a small area.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: What is the average loss in food production due to this cultivation?

Shri Thirumala Rao: On an average the additional land that came under cultivation is only 2 lakhs or 20,000 acres.

Prof. Ranga: Deltaic lands are fit for paddy cultivation and are not at all fit for tobacco cultivation, which requires raised platform lands or land of higher levels.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I may say from personal knowledge that in certain areas in East and West Godavari lands producing paddy hitherto have taken to tobacco-growing to the extent of 20,000 acres.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: Have Government taken any steps to prohibit the cultivation of tobacco on lands on which formerly food crops were being grown?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is a matter for the State Governments to watch these things.

Shri A. Joseph: Did this Government issue instructions to the Provincial Governments not to grow tobacco on lands where food crops were being grown?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The resultant loss in foodgrains is negligible.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is it a fact that the diversion from food crops to tobacco is due to the variation in rainfall?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now arguing the matter. Next question.

PROTEST DAY

*2788. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the All-India Postmen decided to observe "Protest Day" on 23rd February 1951, and, if so, for what reasons?

(b) What are the exact demands of the Postmen?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes. The Protest Day was observed in connection with the following demands:

(i) Increase in Dearness Allowance on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

(ii) Deletion of certain provisions in the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade

Unions Bill which affect the P. and T. Staff Unions as at present constituted.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Will the hon. Minister clarify the position as to whether the observance of a protest by postal workers and similar demonstrations are in violation of the Government servants' conduct rules?

Shri Kidwai: No.

Short notice Question and Answer

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN ON KALYAN-IGATPURI LINE

Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether a derailment of a goods train occurred on the night of the 27th March 1951, on the Kalyan Igatpuri (G.I.P.) line?

(b) Is it a fact that important through trains and a tourist special were all delayed for a very long time?

(c) What was the duration of clearance of the line?

(d) What was the cause of the accident?

(e) When was the line cleared and through communication restored?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Down line had been cleared and restored for communication after about 16 hours and the Up line, on which the train had actually derailed fouling the Down line, had been cleared and restored for communication after about 52 hours.

(d) The cause is under investigation.

(e) This has already been indicated in part (c).

Shri Sidhva: May I know if the accident took place near any station between Kalyan and Igatpuri, and, if not, from what distance from any station did it take place?

Shri Santhanam: On 27.3.51, 12 wagons of BPT 46 Up goods train, hauled by an electric engine on the up line, derailed at 22.45 hours at mile 52/22 between Asangaon and Vasind on the Kalyan-Igatpuri Section of the G.I.P. Railway. Two of the derailed wagons capsized and fouled the down line. The down line was cleared at 14.45 hours on 28.3.51; that is after about 16 hours, on which single line working was introduced, and the Up line was given to traffic at 2.50 hours on 30-3-51, that is after about 52 hours.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether any damage was done to rollingstock and whether there were any casualties among the running staff?

Shri Santhanam: I don't think there were any casualties, but some damage must have been caused to the rollingstock when there was a derailment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INTEGRATION OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*2785. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standardisation of the departments of the State of Travancore-Cochin taken over by the Centre as a result of the financial integration of that State has been completed; and

(b) if not, which are the departments which have still to be standardised and what is the cause of the delay in completing the process?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami):

(a) and (b). Considerable progress has been made and the work is expected to be completed soon. The reorganisation of the Central Departments in Part 'B' States so as to bring them into full conformity with similar departments in Part 'A' States has to be carefully worked out with reference to local conditions and necessarily takes time.

COMMERCIAL CROPS

*2789. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered that a fixed percentage of land should be utilised to raise commercial crops; and

(b) if so, what is that percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). No. The integrated production programme which has laid down certain targets for additional production of commercial crops such as cotton and jute is proposed to be implemented by offering suitable incentives to the cultivators for the purpose. Some of the State Governments however have assumed powers to regulate the sowing of particular crops.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE

*2790. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a public call office at Sattur and Sivakasi in Madras State;

(b) whether the local people have sent applications for private telephone connections and if so, how many have been received; and

(c) when the telephones will be installed?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) *Sattur*: 7 applications were received for telephone connections in February 1951.

(ii) *Sivakasi*: About 28 applications from private parties have been received for telephone connections.

(c) (i) *Sattur*: The 7 applicants will be provided with telephones as extensions from the public call office as soon as the rentals are accepted and stores for the work are received. This may take about 4 to 5 months.

(ii) *Sivakasi*: It is hoped to install the telephone exchange in 1951-52.

LICENCES FOR RICE MILLS

***2791. Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have directed the State Governments not to issue licences for new rice mills as a step towards augmenting the rice contents of the paddy?

(b) How many State Governments have followed the directions?

(c) How many of the old rice mills have been fitted with the device recommended by the expert and what is the proportion of such mills to the total number?

(d) Will Government allow new rice mills to be licenced if fitted with the devices recommended by the expert?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Most of the State Governments are taking steps to get the rice mills fitted with the paddy separator and incorporate other mechanical adjustments suggested by the Honorary Adviser Rice Milling. The number of rice mills wherein paddy separators have been fitted in and the mechanical adjustments carried out is however not known at present to the Government of India.

(d) The question of issuing licences for new mills if fitted with the proposed devices of the Honorary Adviser Rice Milling does not arise as the new devices have to be carried out in the old type of huller mills. For the new mills to be set up, the Government of

India's instructions are that new up-to-date sheller type of mills should be encouraged.

MOBILE PLANT FOR BONE-CRUSHING

***2792. Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition of a mobile plant for bone-crushing was recently held in Delhi;

(b) what is the cost of the mobile unit;

(c) what is the crushing capacity of the unit per day of eight hours;

(d) what quantity of raw bones is required per day of eight hours and what would be the approximate cost of the bones;

(e) what will be the cost of labour per day of eight hours and the cost of power for the same;

(f) after computing the overall cost of crushing what will be the cost per ton of bone meal obtained and how it compares with the cost of (i) imported bone meal; and (ii) locally crushed bone meal; and

(g) what are the advantages of the mobile unit?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 7,550 including the cost of tractor which provides the traction and the power for operating the Disintegrator.

(c) 1½ tons.

(d) 1½ tons of raw bones costing about Rs. 165.

(e) The cost of labour is estimated to be about Rs. 7/8/- and that for power about Rs. 14/8/-.

(f) This depends on the cost of raw bones which varies from place to place. Taking, however, an average cost of Rs. 110 per ton of raw bones and adding incidentals, the cost of bone meal with this process will be about Rs. 146 as against the present price of about Rs. 200 per ton f.o.r. station of despatch in the existing big mills in the country. As bone meal is not imported, the question of comparison with its cost does not arise.

(g) The main advantage expected from the establishment of such units is that further exploitation will become possible of the bones available in dispersed and hitherto insufficiently tapped regions, and in the result bone meal will become available to

agriculturists at a cheaper rate and in larger quantities.

TWELVE-CHANNEL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

*2793. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twelve-channel telephone system for which order was placed has since been received; and

(b) if so, whether that has been installed and is working?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) The equipment is under installation and will be brought into use shortly.

E. P. RAILWAY (ENQUIRY INTO CORRUPTION)

*2794. **Prof. S. L. Saksena:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that an enquiry was held by the Assistant Transportation Officer, E. P. Railway, (Shri Raghbans Singh) Delhi Division, vide his letter No. 572-Conf. dated 19th March, 25th March and 12th April 1949 in the Office of the Yard Master, Khanalampura, Joint Goods Yard (E. P. Railway), in connection with a complaint of corruption received from the staff against the officials of that Railway?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the result of that enquiry?

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, will Government place on the Table a copy of the letter referred to in part (a) above?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) An enquiry was held by the Assistant Transportation Officer in question. The complainant was an ex-employee of the E. P. Railway.

(b) The enquiry could not be completed as the complainant did not cooperate with the enquiring officer and also challenged his competency to conduct the enquiry. The allegations of corruption were, however, vague and could not be substantiated.

(c) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

*2795. **Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the number of tractors proposed to be imported during 1951-52?

(b) How many tractors are kept idle for want of spare parts or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture propose to import 135 tractors during 1951-52. It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the tractors to be purchased by the Central Tractor Organization.

(b) One tractor is idle due to want of spare parts. The part is not available in India and arrangements are being made to import it by air.

CONTRACTS FOR TUBE-WELL PUMPS

*2796. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the contract entered into by the different States with the Associated Tube Wells, Ltd., for tube-well pumps;

(b) what progress has so far been made by the Associated Tube Wells, Ltd., in executing the order for the tube well pumps placed by the various States and what is the total number of tubewells expected to be completed by the end of this year;

(c) what penalty the firm will have to pay, if they fail to complete the project within the stipulated period, and what is that period;

(d) whether Government have ascertained the selling prices of the various items in the open market and of the orders given to the Associated Tube Wells, Ltd., by the State Governments;

(e) whether State Government have worked out any long-term plan to put up a large number of tube-wells for lift irrigation in different States as part of their "Grow More Food Campaign"; and

(f) the total number of such units required in each State together with the total estimated requirements of finance for the scheme, as also the period over which the entire scheme has been spread out?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) The contract made with Messrs. Associated Tube Wells Limited by the Governments of U.P., Bihar and the Punjab is for drilling of tubewells, energising, supplying of equipment including the power machinery engines. The number of wells will be 440 in U.P., 300 in Bihar and 225 in the Punjab. Pumps are only a small part of this contract and are naturally included in the contract.

(b) The firm has procured a great deal of drilling equipment and other machinery which is on its way to India. Orders have also been placed by the firm for the manufacture and supply of the remaining machinery and equipment. As soon as their first consignment, which is on its way to India, is received, they will start the actual drilling of wells.

(c) The stipulated period is 2 years from the date of the contract (which is December, 1950). A period of 6 months is provided for as grace and penalty at the rate of Rs. 50 per well per week will commence on the expiry of this period up to a maximum of 20 weeks. Thereafter, the work will be taken over by the Government of the State concerned at the risk and cost of the contractors.

(d) The Governments of the States concerned and their Technical Advisers went into the question of prices of each of the items covered under the contract in great detail before the contracts were finalised. It was only after satisfying themselves about the reasonableness of the prices that the State Governments entrusted this work to this firm and accepted the resulting financial responsibility.

(e) and (f). The 'Grow More Food Campaign', according to the present programme, ends on 31st March, 1952, and cannot, therefore, be considered as a long-term plan. Schemes of lift irrigation are, however, given high priority under the 'Grow More Food Campaign' provided they give results within the target date.

DACOITS IN BUNDELKHAND

*2797. **Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain parts of Bundelkhand in Vindhya Pradesh, where gangs of dacoits are operating, even women are lifted, and held to ransom;

(b) whether Government are aware that noses and ears of citizens, who inform the police of the whereabouts of the dacoits, are chopped off and that so far there have been many cases of this nature;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of such sufferers; and

(d) what measures are being taken to put down this menace?

The Minister of State Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) So far, no such report has been received.

(b) and (c). Two such cases have been reported. In one case portions of a man's nose and ear were chopped

off and in the other a man's eyes were pierced with a needle.

(d) The Chief Commissioner has taken special measures in furtherance of anti-dacoity operations. The special Armed Forces of Vindhya Pradesh and a company of Special Armed Constabulary on deputation from Madhya Pradesh are patrolling the affected areas. Special Police parties have been posted at all the Police stations in the affected areas armed with automatic weapons. In addition selected Police men have been posted in mobile columns to collect information regarding the movement of dacoits.

JUTE CULTIVATING LAND

*2798. **Saikh Mohiuddin:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total acreage of jute cultivating land in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Bombay?

(b) What are the different measures that have been taken by Government towards 'Grow More Jute Scheme'?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Bihar—3,57,532 acres, West Bengal—6,50,900 acres, Orissa—1,10,162 acres and Bombay—900 acres.

(b) Supply of fertilizers and improved seeds, subsidised distribution of jute and mesta seeds, free distribution of jute seeds in new areas brought under jute cultivation, provision of retting facilities to the jute growers, plant protection measures, propaganda, publicity and demonstrations.

GANGES-DARJEELING ROAD

*2799. **Saikh Mohiuddin:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the Ganges-Darjeeling Road is under the control of the Government of India?

(b) What was the amount spent for its repairs during the years, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santanam): (a) Yes, except for the portion Siliguri to Darjeeling.

(b) Large sections of this road were reconstructed during the period 1949-51 and the repairs were charged, under the rules to the construction estimates and not booked separately. For the other sections the estimated cost of repairs is about Rs. 2.31 lakhs in 1949-50 and Rs. 3.26 lakhs in 1950-51. Actual costs cannot be given as the accounts are not kept roadwise.

RAILWAY CLAIMS (COMPLAINTS)

*2800. **Pradip Thakur Das Bhargava:**

(a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of the Railway administration has been drawn to the letter appearing in the *Tribune*, dated the 18th December, 1950, under the caption "Claims Branch, E.P. Railway"?

(b) If so, do Government propose to enquire into and remedy the complaints made in the said letter?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):

(a) Yes.

(b) The allegations made in the letter in question are without foundation. All claims including those arising out of delay in transit of perishable commodities are dealt with on their merits and in accordance with the legal obligations of the railways. The Station Masters of certain stations and Claims Inspectors authorised to settle claims up to Rs. 50 act in accordance with the instructions issued to them and refer for orders to the Claims office only when they are in doubt regarding the railway's liability in a particular case. The E.P. Railway are endeavouring to speed up the disposal of claims and reduce infructuous litigation.

DELHI-BOMBAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY

*2801. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:**

(a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in the construction of the National Highway running from Delhi to Bombay via Udaipur, Ahmedabad?

(b) When is it proposed to be completed?

(c) What is the estimated cost to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):

(a) Sixteen works estimated to cost about Rs. 67 lakhs have so far been sanctioned and are in progress.

(b) Considering the enormous volume of work involved and the scarcity of funds, the completion of the Highway will take several years.

(c) About Rs. 22½ crores spread over 931 miles of this road.

SENDHI GUR

*2802. **Shri K. Valdy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of Gur prepared from *Sendhi* juice in Hyderabad State in the years 1949 and 1950?

(b) Do Government contemplate to have research and other experiments made for the increase in the production of *Sendhi Gur*?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):
(a) Nil in 1949 and 522.5 lbs. in the first three months of 1950. Information for later months is not available.

(b) Government have tackled only some minor problems of research so far but have undertaken a few development schemes in collaboration with State Governments for increasing the production of Palm Gur in the country. Due to financial stringency, intensive research as recommended by the Indian Tariff Board in their report of 1950 has not been undertaken so far. A provision for a skeleton research staff to meet the minimum needs of the industry has, however, been made in the budget of the Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore, for the year 1951-52.

LOCUST MENACE IN ASSAM

*2803. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large swarm of locusts has been seen in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts of Assam;

(b) if so, what is the area covered by the swarm;

(c) what is the extent of crops damaged so far, if any;

(d) when the swarm has been first seen;

(e) what anti-locust measures so far have been taken to prevent further spread and emergence of locusts including hoppers and also to destroy the same in the area where it has been seen; and

(f) what advice and technical assistance to the State Government have been sent to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) Yes. A part of the swarm, which had visited West Bengal in the first week of March, 1951, was observed at Kynshi, a village in the Khasi Hills, 45 miles West of Shillong;

(b) About 2 square miles;

(c) No damage has been reported;

(d) On the 10th March, 1951;

(e) No locust breeding is anticipated in Assam;

(f) The various methods of locust control have been explained by the Director of Locust Control to the

State Plant Protection Officer personally, and a complete set of technical literature has been supplied to him.

RAILWAY PLATFORM TICKETS

*2804. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state: (a) whether representations and petitions have been received from public organisations or individuals asking for the reduction of the Railway Platform Ticket fee from two annas to one anna;

(b) whether the matter has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):

(a) Two representations from individuals were received for the reduction of the fare for the platform ticket from two annas to one anna.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have decided not to reduce the price of the platform ticket.

REDUCTION OF FOOD RATION IN RAJASTHAN

*2805. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food ration has been reduced throughout Rajasthan to 6 ounces per day;

(b) whether reports have been received about meetings and processions throughout Rajasthan demanding restoration of the ration cut;

(c) what are the reasons for reduction of the ration to six ounces; and

(d) when is it proposed to increase the ration?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) What has taken place in Rajasthan is essentially a change in the system of rationing from 1-2-51 under which statutory rationing has been discontinued and informal rationing introduced in its place. Prior to that 12 ozs. per adult per day was being given in Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner Divisions and 9 ozs. in Jaipur City, 10 ozs. in Kishangarh town and 6 ozs. in other areas of Jaipur Division. There were also bans on village to village movement during the levy period and district bans throughout the year and the people of each locality had to rely on supplies through Government sources and the available local production, if any. Under the new system introduced from 1-2-51 all movement bans have been removed except between divisions thereby ensuring the free flow of foodgrains from the surplus pockets. The Government

issue to the consumers of 6 ozs. per head per day from fair price shops at a reasonable price is therefore in addition to what is available in the open market.

(b) Such reports demanding that Government themselves should supply more than 6 ozs. from their stocks have been received.

(c) It is not correct to say that the scale of ration was reduced as the daily rations in the rural areas of Jaipur Division were being issued at 6 ozs. per adult per day even before 1-2-51. In all the informally rationed areas where 6 ozs. are being issued from that date, imports and open market sales are permitted, thus providing facilities for people to meet their additional requirements therefrom.

(d) Does not arise.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN RANCHI

*2806. **Shri Ansari:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what is the total number of telegraph offices in Ranchi district?

(b) Is there any arrangements for despatching telegram in Hindi from telegraph offices in Ranchi?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Eleven.

(b) Telegrams written in Devanagari script are accepted at Ranchi Telegraph Office for the following places:

Agra
Ajmer
Allahabad
Banaras
Bareilly
Bombay
Gaya
Indore
Jaipur
Jabalpur
Kanpur
Lucknow
Muzaffarpur
Nagpur
New Delhi
Patna.

PART B STATES

*2807. **Shri K. Valdia:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether any directions have been given to the States of Hyderabad by the President under Article 371 of the Constitution of India and if so, what are they?

(b) What is the nature of the control to be exercised by the President on the Governments of Part B States under the above Article?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): (a) It has not so far become necessary to issue any formal directions to the Hyderabad Government under Article 371 of the Constitution.

(b) The policy of Government in regard to the control to be exercised under Article 371 on the Governments of Part B States is indicated in paragraph 241 of the White Paper on Indian States. The nature of the control will vary from State to State and depend on the circumstances of each case.

SURVEY OF ANDAMANS (HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT)

***2808. Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether I.N.S. Kukri was sent to survey the Andaman group of islands to see if they possess advantages of good harbour development and if so, with what results?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): It is a fact that I.N.S. Kukri is engaged on a survey of waters close to the Andamans, but the survey is not connected with harbour development.

FOOD DEFICIT

***2809. Shri J. P. Srivastava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state as to how the deficit of six million tons of foodgrains for the current year has been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): The deficit is the difference between the quantity required for meeting commitments and the quantity expected to be procured. The total off-take from Government stocks in 1951 is expected to amount to 90 lakh tons, while the total procurement will be about 35 lakh tons, thus leaving a gap of 55 lakh tons to be bridged. In addition, 9 lakh tons will be required for replenishing the year-end stocks with Government.

बिजली से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियाँ

***२८१०. श्री जापट्टे :** (ए) रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार यात्रियों तथा विभिन्न व्यापार केन्द्रों को अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषतया नागपुर, कामठी १ गोंदिया के मध्य और नागपुर से बघी

और बाँचा बल्हरशाह तक बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों को चलाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

(बी) क्या बिजली से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों पर वाष्प से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की अपेक्षा कम व्यय आता है तथा दोनों में अन्त में कौन सी गाड़ियाँ उत्तम सिद्ध होती हैं ?

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICES

[*2810. Shri Khaparde: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Government are contemplating any scheme to introduce electric train services in Madhya Pradesh, especially between Nagpur, Kamptee and Gondia; and from Nagpur to Wardha and Chanda-Balharshah in order to give more transport facilities to passengers and different trade centres?

(b) Are the electric trains less expensive than the steam-driven ones, and which of the two serve better in the long run?]

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) No.

(b) Electric traction requires very heavy capital outlay. The initial cost of electric trains and locomotives is much more than that of steam stocks, but their operating costs are lower provided electric power is available at cheap rates. In the absence of a heavy electrical industry, electric traction is dependent on imports from abroad. Electric train services are generally considered more flexible and efficient than steam services and are more comfortable for passengers.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये गृह व्यवस्था

***२८११. श्री जापट्टे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) १९४९-५० वर्ष में भारत में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाये गये नये क्वार्टरों की संख्या क्या है और वह कर्मचारियों की किस श्रेणी के लिए हैं; तथा

(बी) बम्बई में जी० आई० पी० एण्ड सी० आई० रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिए

बंसाई गई चालों की संख्या क्या है तथा
उनमें कितनी कितनी कोठरियां अथवा
कोठरियां हैं ?

ACCOMMODATION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

[*2811. Shri Khaparde: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new quarters built for the Railway employees in India during the year 1949-50 and for which class of employees; and

(b) the number of *chawals* built for the employees of the G.I.P. Railway and B.B. & C.I. Railway in Bombay and the number of rooms therein?]

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) 9,819 quarters were built by Railways during 1949-50 mostly for essential operating staff.

(b) The B.B. and C.I. Railway constructed 88 two-roomed units for Class III and 38 two-roomed units for Class IV staff at Bombay in 1949-50. The G.I.P. Railway did not build any staff quarters in Bombay itself during 1949-50.

Junnerdeo FAIR

*2812. Shri Kannamwar: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the facilities given to lacs of pilgrims who attend Junnerdeo religious fair in Madhya Pradesh?

(b) Is it a fact that there is no water and latrine arrangements at Junnerdeo Railway Station?

(c) Is it a fact that, for want of special through train from Nagpur to Junnerdeo, thousands of passengers have to undergo hardships by cutting their journey at Amla Railway Station?

(d) What action do Government propose to take to remove these inconveniences?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Government's information is that not lacs but about 20,000 passengers usually travel by rail to attend the fair in question. The facilities given in this connection include running of special trains, strengthening of train rakes, provision of temporary covered waiting sheds, additional high-power lamps, additional booking windows, separate gates for ingress and egress of pilgrims, supply of food and light refreshments, additional drinking water facilities, sanitary arrangements and the posting of medical relief.

(b) No.

(c) No, on the contrary through special trains were, on the last occasion, run from Nagpur to Parasia according to requirements of traffic.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to (c) above.

TRACTORS UTILISATION

*2813. Shri Kannanwar: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the agriculturists of Madhya Pradesh have ceased to utilise the services of the Government supplied tractors for the reason that they are required to pay in advance the first instalment of the charges?

(b) If so, do Government propose to liberalise the terms in order to encourage the agriculturists to utilise the tractors in their fields?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) No such complaint has so far come to the notice of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

NEW TELEPHONES (INSTALLATION)

172. Shri Sohan Lal: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many telephones have been installed in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the year, 1950-51?

(b) Is it a fact that large number of applications by the civilian population have been submitted requesting the Authorities to instal telephones but they are not getting the same?

(c) What is the normal time taken after which the applicants generally get telephones?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Uttar Pradesh—2,579; Delhi—1,234.

(b) Yes.

(c) No definite time can be mentioned as the connection will depend upon the availability of space on switchboard and other material.

CATERING CONTRACTS FOR AERODROMES

173. Shri Sidhva: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of contract given to various contractors for catering at various aerodromes in India are uniform and if so, what these terms are; and

(b) whether the Contractors are required to pay any fee to the Government and if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Except for the tenure of the contract and the fees payable to Government, the terms are uniform. A copy of the model agreement from embodying the terms and conditions on which catering contracts are usually awarded at various civil aerodromes is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 39.]

(b) Yes Sir, on the basis of a percentage of the gross receipts subject to a minimum monthly payment. Such percentage and minimum payment are fixed according to the best offers received from tenderers after advertisement.

DETERIORATION OF IMPORTED FOOD GRAINS

174. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of imported food grains during the year 1950 and the months of January and February 1951, rejected as unfit for human consumption from the Government godowns in Bombay, Calcutta and other storing places?

(b) What is the value of such damaged quantity and was it originally received in such condition?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 40.]

COCA-COLA (ANALYSIS)

175. Shri Sidhva: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether he has obtained actual analysis of Coca-Cola as promised in

the reply given to my starred question No. 1572 on the 20th February 1951;

(b) if so, what is the result of the analysis; and

(c) whether the analysis has shown that it contains any percentage of caffeine?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Result of the analysis is still awaited.

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

GHOST RATION CARDS

176. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether a drive against ghost ration cards in Delhi has been launched during the third week of March 1951?

(b) If so, what is the result?

(c) How many ration cards were issued in urban and rural areas for the latest period?

(d) How many of the cards were withdrawn on grounds of temporary allotment?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

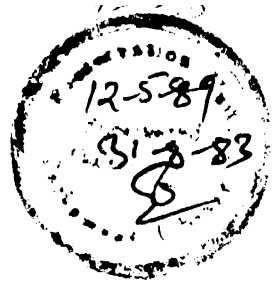
(a) Yes.

(b) The drive is still continuing and the results will be tabulated when it is over.

(c) During the three weeks ending 24th March, 47,109 ration cards were issued.

(d) Temporary cards automatically become invalid on the expiry of the period for which they are issued. During the three weeks ending 24th March, 48,474 cards became invalid.

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME X, 1951

(31st March, 1951 to 20th April, 1951)

Third Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

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**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45. A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**RESTORATION OF CUT IN FOOD GRAIN
RATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Kamath to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

“Failure of Government to restore the 25 per cent. cut in the food grain ration despite the assurance given at the time or shortly thereafter that the cut would be restored at the end of March, 1951.”

I am not sure if any assurance has been given. However, on the 6th and 7th we have got Demands for Grants on Food and Agriculture, and I think this can be discussed *in extenso* at that time; we need not hold up the work for this day on this account.

Shri Kamath: May I only point out that in the announcement of the ration cut made in the broadcast by the Minister on the 19th of January, the Minister said, “I hope that this cut will be restored within a few weeks”, and then later on.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we entering into a discussion? I want to avoid a discussion. I only want to say that in view of the fact that we are having

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a general discussion on this subject on the 6th, in less than three days, I do not think it desirable to hold up the work of the House for this day. Hon. Members will have ample opportunity to discuss the matter on the 6th and to ask the hon. Minister if he would stand by the assurance if an assurance has at all been given.

**GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF
DEMANDS—contd.**

SECOND STAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the Demands for Grants.

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of ‘Ministry of States.’”

**DEMAND NO. 73—TERRITORIAL AND
POLITICAL PENSIONS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of ‘Territorial and Political Pensions.’”

DEMAND NO. 74—KUTCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of ‘Kutch.’”

DEMAND NO. 75—HIMACHAL PRADESH**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 76—BILASPUR**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND NO. 77—BHOPAL**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bhopal'."

DEMAND NO. 78—VINDHYA PRADESH**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Vindhya Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MANIPUR**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 80—TRIPURA**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 81—RELATIONS WITH STATES**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

Kumari Padmaja Naidu (Hyderabad): Some of us, who today have the honour of representing the people of Hyderabad in this great Parliament, have for the last three years deliberately refrained, often in the face of grave provocation, from uttering a single word in public about conditions in that State. We did not wish to be guilty of saying or doing anything that could in the remotest fashion cause—embarrassment to the Government of India already heavily overburdened with matters of national and international importance. And to all of us it was an intolerable thought that some stray words of ours torn from their context might perhaps lend themselves to being twisted and tortured and turned into crooked weapons for the armouries of those who wage a ceaseless war of vilification against India. But now the time has come, indeed it is already more than a little overdue, when to remain silent any longer would be an unforgivable crime, a base act of treachery towards the unhappy people of that most unfortunate State. And so today, Sir, it is with immeasurable reluctance and in some agony of spirit that I speak. I stand here to censure the Ministry of States for its tragic failure to approach the many delicate and difficult problems of readjustment in Hyderabad with that imagination and understanding, that breadth of vision, that magnanimity of spirit which could alone have guaranteed a speedy and enduring solution.

The State of Hyderabad, Sir, in which I was born and bred, and in which my parents were born and bred, was so steeped in medieval feudalism that for centuries it has presented the paradox of the furthest extremes meeting and living together side by side, unaware of each other. Wealth of such magnitude as to be almost legendary was in the hands of a few who did not know—and if they knew would not have cared—that all their prosperity was built up on the patient, uncom-

plaining labour of millions who lived and died in stark poverty almost unmatched elsewhere in India. Indeed, it was more than half a century ago that a great champion of all oppressed peoples described the Deccan peasant as being "perhaps the poorest peasant in the world". In common with the peasantry not only of the whole of India but of the whole of Asia the Deccan peasant too has suffered for centuries from the cruelty and greed of the landlord and the moneylender, the police and revenue and excise official. But in addition to all this he has been the helpless victim of the ruthlessness of nature. More than 75 per cent. of the entire population of the State is directly or indirectly connected with, and wholly dependent upon, agriculture. And because vast tracts of the State lie in the famine zone that stretches across India, where a few inches more or a few inches less of rainfall in any year can make all the difference between life and death, millions of our people live always on the extreme verge of famine. Generation after generation of our peasantry has grown up physically and mentally stunted from hunger and insecurity. But now the winds of change are at last blowing over them and they will never again be content to continue toiling ceaselessly from dawn to dusk just to keep alive for yet another day of human misery.

Sir, it is only against this background of the normal life of the Deccan peasant in normal times that the full impact on him of the swift and startling developments of the last few years can be justly evaluated. The indescribable horrors of the Razakar regime drove four lakhs of our peasants away from their villages into the neighbouring Provinces. They fled leaving their little homes, their fields, their cattle, everything they owned, because it was the only way in which they could protect their own lives and the honour of their womenfolk. This was the beginning of the tragic decline of the State from having been until 1948 a surplus area for jowar, the staple food of our people, into becoming what it is today, a deficit area with more than 37 lakh acres of cultivable land lying fallow, leaving us shamefully dependent upon the grudgingly doled out charity of the hon. Food Minister—I am sorry he is not here today. For it cannot be over-emphasised that though it did bring immediate redemption from the Razakar tyranny, that great crusade against evil, the Police Action, did not materially alter the sad story of our people's lives. Last week, Sir, on the floor of this House there was much

trenchant criticism against the Defence Ministry, so I welcome this opportunity, belated though it is, of testifying to the splendid morale and iron discipline of the liberating forces that were sent to Hyderabad. (*Hear, hear*). Coming as conquering heroes among a helpless and defenceless people they could have followed the immemorial and unglorious tradition of victorious armies elsewhere in the world. But I am proud to say that all ranks of the Army seemed to have been dominated by the thought that any act of transgression on their part would sully the honour of Indian flag. And wherever the Army went it restored faith and confidence in the Indian Union and won friendship and goodwill for it.

It is sad to have to relate that that vast fund of friendship and goodwill, all that trust and confidence, were destroyed with almost effortless ease by the tiny army of civilians who entered Hyderabad on the heels of the Indian Army. As soon as the military action was ended, the entire administration of the State was handed over to civilian authorities, to police and revenue and other officials from the neighbouring Provinces who did not replace but worked in addition to, and in authority over, the local officials. This curious anomaly which still continues today, of a dual administration in which two and sometimes more men do the work of one, imposed an extra burden of thirty to forty lakhs on a State whose treasuries had been robbed by the Razakar chiefs. However, that was a period of great crisis and so perhaps that unnecessary expenditure could be condoned. What cannot be condoned, what will never be forgiven or forgotten by the bitterly disillusioned people of Hyderabad is the low mental and moral stature of many of the men who were sent to rule over them in the name of the Indian Union. With the exception of a few who did good work, the majority of them proved to be ignorant and inefficient, crude, arrogant and corrupt. It was bad enough that they did not know the language in which the official records were kept. It was infinitely worse that they were ignorant and they were content to remain ignorant of the cultural and historical background, the traditions and customs of our people. And because they made no appreciable endeavour to study their special needs and difficulties, they completely failed to win their confidence. No that is too mild a way of describing it. I will say without fear of exaggeration or contradiction that the majority of the Indian Union officials inflicted upon the helpless people of Hyderabad won their well-

[Kumari Padmaja Naidu]

merited contempt and loathing. I have spoken of corruption, it is usually a synonym for the unscrupulous acquisition of money. Well, there was plenty of that, but there was also a more deadly form of it. There was that corruption of the spirit, that decadence of the mind whose outward and visible tokens are the mean and narrow outlook, that intolerant distrust of other modes of thought and life and worship, which we vaguely term communalism. And I charge the Ministry of States with having been guilty of the most criminal neglect in the choice of the men that it sent to Hyderabad as representatives of this secular State of India. At a time of grave turmoil and tumult when, in order to create harmony out of chaos, chivalry, statesmanship, expediency—all demanded that only men of the highest intellectual and moral integrity should be sent,—there were men sent who did not consider it necessary to make any secret of their affiliations with rabidly communal organisations. To Gulbarga, for instance, one of the four districts where, following the Police Action there had been perpetrated the most terrible deeds of violence by fanatical Hindus, there was sent as Civil Administrator a man who openly preached and practised the most savage communalism. When, much later, he was summarily dismissed because he was implicated in communal rioting that took heavy toll of human life, he was received at the Sholapur Station by vast mobs of R. S. S. men, who garlanded him and hailed him as a martyr in the noble cause of establishing a Hindu Raj in Hyderabad. In the capital city of Hyderabad itself, there were highly placed, highly paid senior officials of the I.C.S., now fortunately departed, who said and did things which not only lowered the prestige of their Service, but which trailed the honour of India in the dust. They instituted a deliberate policy of preferential treatment based on communal discrimination which continued to be enforced for eight months after India had been declared a secular State. And though that policy has now been recognised as a violation of the Constitution, it is to this day being practised secretly by the Home Ministry of Hyderabad. And streams of people dismissed on purely communal grounds, swell the vast sea of the unemployed who threaten to submerge the peace and security of every home. For, with the rising tide of unemployment there is a corresponding rise of crime and begging. Today in the city of Hyderabad alone there are over a lakh of unemployed persons, which

means that about 5 lakhs of men, women and children are without food and shelter. There is so much hunger abroad in that city that the very air is permeated with it.

Out of the one lakh of unemployed, about 30,000 were suddenly thrown out of employment because of the abolition of the *Jagirs*; 25,000 because of the disbandment of the State Army. Of the latter, I hope that about 8,000 will be eventually rehabilitated through the joint efforts of the State Government and the Defence Ministry. But there are no funds available in Hyderabad for any plans to be made for the rehabilitation of the rest, for whatever money there is goes today toward the expansion of the Police. The States Ministry continues to cherish a pathetic and childlike faith in the fallacy that law and order can be maintained by armed force even when hunger is driving law-abiding citizens to crime, women to prostitution and little famished children to begging in the streets. The expenditure on the Police today constitutes the biggest single item of the Hyderabad Budget. It has increased in the last five years from Rs. 71.14 lakhs to Rs. 5.22 crores. The strength has been increased from 18,000 to over 40,000 of which one-third consists of armed units on deputation from other States. Because they have to be paid a deputation allowance of 50 per cent. over their basic salary—last year 12,000 men on deputation cost Rs. 1.60 crores as against Rs. 3.60 crores spent on 30,000 of the local Police which also include 4,500 completely armed men. The Gorwala Economy Committee which has done a great service to Hyderabad made a strong plea that in order both to effect economy and provide work for the unemployed these men on deputation from other States should be sent back and local men should be absorbed into the Police. Not only has this most valuable suggestion been ignored but two more battalions of Armed Police have been brought from Bihar, for it is contended that all this is necessary to combat Communism. It may be so. I can only express my fervent hope that the new battalions from Bihar will not live up to the unenviable reputation for brutality that has been established by armed units from other States, notably the infamous Malabar Police. It is only the U. P. Armed Constabulary that has shown a clean record in Hyderabad.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Prof. Ranga (Madras): That is parochialism. (Interruption.) You want to leave the whole State of Communists?

Kumari Padmaja Naidu: Personally I have the most implacable hatred for the mentality and methods of the Indian Communists. I have the utmost contempt for any movement in which the leaders skulk in security while thousands of innocent people pay for their misdeeds. But I must confess that my conscience has been sorely troubled over the atmosphere of increasing violence that has been created in Hyderabad in fighting the Communists. I do not see any fundamental difference today between the methods that are being used by the Communists and the methods that have been used against the Communists. It does us no honour as a nation that there should continue to be persistent and unrefuted reports of Communists having been shot after arrest, that entire villages have been subjected to every abominable kind of physical and mental sadism that the mind of man can conceive of because one villager was suspected of having harboured a Communist, may be a brother, or son, or a father. It is possible that these stories are untrue. It is probable that they are true. But they are believed today and they will continue to be believed so long as the highly paid officers in charge of this campaign continue to talk in the reckless and irresponsible fashion that they do. There is altogether too much shouting from the house-tops. There is too much vainglorious boasting about the supreme authority with which they have been invested, about their power to shoot at sight, about the killings that have been made and the killings that are planned. Sir, I do not believe that Communism in Hyderabad can ever be checked by armed force so long as the underlying causes that contribute to its growth are ignored. Today, with communal tension, unemployment, acute shortage of food and clothing and housing, with Police harassment, and widespread agrarian discontent, Hyderabad offers the ideal conditions for the spread of Communist propaganda. What is needed is not increased expenditure on Police but the immediate implementation of short term and long term schemes of radical agrarian reform, the widespread development of cottage industries and above all, some infallible means of irrigation to protect our peasantry from the droughts that are their constant enemy. It is only when we can alleviate the age-old misery of our peasantry and feed their three-fold hunger for food, for land and for security that we can claim that we are providing some measures to check Communism. I would appeal to the hon. the Finance Minister that if instead of the loan of Rs. 3½ crores he has given for the Tungabhadra project he could

guarantee for the next five years Rs. 5½ crores, it would not only help to complete the Tungabhadra project and part of the Godavari Valley project, but it would be the biggest investment against Communism.

My hon. friend Mr. Vaidya has already spoken of it; so I will refer only very briefly to the bitter resentment that is felt about the inadequacy of the subvention that has been granted to Hyderabad to compensate the revenue gap arising out of the federal financial integration. It was manifestly unjust that the three most troubled and abnormal years in Hyderabad should have been taken as the basis of calculation. If the hon. the Finance Minister would consider a revision of the whole scheme, it would give sorely needed funds to our present administration which having the full confidence of the public is struggling with a high sense of duty to preserve law and order in the State.

One word more, Sir, and I have finished. Even more urgently needed than money today is food, because today the spectre of famine is stalking the land. What has been since last June a serious and steadily deteriorating food position has now become one fraught with the gravest danger. The total failure of the rabi crop following the partial failure of the kharif crop last year has reduced the chances of our procurement exceeding more than 1,10,000 tons. So, the 75,000 tons allotment that has been given to us at present is pitifully inadequate. It is imperative that 1,50,000 tons should be guaranteed to the State, of which at least 80 per cent. should be at subsidised prices, because of its terrible financial stringency. The power of the Communists in Hyderabad today is that they have as their allies the two most potent and dangerous fifth columnists in the world. Throughout the entire history of mankind hunger and the fear of hunger have been the fore-runners of war and revolution and all human calamity. If ultimate disaster is to be averted in Hyderabad, it is necessary for a complete reorientation of policy and I plead for a comprehensive and co-ordinated policy which shall be not the sole responsibility of the States Ministry, but the joint responsibility of the whole Cabinet.

There is no time for the needs of Hyderabad to be assessed according to the routine of rules and regulations. What is needed is a generous interpretation of its urgent needs in terms of present human distress and possible human disaster.

Shri Asawa (Rajasthan): In the short time at my disposal I desire to

[Shri. Asawa]

raise only two points and I shall be as brief as possible in my observations which I want to make with regard to these.

The first point that I want to raise concerns the present Rajasthan Ministry. Hon. Members of this House are probably aware of the fact that following the resignation of the Sastri Ministry and its acceptance by the Rajpramukh, a Ministry headed by Mr. Venkatachar was set up. Now, I want to submit in this connection, Sir, that a step like that not only constituted a departure from the normal procedure but it militated against the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Council of Ministers—I mean Articles 162 and 386. The expression 'Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor or the Rajpramukh' has a technical meaning and a definite meaning. It is needless for me to remind the House, Sir, in this connection that the actual text is governed by constitutional conventions and precedents. To call the present set-up consisting of officials as a Council of Ministers is a misnomer. It hardly conforms to or corresponds with the type of Council of Ministers as contemplated or envisaged under Article 162 or 386. It is strange how this thing was countenanced and is still being countenanced by a constitutional jurist like Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar. The only logical and proper course, and I say the only straightforward course for the Rajpramukh was to appoint a Council of Ministers in the true sense of the word and as contemplated under article, referred to above. If such a thing was not considered desirable or feasible at the time, then an official advisory regime could have been set up under the break-down article of the Constitution. May I hope in this connection that the mistake will be rectified soon and this is what I have to submit with regard to this point.

The second point that I want to touch upon relates to the relationship that exists between the Government of India and Part B States, or to be more specific the relationship that exists in practice between the Government of India and the Part B States. In this connection I would like to submit that the arrangements which at present govern the relationship or the mechanism or the agencies set up in the name of supervision and control are not in keeping with the tenor of the Constitution.

Now let us look at the present arrangements and examine them.

Arrangements or the main features of the arrangements which at present govern the relationship between the Central Government and the State Governments are:

- (1) The appointment by the Union of Regional Commissioners as (i) agent of and adviser to the Government of India, (ii) as adviser to the Rajpramukh, (iii) as Adviser to the State Government;
- (2) Previous scrutiny of legislative proposals by the Government of India;
- (3) Previous approval of important legislation;
- (4) Previous approval of budget estimates;
- (5) Appointment of officials in the key positions from the services of the Government of India;
- (6) Approval of key appointments;
- (7) Last but not the least, approval of the personnel of the Ministry in Part B States.

Now, let us see what is the constitutional relationship between the Government of India and Part B States and find out whether these arrangements are in conformity with this.

Now, constitutionally the States in Part B are to have generally the same status, range of functions and powers as the States in Part A. It is so clear and obvious that I need not dilate upon this aspect of the question. In this connection I may remind the House of the powers of general control and of giving directives to the State Governments. True enough the Constitution contains an article, article 371 which is a supervisory article. But the real question is, does the provision of this article, make any change, make any basic change in the position of the States in Part B? Does this article take away the powers given to the States in Part B under articles 154, 162 and 168, namely, the power of executive authority, of legislation and of administration? I do not think that this article makes any basic change in the position of the Part B States or takes away the powers given to these States under the various articles to which I have just referred. Then what does the expression "general control" mean? The expression means control extending over the whole field of administration. It is used to include everything in the matter of administration arising in a particular State. The direction need not be confined to any particular subject or matter. But in this connection we should

not forget that the article talks of "particular directions" and "from time to time" advice being given. I think it would be correct to say that these two expressions together namely "particular directions" and "from time to time", can never mean interference or guidance in the day-to-day administration. I think there is no warrant for the suggestion from the words of this article that the President would be justified—of course 'President' here means the Government of India—in maintaining with the Government of a State in Part B a representative, who in this case would be the Regional Commissioner, with such powers as would enable him to supervise the local administration and thereby hold up its due functioning. I therefore take the view, Sir, that the normal meaning to be attached to this article is simply what the words suggest, that the directive would be particular, in respect of any special matter, and any such particular directive would only be from time to time. This would therefore be in respect of policies, and that too on rare occasions on very important matters.

The intention of having article 371 is also clear from the following words of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He said:

"It merely provides for contingencies which, in view of the present conditions, are more likely to arise in Part B States than in the States of other categories".

Viewed thus in the light of the constitutional relationship just stated I think it would not be wrong to say that the arrangements made or the agencies set up are not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions. The agencies set up for the exercise of control or supervision or the arrangements which at present govern the relationship restrict, abrogate or take away some of the rights and privileges of the States in Part B. As a matter of fact, viewed in the light of the arrangements made, I do not find any difference, virtually I say, between Part B and Part C States. For look at the position of Part C States. There the Chief Commissioner works under the Central Government, and the Chief Commissioner has to take into consideration the wishes of the Central Government and has to take prior approval for many things like the Budget, etc. Therefore I say that in the name of "general control" such arrangements have been made that virtually these Part B States have been transformed into Part C States. While on the one hand the Government of India thinks that it will on important matters be account-

able for any failure to take effective remedial action in the event of things going wrong, on the other hand the Government of India by their actions seem to assume that in all the States in Part B things will go wrong usually. That is what one is led to believe when one looks at the arrangements made and the way in which they are functioning and operating. As a matter of fact, these arrangements cause delay. They come in the way of smooth working and due functioning of the Ministry in Part B States.

Therefore may I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the matter and so modify and revise the arrangements so as to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. That is what I have to submit in this connection.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy (P.E.P.S.U.):
I rise to say something about my Union, that solitary and historic Union which is on the border of India, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. I find it rather difficult to speak after my hon. colleague Kumari Padmaja Naidu who has spoken in such a fine language and in such beautiful words has presented the case of her State. Obviously I find it difficult to express in suitable words the sentiments that I have to express about the state of affairs of my Union.

Sir, three and a half years ago India was declared a free country. The historic Constituent Assembly was formed to frame the Constitution. The States people in India divided into five hundred and odd States looked to this Constituent Assembly with great hope and pride that the age-long individual rule of the Princes will be finished. The iron man of India, the beloved Sardar Patel slowly and slowly integrated all these small states into unions. Some of the smaller states were merged into the neighbouring provinces. Sir, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union was the last to be formed, and I do not know under what circumstances the popular ministries as were formed in other unions was not formed in PEPSU and that border union was left in the hands of ICS people and the States people who were yearning for their own rule, felt rather disappointed and the state of affairs as was in the old model of the old rulers went on for six months. After six months, I do not know under what circumstances and under what pressure a popular Government was formed. The States people heaved a sigh of relief and thought that they will be able to improve their lot through their representatives. Conditions went on

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smoothly for about 9 months and after nine months the ministry was dissolved which is not known to the States people or to their representatives. After that the affairs of the Union were placed in the hands of two I.C.S. men, one as Chief Secretary and the other as Home Minister who was also a regional adviser to the *Rajpramukh* and since then the whole province is in the hands of those two I.C.S. people and the States people are not being given any chance to govern their own province. I would very respectfully submit that the state of affairs has gone from bad to worse and the States people think that the old days of the *Rajas* and *Maharajahs* are there and practically there is no change in the administration. It is the same old bureaucratic type of rule that we had in the days of individual rulers and we are looking with great dissatisfaction towards the Central Government and particularly the States Ministry because we have not been given the chance to rule our own province and to develop all those schemes which we want to develop in our area. I ask: Why have we been placed in the hands of those I.C.S. people. I would very respectfully submit that about 6 months ago when the state of affairs of the Union was going from bad to worse, I brought to the notice of the States Ministry and Sardar Patel, that there was no law and order in the Union, that loot, dacoities, murders were rampant and Sardar Patel promised to look into the matter and in fact there was some move also. I do not know why it was again left in the lurch and the same old rule was kept on. The state of affairs now is such that people are feeling no safety there. There is no law and order as the hon. Minister himself may know if he receives any reports from my Union. The people from the villages are fleeing to the cities and the city people are feeling quite dissatisfied with the administration. Under the present circumstances, I would very humbly submit that the States Ministry and the Government of India should take the matter seriously in their own hands and try to instal a popular ministry as early as possible. Otherwise if the affairs go on like this in this border union, it may go out of control. This Union, which gives nearly about 20 to 25 per cent. of those brave soldiers in the Army, if you do not control that Union, you may lose that area once and for all. I would therefore request the States Ministry to take stock of the situation and handle the matter in such a way that as early as possible the representatives of the people are taken into confidence and

some agreement is arrived at for the formation of a popular ministry, so that we may be in a position to help in the growth of this Union, to help in the law and order of the Union and to help in the development of certain industries which we want to develop in our own area. I would finally submit that no time should be lost and the hon. Minister should take the matter personally in his own hands and not leave it to his Secretaries and instal a popular ministry as early as possible, so that the people who are feeling quite dissatisfied may get a chance to live peacefully.

Prof. Ranga: It is my unfortunate duty to strike a note of criticism of the line taken by my hon. sister Kumari Padmaja Naidu in opening this debate today. I wish I had not this unpleasant duty to perform but, when I think of my duties towards the people of Hyderabad and also the people of this country, I find it necessary to join issue with my hon. sister on some of the points that she has made this morning. Sir, as I heard her eloquent speech, I began to wonder what she would prefer to prevail today in Hyderabad. She has made it clear that she does not want the Communist rule or even the *Razakar* rule. What rule then would she like to have established in Hyderabad? I could have understood her if she had said: Please remove all your Indian soldiers, battalions and so on and your Union officials. Leave the administration entirely in the hands of Hyderabad Ministers or *Mulki* Ministers and help them in whatever way you possibly can with money and in other ways. But that is not the line that she had followed. She was content with declaiming against our Home Minister here and the States Minister here and in attacking in a mercurious manner. I might say, in a reckless and irresponsible manner also our Police force, our Military forces and our Union officials whom we have lent to the Hyderabad Administration because Hyderabad needed them. I would like to know, Sir, from her or from any of her friends who hail from Hyderabad whether the Hyderabad Government today would like all these people to be sent away from that State. I would be one with them in joining hands with them in asking my hon. friends the Minister for the States as well as the Home Minister to remove all these people if the Hyderabad people do not want them at all. Surely the Union Government as well as the people of the Union are not interested in imposing our forces upon Hyderabad. She

was angry that so much more money is being spent upon Police forces and the Military forces, and why is all this money being spent on them? My criticism is not that so much money is being spent. My criticism of this Government is that so little money is being spent and over such a long period, they have gone on with this that they have not been able to come to grips with the Communist trouble there. Is it not a fact that in other parts of India similar state of poverty prevails, similar feudal troubles also prevail, similar unemployment also prevails and yet why is it that in other parts of the country there is not as much as a half or one-tenth the Communist trouble as there is in Telangana in Hyderabad today? It is because of special reasons, and special circumstances. She was gloating over some ancient culture that Hyderabadis have been blessed with. What is the nature of that culture, Sir? Is it the culture of the jagirdars, the culture of the *desh-mukhs*, the culture of exploiters, the culture of a tiny minority of people who impose themselves and their hegemony and their tyranny over the great majority of those people for centuries and centuries? Is it that culture that she bemoans now? My fear is that it is not under-mined. On the other hand, it is very much in the ascendancy and it is killing the very soul of these people. It has gone into alliance with the Communist culture, if it could be called culture at all. These two cultures, these two forces, the *Razakar* culture of violence, loot, rape, and all the rest of it and the Communist culture of violence, rape, loot and banditry, massacre of all people, setting fire to village after village and also desire to set on fire the whole country. It is the alliance of these two cultures that is the bane of Hyderabad. It is because of this combination that today, and for a very long time now, the Communist trouble in Hyderabad has been out of control and our Union Government as well as the State Government have not been able to stem the tide.

My hon. sister said, "Oh, remove unemployment, establish irrigation works, establish cottage industries, develop large scale industries, feed them, clothe them". We are prepared to do that; we want all these things to be done in other parts of the country also. Can all these things be done in a year or two or three years? Is it not a fact that our own Prime Minister as well as the National Planning Commission have been dreaming of propounding a Five Year Plan? Before that Plan comes, what

is it that we have to do? There are the people hungering for food, hungering for cloth and for housing also. Is it then the contention of my hon. sister and of all those who have been applauding her when she was making this remark....

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan): No-body applauded.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): Some did.

Prof. Ranga: Some did and my hon. friend also did. Is it their contention that while we are busy improving the economic condition of the people, we should allow these gangsters, marauders.....

Shri Sonavane (Bombay): Mahratas? I object, Sir...

Prof. Ranga: Marauders, my dear friend. It is this kind of parochialism that the communist thrives upon. He exploits all the time, our communalism and parochialism. These people are exploiting the situation. Are we to allow them to go scot free, destroying our own villages, our own civilisation and our own culture? Today, our own women are cut to pieces; some are raped and stabbed by these gangsters. What is happening in Hyderabad? Day after day the position is worsening. It started with one district, Nalgonda; it has spread to the other districts. Now, it has gone to Mahbub Nagar and Adilabad. The whole of the State is now under their control. It is popularly said that during the day, the police give some protection, but during the night it is the communist who rules in many of the villages.

My hon. sister made some remarks which I was shocked to hear, when she was asking the House to believe or to gain the impression that the police as well as the military were persecuting our villages and keeping the villages in a state of terror. She did not take the trouble to give us the names of any villages. I do not know how many villages which were suffering from this state of terror she has visited. I do not know how many districts she has visited, with what frequency and intensity and with what special care for coming here and making this very strong, according to me, very broad and unsubstantiated remarks against our own forces. It gives the impression as if our police and our own military there are persecuting the masses. I

[Prof. Ranga]

wish to say that more troops are needed in Hyderabad, not only in the interests of Hyderabad, but in the interests of the whole of India, in order to bring this communist trouble under control, in order to drive away these violence-mongers, in order to help and liberate our people and our country from the treachery, from the violence of these communists and their gangs and their guerillas. Let me tell my hon. friend, the Minister, that this communist trouble is not an ordinary thing. It is not a small spasmodic local thing. It is an organised one. It is linked with an international organisation. It is being led by some of our own Indians and others also who have been trained in China under the Chinese Guerillas.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Can you suppress them by police force?

Prof. Ranga: I will come to that point, my hon. friend. They have published some pamphlets. Some time ago, they were exhibited here. They have tried to teach the people how to shoot, how to kill, how to set fire to villages, how to loot the villages. They have also published pamphlets to teach the people how to prove very efficient guerillas and how to arm themselves in a village for an armed revolt. They are out to destroy our civil life; they are out to destroy the whole social fabric upon which this country has resisted so many invaders and maintained her own civilisation intact, through all these ages. It is these people whom we have got to bring under control. Our police force is not enough; the military is not enough. Let my hon. sister come and say that the Hyderabad military is enough. Who are the Hyderabad military forces? She was citing the case of 35,000 *jagirdari* workers who were streaming the streets helplessly. These are the erstwhile exploiters of the masses of the country. She was very unhappy.

Kumari Padmaja Naidu: On a point of explanation, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way.

Prof. Ranga:because so many officials were unemployed, and so on. Who are these officials? These are the officials who were working hand in glove.....

Kumari Padmaja Naidu: On a point of personal explanation, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way.

Prof. Ranga:with the *Razakars*. There were so many others also. My complaint even today is that the Hyderabad police is *razakar*-minded to the tune of 50 per cent. or even more. My point is that these people should be replaced *in toto*, whatever may be the unemployment, or whatever it may be. If there is unemployment on account of this, let us give them doles. If even then they continue to be mischievous, let us put them in the jail in order to save our own country. They should not be allowed to remain in the jobs which they hold, and from which they have been persecuting our people.

I come now to the next point which my hon. sister has raised, that is, that there were some officers who were communal minded. She cited the case of some officer in Bidar who was dismissed by the Union Government. She should have congratulated our Government for having had the courage to dismiss an officer who had pursued a communal policy. Instead of giving credit to our Government, she gave us the impression that our Union officers who had gone there were communal minded. For what purpose? In what way? It is easy for the enemies of this country beyond the borders of this country, and in several other places—they have held conferences outside this country, as well as in our own country—to exploit some of the statements that my hon. sister has made. I begin to wonder that those enemies of our country would be chuckling at the very mention of her rhythmic eloquent sentences with all their pathos, and enjoying themselves at our cost. I would not have minded this if there is any truth about it. Is there any truth in this? Is it communalism? If I were to get hold of the communists and hand them over to the police, is it communalism? If I were to hand over a *Razakar* to the police, is it communalism? If I were to hand over an officer who was persecuting my own women, my own kith and kin, my own children and other people in Hyderabad, during the police action, before the police action and even afterwards also, is it communalism?

My complaint against this Ministry—indeed the complaint that I have heard from several mouths in Hyderabad—is this that our Union Ministry and our Union officers were so far gone with this Lucknow civilisation

that they had transported it over there this Urdu civilisation of *jaisas* and parties and drinks and *salam alaikum* and *jo hukums*, the *pulaws* and *kickadis* and all the rest of it for which Hyderabad has been very famous for the last three centuries. They would rather make friends with the *Razakars* than catch them and hand them over to the Home Ministry. I used to complain to the distinguished predecessor of our distinguished Minister, Shri Rajaji, I mean Sardar Patel, about the leniency of the officer towards the *Razakars*. And here is my hon. sister who seems to be unhappy even with the present measures. My complaint is that they have not been adequate at all. Many of these *Razakars* should have been dismissed long ago. Soon after the last war, when the Allies entered into Germany what did they do? Did they not catch the Fascists and the Nazis and put them before special courts of law? Did they not deal with them as they deserved? But our Government did not do that. Our Government is too weak-kneed and there was divided counsels within itself. They did not have a definite purpose and they were anxious—at least that is the impression that I got—to preserve this Urdu feudalism, this *Salam alaikum* culture, somehow or other, and the result is that to-day we are suffering because the Government is weak-kneed not because of its harshness or the strength of the steps taken by our military officers in Hyderabad.

My friend here asks me whether I can put down communism by these steps alone? Surely, nobody would be so stupid as to think that by violence you can stop all violence. But when there is violence, you have to arrest it by violence. That is the first step. In the meantime, we have to think out and act according to non-violent methods also. We are doing it and Government is considering and adopting such methods. We have to adopt such steps by which Mahatmaj wanted to reconstruct our society. But what you have in Hyderabad is unique in the whole of the world, it is a peculiar feudal system there. It has all the military power, all the police power, all the judicial power and all the revenue power. They were princes in themselves and even the old Nizam had not much control over them, or did not care to control them so long as they were prepared to supply the necessary things and all the rest of it. To-day the real peasants are not given the land. My complaint is that Government is not removing these people who have been

put on the land by the Communists and they are on the land over which they have no right. Government are not reinstating the real peasants on their own lands on their ancestral villages and houses. The present occupiers have not been told, "You cannot stay on somebody else's land". They have not been told that. They have not been told, "You cannot live in somebody else's house." They are not the real peasants. They are people who are for a totalitarian society and not for a democratic set-up. Instead of asking them to go, they have encouraged these people to stay on. The Communist party, therefore are openly saying that they are prepared to change their methods anywhere, except in Telangana and so far as Telangana is concerned, "we must carry on with our usual methods, banditry, arson and all the rest of it." Sir, they are not peasants, they are not peasant leaders, though they call themselves by that name. The land does not belong to them. I do not want the land to go back to the *Jagirdars*, but the land should be returned to those peasants who had been driven away from these lands and who had been exploited for centuries by the *Razakars* and the *Jagirdars*. I want the actual tillers of the land to come by their own.

Sir, I do not want to deal with many more points which my hon. sister had referred to. I shall content myself with just warning the hon. Minister concerned against bringing back the old *Razakars* because of some chicken-heartedness. On the other hand, please have a regular cleaning up of all the services in the State. The Education Department and the Police Department need your special attention. The Revenue Department needs your special attention. My hon. sister was rather unhappy because our officers did not know the language in which the business was being carried on. But what was that language? It is the language of the conquerors over the language of the slaves, the language of ten per cent. of the population over the rest 90 or 95 per cent. of slave population. I do not know which language is recognised as the State language. Already there are three languages there, real mother-tongues of the people—Telugu, Marathi and Kanpada. And you have already taken such a long time to give the people their administration in their own language and to bring the administration nearer the masses.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What about Hindi?

Prof. Banga: On the top of that my friend wants Hindi also, let that also be there, I have no objection, but do not impose your Hindi in the manner that the old Nizams imposed their Urdu and their Urdu culture.

Shri Jainarain Vyas (Rajasthan): I want to take only a few minutes of the House and that too to speak a few words about two points. The first point is Sirohi. Unfortunately that prince among politicians—Sardar Patel is not with us, otherwise we would have been in a better position. Anyway, it was our misfortune that we could not bring home the actual facts before Sardar Patel and so we lost our case. The trouble about Sirohi started on the 8th November 1948 when an agreement was made by the Raj Mata on behalf of the boy prince with the States Ministry agreeing to hand over the administration of the State of Sirohi to the Centre and the agreement was that the Centre would take over Sirohi on the 5th January 1949. The dates are important. The 5th January came and the Centre took over Sirohi into its hands. But soon after that, Sirohi was given over to Bombay for administrative purposes. We did not mind that, because after all, it was given over only for administrative purposes. But when the Constitution was being framed and our hon. friend Mr. K. M. Munshi came with the proposals about the Schedules to the Constitution, we found the name of Sirohi missing there. We also found an article in the Constitution saying that such States or parts or areas of the country which were being governed by any State or Province under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, would go to those Provinces. And then we took exception to it and we raised our voice. But that voice could not be heard. I wrote to the President of the Drafting Committee pointing out certain discrepancies; but he could not see his way to look into the matter. Anyway, Sirohi merged with Bombay on the 24th of January, 1950 when we had little time to raise our voice of protest. Then on the 25th of January, 1950 Bombay took it over entirely and the whole of Sirohi became a part of the Bombay Province and it was a *fait accompli*. I do not want to quarrel whether it is under Bombay or Rajasthan. We are all one. We cannot differentiate between Bombay and Rajasthan but my difficulty is that the people of Sirohi do not understand Gujarati language. If you look into the census report you will find that in the areas which are being administered

by the Bombay Government at this moment less than 10 per cent. of the people can speak Gujarati. Even if we take Bhilli as Gujarati, as Mr. Munshi wrongly claims, those areas can have utmost 35 per cent. of Gujarati population and the remaining population speaks Marwari or Rajasthani. The grouping of Sirohi with Bombay would be inflicting another language on the people of Sirohi. The Sirohi people have been agitating for a long time and there was the sad happening that took place in Abu Road, when a Sindhi boy who had gone there from Khandla on business was shot down and a woman who was also shot at that time succumbed to her injuries. I do not want to pass any strictures on the officials of the Bombay Government but I will request you, Sir, and through you the Bombay Government to see that such happenings do not take place.

Now I want to bring to your notice that the language question should be taken into serious consideration. The court language is Hindi at the moment and if it is turned into Gujarati and if the language through which the Sirohi boys and girls are taught becomes Gujarati in place of Hindi, the Sirohi people would find it very difficult. I can wait even for the legislature of Rajasthan to be formed but I cannot wait to see that by that time the people are not treated well and a language which is not their own is imposed upon them. I can quote the Census Commissioner who in 1931 or 1941, I forget which year, wrote that Gujarati is a foreign language in Sirohi. In the same way the Census Commissioner in the Bombay census report says that Bhilli is a foreign language in Bombay Presidency. Sirohi is linguistically, culturally and geographically a part of Rajasthan and should go back to Rajasthan.

A word about the army units which are going to be retrenched at this time. I understand that some units like the Jodhpur Lancers are being retrenched, in spite of the fact that they have got better traditions, efficiency, history of fighting so on and so forth. I would request the hon. Minister to see that no one is retrenched unnecessarily and the units which have got seniority and tradition are kept intact. I do not want to go into details of this question and I would like to leave the whole question to be gone into in detail by the hon. Minister of States and to be decided by him. But at the same time I may remind him that the unit to which I have

referred is the unit of Rajputs, who have a special character of their own. They are very sensitive people and can be accepted as very good allies. But if you ill treat them I think they can become furious enemies too. I would not incite them to become enemies. I would try every limb of mine and I will leave no stone unturned to see that Rajput chivalry comes to the help of India. At the same time I would request the Minister to see that this fighting element should be given due respect and consideration.

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

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair.]

Kumari Padmaja Naidu: I would like to say a few words on a point of explanation. I made a statement in my speech this morning which has been misunderstood. I referred to 30,000 people having been thrown out of employment by the abolition of jagirdari. I was not referring to jagirdars or their families because as we all know no jagirdar or zamindar or prince is ever allowed to starve. I was merely referring to the small employees of their administrative offices—munshis, accountants, sweepers and chappassis, etc. people who were not necessarily all Muslims—there were many Hindus, Scheduled Caste members, clerks many Anglo-Indians among them.

कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे जो इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिये मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ। मेरा कट मोशन (Cut motion) यह है कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री (States Ministry) की अब आवश्यकता नहीं रही और स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री को अबोलिश (abolish) कर देना चाहिये। वह मेरी कोई ऐसी डिमान्ड (Demand) नहीं है जो बिल्कुल निराधार हो। कांग्रेस इस तरह की डिमान्ड बराबर करती चली आ रही है। आप को स्मरण होगा कि जिस समय ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट (British Govt.) का शासन या सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट

फ़ार इंडिया (Secretary of State for India) अलहदा रहता था और डोमिनियन (Dominion) का काम करने के लिये दूसरा सेक्रेटरी रहता था। उस समय कांग्रेस की ओर से यह मांग की जाती थी कि जो डोमिनियन का सेक्रेटरी है, वही सेक्रेटरी भारतवर्ष का भी काम कर लिया करे और सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट फ़ार इंडिया अलहदा न रक्खा जाय और इंडिया आफिस (India Office) हटा दिया जाय। उसी तरह पर मेरा वह कहना है कि वह जो स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री है, इस को खत्म कर देना चाहिये और होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ साथ इस का भी काम होना चाहिये। मैं इसलिये ऐसा होना और भी चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बिल्कुल रीऐक्शनरी मिनिस्ट्री (reactionary Ministry) है और इस को हेरीटेज (heritage) जिन से मिली है, उन्हीं के पिछले आचरण से इस का वास्तविक स्वरूप समझ लेना चाहिये। हमारे ब्रह्म सूत्रों में कहा गया है कि किसी चीज़ के अबोलिशन (abolition) के पहले उस के जन्म और स्थिति को भी देख लेना चाहिये और जैसा कि ब्रह्मसूत्रों में लिखा है, यह देख लेना चाहिये कि इस का जन्म कहाँ से होता है, क्योंकि उस का काफ़ी असर पड़ता है। सब लोगों को स्मरण होगा और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानती होंगी कि पहले पोलिटिकल डिपार्टमेंट (Political Department) या ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का और बाद में राजाओं के ओर करने के वह डिपार्टमेंट क्राउन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (Crown Representative) का डिपार्टमेंट कहलाने लगा। यह उस समय की बात है जब राजा लोगों ने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया था कि हमारा सम्बन्ध तो इंग्लैंड (England) के क्राउन (Crown) से है और यहाँ के गवर्नर

[श्रीटिपण ए० पी० सिंह]

जनरल (Governor General) इत्यादि से नहीं है। उस समय क्राउन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव का एक महकमा खुला था और उस का क्राउन डिपार्टमेंट (Crown Department) नाम हो गया जो पहले पोलिटिकल डिपार्टमेंट कहलाता था उसी की उत्तराधिकारी यह हमारी वर्तमान स्टेट्स मिनस्ट्री बनी है और जिस स्टेट्स मिनस्ट्री ने ६०० रियासतों को इन्टीग्रेट (integrate) कर के यह समझा कि उसने उनको एक राजसूय यज्ञ किया है और उस यज्ञ में ६०० राजाओं को जीत कर हम एक मात्र राजा बन गये हैं, ऐसा उन के दिल में एक झूठ है। और राजा का जैसे एक मंत्री होता है, तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के मंत्री वही आई० सी० एस० (I. C. S.) वाले लोगों को अपना मंत्री बनाया है और उन से गय ली गई कि क्या किया जाय और किस तरह पर शासन चलाया जाय। वह आई० सी० एस० वाले जो ब्रिटिश एम्पायर (British Empire) को यहां पर कायम किये रहे और सदा उस का स्वप्न देखते रहे, उन्होंने सलाह दी कि इस का शासन कार्य ब्रिटिश एम्पायर की तौर पर चलाना चाहिये। ब्रिटिश एम्पायर के शासन में चार हिस्से थे, उस वक्त फारेन रिलेशन्स (Foreign Relations) का एक विभाग था कुछ डोमिनियन (Dominions) थीं कुछ डिपेण्डेन्सी (Dependencies) थीं और कुछ क्राउन कोलोनीज (Crown Colonies) थीं। भारत वर्ष के भीतर उन को यह चार भागों में विभाजित करना था। पाकिस्तान तो हो चुका था जो कि फारेन रिलेशन्स के लिए अभी उन को चाहिये था, कुछ को डोमिनियन स्टेट्स मिला और कुछ क्राउन कोलोनीज हैं और कुछ डिपेण्डेन्सी रहीं। इसलिये उन्होंने

सोच समझ कर पार्ट ए (Part A) को तो डोमिनियन स्टेट्स का रक्खा पार्ट बी (Part B) डिपेण्डेन्सी होंगी और यह सी (Part C) क्राउन कोलोनीज होंगी। इस तरीके पर बिल्कुल विभाजन कर ब्रिटिश एम्पायर का नमूना आज हमारे सामने रख दिया गया। अब यह सब करने के बाद जब यह नमूना रखा गया, तो क्या हुआ? फर्स्ट वर्ल्ड वार (First World War) के बाद हम लोगों को क्या मिला था? रोलैट ऐक्ट (Rowlatt Act) हमें मिला, उस के लिए कुछ होना चाहिये था। उस के लिए ३७१ सेक्शन (Section 371) लगा दिया गया कि यह जो सी० सी० हैं, यह मातृहृती में काम करेंगे, यह सब उन्हीं लोगों ने लगवाया है, हम लोग यह कभी नहीं चाहते थे कि यह दस वर्ष का सगड़ा लगाया जाय और यह ३७१ सेक्शन रहे। उस के बाद जब इस के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन हुआ, तो क्या नतीजा हुआ? वही हुआ जो हमारे यहां अंग्रेजों के जमाने में हमें जलियांवाला बाग मिला था यहां पर जलियांवाला बाग की जगह पर जनता पर गोलियां चलाई गईं, कितने ही व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई और विन्ध्यप्रदेश, मयूरभंज और सराईकिला की रियासतों में जलियांवाला बाग की हिस्टरी (history) का रिपीटीशन (repetition) किया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सलूक और कार्रवाही ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट करती थी वही कार्रवाही सारी उसी तरीके पर उन रियासतों की प्रजा के साथ हो रही है। उस के बाद हम क्या देखते हैं? जिस प्रकार रोलैट ऐक्ट को वजह से और लियांवाला बाग की वजह से भारत का मंत्रिमंडल बदल उभा प्रकार यहां पर नये मिनिस्टर (Minister) साहब आयें, मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह मिस्टर मांटैग (Mr. Montagu)

की तरह यहां पर कुछ न कुछ रिफार्म (reform) करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और अगर मिस्टर मांटैगू ने उस समय जो मांटैगू चेम्सफोर्ड स्कीम (Montague-Chelmsford Scheme) रखी थी जो एक डायरकी (Dyarchy) का नमूना पेश किया था, वह डायरकी का नमूना मैं कहता हूँ कि आज सामने रख दिया गया है। पार्ट सी वालों को सिर्फ इतना ही दिया जा सकता है, और ज्यादा नहीं दिया जा सकता है और न देने के बहुत से कारण हैं। अभ्यक्षा महोदय, पहले तो उन के पास एक मंत्र समान यह वाक्य था कि आप लोग आपस में लड़ते हो, जब उन को जबाब दिया गया कि साहब सभी जगह लोग लड़ते हैं, और दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी लड़ाईयां होती हैं। खुद आप के सेन्टर (Centre) में भी लड़ाई हुई। बंगाल के हमारे मिनिस्टर श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी इस्तीफा दे कर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट (Central Govt.) से चले गये, लेकिन उस की वजह से सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट टूट नहीं गई। मद्रास में भी लड़ाई हुई लेकिन यहां की हुकूमत आप ने तोड़ी नहीं। लेकिन हमारे लिए तो उन के पास बस यही एक अमृतधारा के समान औपधि थी जो पेट में दर्द हो तो दिया जाय और कोई बीमारी हो, तो दी जाय, कि साहब आप लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं। जब हमारी तरफ से इस का जबाब दे दिया गया कि साहब और जगह भी तो लड़ाई होती है, तब आप ने दूसरा कारण यह बताया कि आप के यहां फाइनेंस (Finance) नहीं है, आप के यहां रुपया कम है, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर थोड़ी देर के लिए माना जाय कि रुपया कम है तो फिर आप हमारे ऊपर यह टोप हेवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Top-

heavy Administration) क्यों लादना चाहते हैं? और अगर हमारे यह न चाहने पर भी आप वहां पर यह टोप हेवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन लादते हैं और सेन्टर से आप उस के लिए रुपया देते हैं, तो फिर मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब आई सी० एस० वाले वहां पर शासन करें, तब तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट रुपया दे सकती है, लेकिन जब वहां के प्रजा के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर शासन कार्य चलायें, तो सेन्टर उन को रुपये की मदद नहीं देगा। यह एक बड़ी विचित्र दलील है। अगर आप वहां पर रुपया खर्च करते हैं आई० सी० एस० पर, तब आप वहां के प्रजा के प्रतिनिधियों को रुपया देने में क्यों हिचकते हैं? क्या आपको डर है कि वे जनता के प्रतिनिधि आप के कहने पर नहीं चलेगें? आप उनका इतना कम विश्वास क्यों करते हैं?

अब तीसरी बात जो आप ने तलाश कर ली है कि आप लोग बैकवर्ड (Backward) हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग किस कार्य में आप से बैकवर्ड हैं? हां यह बात जरूर है कि कुछ लोगों ने पहले मुसलमानों की गुलामी की, हम कुछ बाद में गुलाम हुए, कुछ ने पहले अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की और हम लोग कुछ बाद में उन के गुलाम हुए और उन लोगों ने अगर पहले टाई (tie) पहिना सीखी, तो हम लोगों ने बाद में सीखी। हम लोग अपने यहां की औरतों को धर्म पत्नी कहते हैं, वह लोग साहब और मेम कहलाने लगे। अब आप अगर उन के यहां जा कर पूछिये कि फलाने कहाँ है तो उन का अपरासी कहेगा कि साहब नहीं है, पूछिये कि कोई है तो

[कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह]

बधाव मिलेगा कि मेम साहब हैं, हमारी तरफ़ तो योरोपियन लेडीज़ (European Ladies) मेम साहब कहलाती हैं। अजीब चक्कर में पड़े कि आखिर मामला क्या है। बाद में मालूम हुआ कि उन की औरत को ही मेम साहब कहते हैं। इस प्रकार वह साहब और मेम कहलाने लगे। हम मेम साहब नहीं कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि तुम अभी पीछे पड़े हुए हो। तो हम बैकवर्ड (backward) होने लगे। जब पापुलर मिनिस्ट्री (Popular Ministry) आनी हो तो कहा जाता है कि आप बैकवर्ड हैं, हम युनिवर्सिटी (University) कोलें तो आप उस को तोड़ दें। आप हो जायें फ़ारवर्ड और हम हो जायें बैकवर्ड। इसी तरह हम लोगों के यहां बैकवर्ड और फ़ारवर्ड होते हैं। मुझ को खुशी हुई थी कि पहले जब यह बैकवर्ड की बात कही गई थी, जिसे डा० अम्बेडकर ने इस्तेमाल किया था, तो मैं ने उस वक़्त एतराज किया था और उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे माफ़ कीजिये। मगर अब हम देखते हैं कि सभी लोग उस को कहने लगे हैं। फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब (Minister of Finance) ने भी अपनी स्पीच (speech) में कह दिया कि यह बैकवर्ड एरिया (backward area) है जिन का लक्ष्य अधिक बढ़ गया है तो यह एक ऐसी मेंटैलिटी (mentality) है जिस से यह लोग फ़ुर्सत नहीं पा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को ले कर हम क्या करेंगे। क्या कि यह रोष ही कहा करते हैं कि पार्ट सी स्टेट्स बार आप्टर आल पार्ट सी स्टेट्स (Part "C" States are after all Part "C" States) मानों पार्ट सी स्टेट होना पाप हो गया। अगर पाप है तो रखते क्यों हैं, हटाइये। जब सब जानते हैं कि बीस

बराबर आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में, जिस के गबाह इस जगह पर गाडगिल साहब हैं या सन्यानम साहब हैं, मुझ को यह सन्देह रहता था कि कहीं इस प्रकार की कार्य-बाई कांग्रेस न करें; मैं इस के लिए कहा करता था। बराबर कांग्रेस सभाओं में मुझ से कहा जाता था कि आप स्टेट्स की क्या बात करते हैं, हमेशा ही मुझ से कहा गया कि कोई फ़र्क नहीं किया जायेगा। जहां स्वाराज्य शुरू हुआ आप को इक्वल स्टेट्स (equal status) दिया जायगा। आज जब स्वाराज्य हो गया तो हम देखते हैं कि वह अपने बचनों पर स्थित नहीं है। यह है हमारा सत्य, यह है हमारी हिंसा। इसी के आचार पर हम भारतवर्ष का शासन करना चाहते हैं। यह मैं सच कह रहा हूँ इस बात को रो कर कहता हूँ कि हमारे साथ आज यह व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और इस तरह से हम को साथ रखने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। जो लोग बराबर आप के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर लड़ाई लड़ते रहे, जिन लोगों ने आप को अपने प्राणों की मेंट दी, उन्हीं को आज आप बैकवर्ड कहते हैं और ऐसे ही रखना चाहते हैं। इस से अधिक लज्जाजनक बात संसार में क्या हो सकती है? मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि इस से कांग्रेस के नाम पर धम्बा लग रहा है। एक न एक दिन तो यह होगा ही कि पार्ट ए०, बी०, सी० स्टेट्स हट जायेंगी, लेकिन बचाव यह है कि किस को इस का बच बिल्लता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप ले लीजिये। इशारत ने केकबी से कहा था कि रामचन्द्र बन से आयेंगे, भरत उन की सेवा करेंगे। यह ज़रूर है कि तुम्हारे ऊपर कलंक लगेगा और मेरा मरण होगा। इसी तरह से कांग्रेस को कलंक लगेगा और हमारा मरण होगा। क्योंकि यह

तो एक दिन होने वाला ही है कि ए० बी० सी० पार्ट्स को रहना नहीं है।

समय नहीं है, मैं आप को बराबर धन्यवाद देता रहा हूँ, सभानेत्री महोदया, कि आप ने मुझे इस प्रकार बोलने का समय दिया है। थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिये कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, क्योंकि वह स्वयम् यह कहते हैं। जो कुछ उस का श्रेय है सब कुछ ले लिया गया। कुछ ले लिया मिनिस्टर साहब ने और कुछ बचा तो उन के सेक्रेटैरियट (secretariat) ने ले लिया। मैं ने सोचा कि १९०९ तो स्वयम् उन्होंने ले लिया, २५१ जो बचा उसे राजाओं को दे दिया। हम दस करोड़ आदमियों को कोई श्रेय ही नहीं है। जहाँ पर यह कहा गया है वहीं पर मैं पार्लियामेंट से और लीडरों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेस्ट वन गुड कस्टम शुड करुप्ट दि वर्ल्ड (Lest one good custom should corrupt the world) अगर आप कर सकते हैं तो खुदा के लिए अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को हटाइये। ए, बी, सी, पार्ट के स्थानों को हटाइये आप इस ३७१ सेक्शन को ही हटाइये और हम को सब के बराबर मानिये। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से मैं यह कह कर बैठता हूँ कि टिरैनी आफ दि मैजोरिटी इज वर्स दैन दि टिरैनी आफ दि माइनारिटी (tyranny of the majority is worse than the tyranny of the minority)

(English translation of the above speech)

Capt. A. P. Singh (Vindhya Pradesh) Madam, I am much grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to express myself before the House. My cut motion is that there is no need for the States Ministry to continue its functions onwards and as much it should be abolished.

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My demand is not without any foundation; as a matter of fact the Congress has constantly made such demands in the past. You might be remembering that during the British rule there was a separate post for the Secretary of State for India and the Dominions were under the charge of another Secretary. In those days the Congress demanded that the post of Secretary of State for India along with the India Office should be abolished and its work should be entrusted to the Secretary for Dominions. In the same way I demand that this States Ministry should be abolished and the Ministry of Home Affairs should take over its work. I want it especially because this is altogether a reactionary Ministry and its real character should be judged from the past conduct of that department from which it has drawn its heritage. It is laid down in our *Brahma Sutras* that before we abolish a thing we should look to the circumstances and to the causes that lead to its growth; it is also written there that we should look at the source from which a thing takes its birth because this element too affects that thing to a great extent. All of us must be remembering and, Madam, you too might be knowing, that during the days of the British rule first of all there was the Political Department and afterwards when the Princes voiced their feeling against it, it began to be called the Department of the Crown Representative. This development took place in those days when the Princes began to say that they were directly connected with the Crown and had no connection, whatsoever, with the Governor General etc. At that time a separate department, known as the Crown Department, was opened. The present States Ministry is nothing but the successor of that old Political Department. With the integration of the 600 states the States Ministry has begun to consider the work in a manner as if it has performed a *Rajsuya Yajna* and after conquering all the six hundred princes in that *Yajna* it has become the sole emperor of all those areas which they formerly ruled. As a king appoints a minister to advise him, similarly this Ministry too has appointed these I.C.S. people, who were the ministers of the British rulers as well in the past, as its advisers. These I.C.S. people who kept the British Government intact here and always dreamt of that Government advised this Ministry to carry on its administration on those very lines on which the British Empire was run. There were four divisions in which the Government of the British Empire was divided. There

[Capt. A. P. Singh]

was a Foreign Relations Department at that time, besides that there were some Dominions, some Dependencies, and also some Crown Colonies. They wanted to divide India into similar four parts. Pakistan has been established and they require her for foreign relations even at this time. Some parts have been given the Dominion Status and others have been kept as Dependencies and some others as Crown Colonies. In this manner we have a model sketch of the British Empire before our very eyes at this time also. What is all this? What did we receive after the first World War? We were given Rowlatt Act. Something had to be done in shape of that as well; so Section 371 was promulgated and it was said that these Parts B and C States would work as Dependencies. All those things were done with their connivance. We never wanted that there should be anything like this time limit of ten years etc. or that Section 371 should be promulgated. After this when there was agitation against it the results were the same as those that culminated in the Jallianwala Bagh episode. Firing was resorted to and several persons were killed. What happened in the States of Vindhya Pradesh, Mayurbhanj and Seraikela. Is only a repetition of the Jallianwala Bagh episode. Madam, the people of those States are being treated in the same manner in which the British Government used to treat them and used to deal with them. After that what do we see? Just as there were changes made in the Government of India after the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh episode, similarly a change has taken place in the Ministry here and we see a new Minister in charge of the Ministry of States now. I congratulate him for he is trying to bring about some reforms as Mr. Montague tried in those days. If Mr. Montague presented a model of dyarchy by introducing the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme, the same has been presented to us even today. Part C States can be given only this much and nothing more and there are several causes for it, this is what is being said now. Madam, in the beginning they had only one sentence for us and they frequently chanted it like a hymn. They said that we were always quarrelling among ourselves. But in reply to that they were told that there were quarrels going on everywhere, there were quarrels going on in the other provinces also, there were quarrels even in the Centre; one of our Ministers, Shri Syama Prasad Mookerjee resigned from the Central

Government but the Central Government did not fail for that reason. There are quarrels going on in Madras but they have not dissolved that Government there. They had only one remedy like that of Amritdhara for us, whether we were suffering from headache or from any other ache; and that was that we were quarrelling with each other. When a fitting reply was given to them that quarrels were going on everywhere, they began to put forth another excuse that we have not got enough finances. For a minute take it for granted that we have not got enough finances. I would like to ask them as to why they want to impose this top-heavy Government on us if the conditions are like that? And if in spite of our protests they want to impose this top-heavy administration on us and continue to finance it from the Centre, I am at a loss to understand why the Central Government should not give the same help to the people's representatives to carry on the administration when they are already financing the administration run by the I.C.S. people there? This is a strange argument to follow. When you are already spending money on the I.C.S. people there, why are you reluctant to spend that very money on the administration run by the representatives of the people? Do you fear that the people's representatives would not follow your advice? Why do you trust them so little?

The third excuse that has been discovered with regard to us is that we are backward. I would like to know in what respect are we backward as compared to others? It is true that we became the slaves of the Mohanmadans and the Britishers sometime later as compared to the other people and as such there is nothing unnatural in it if they have learnt to wear neckties etc. sometime before we learnt to do so. We call our women *dharampatnis* but they began to be addressed as *Sahib* and *Mem*. If one goes to their places and enquires about them, the peon would at once reply, "*Sahb* is out". If one further enquires as to who is there then the prompt reply would be "*Mem Sahib* is in". In our side only European ladies are addressed as *Mem Sahibs*. Everyone who hears this answer is taken aback, therefore, when such replies are given, the situation does not become very clear till one is told that they call their women *Mem Sahibs*. Thus they came to be known as *Sahib* and *Mem*. Because of the fact that we do not address ourselves as *Memo*

and *Sahabs*, they say we are backward people. When the question of forming popular Ministries arises, then also they repeat the same remark, that is, we are backward. If we establish university, they close it. In this way they become advanced and we backward. Similarly, we have also got forward and backward people. When the word backward was first used by Dr. Ambedkar, I had objected to it. To this he had expressed his regret to my great pleasure. But now we find everyone using this word. The hon. Minister of Finance has also remarked in his speech that these are backward areas whose expenditure has greatly increased. So such is the mentality which has over-powered them. That is why I ask what useful purpose would be served by such a Ministry. Day in and day out we hear them say that Part C States are after all Part C States. They think as if being a Part C State is a sin. If it is so, let it be removed. Shri Gadgil or Shri Santhanam know that for last twenty years I had been expressing a doubt in the meetings of All India Congress Committee that Congress might not take any such action. An assurance was always given to me in Congress meetings that I should not in the least bother about the future of the States as they would be treated on equal footing and as soon as India got independence equal status would also be given to them. Now that India is independent, I find that the Congress is not sticking to its words. Is this the truth and *ahimsa* on whose strength we wish to govern our country? Take it from me that my heart weeps to see the treatment being meted out to us and the spirit in which efforts are being made to give us a place of equality. They call those people backward and wish to keep them as such who joined hands with them in the great struggle for freedom and sacrificed their lives at the altar for their sake. What can be more shameful than this? I reiterate the fact that it is a blot on the fair name of the Congress. A day will certainly come when this water-tight division of Parts A, B and C in respect of various States will be shattered to pieces but it is to be seen as to who wins the laurels. I for one would like the Government to take the credit Dashrath had told Kekai that there is no doubt that Kam Chandra would return from exile and Bharat would serve him, but the slur would be her share and he would lose his life. In the same way the division of States between Parts A, B or C will no doubt disappear, the blame will be on the

Congress and sufferings will be borne by us.

I have got very little time at my disposal. I have been continuously thanking you, Madam for, having given me time to speak and now I thank you once again. Take it for a while that Ministry of States did splendid work, as it itself claims. The entire credit has been shared by the hon. Minister and his Secretariat. I thought 99.9 per cent. of credit has been taken by them and the remaining 0.1 per cent. has been given to the former rulers of the States. No credit at all goes to us who are ten crore in number. Having said so much I would like to submit to the House and our leaders that they should, if they can, do away with this Ministry as also this sort of discrimination among States as Parts A, B and C lest one good custom should corrupt the world. Besides, I would also like them to dispense with Article 371 and treat all States on equal footing. Before I close, I would like to submit to the hon. Members of Parliament that tyranny of the majority is worse than the tyranny of the minority.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to tell hon. Members that if they exceed the time-limit they will be encroaching on the time of others. Therefore, I would like them to consent to a time limit of ten minutes because I have a list of twenty names before me.

Shri Ethirajulu Naidu (Mysore): When we discuss this Demand relating to States, I think it is appropriate that we should pay our tribute to that great architect who integrated India into one through the foresight and vision he had in putting first things first and treating the consolidation of the country as the first item in the great task that we had to undertake. In the little time at my disposal, I shall confine myself to the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution in respect of the Mysore State and the treatment that has been accorded to the Mysore State troops.

It may not be out of place for me to mention that there was some heat generated this morning over the conditions in Hyderabad, but let me take the House from troubled waters to the placid and cool stream of political evolution in Mysore. From a benevolent monarchy we evolved into responsive Government. From responsive Government, we evolved into responsible Government. From responsible Government we are now part of a secular Republic. So far as the

[Shri Ethirajulu Naidu]

present Constitution is concerned, you may remember that when the Constituent Assembly was formed here, there was a Constituent Assembly in the Mysore State also. Subsequently, there was an effort to evolve a common Constitution for all the States. Later on, that was abandoned and Mysore agreed to its Constitution being framed by the Constituent Assembly. So far as Article 371 is concerned, may I remind the House about the context in which it was passed? I would like to read from the speech of the Sardar, than whom there was no other person intimately acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the various States. He said on the floor of the Constituent Assembly on 10th October 1947 speaking on this Article:

"We are ourselves most anxious that the people of these States should shoulder their full responsibilities."

With regard to the States of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Union, he said:

"It is quite obvious that in this matter the States, e.g. Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Union where democratic institutions have been functioning for a long time and where Governments responsible to legislatures are in office, have to be treated differently from the States not conforming to these standards."

His own words have put the matter with greater effect than I can. I may not be understood as drawing any invidious distinction among the States themselves. But my point is that a beginning should be made with Mysore or Mysore and Travancore-Cochin Union, where the administration is well advanced and which are, if I may say so, the birth place of democratic institutions. It may be that some of the hon. Members are not aware of it, but I may mention that as early as 1881 the representative Assembly in Mysore was formed to put forward the grievances of the people before the Government. In 1907 a legislative body was formed with a substantial portion of elected members. I would in this connection like to bring to the notice of the House the spirit in which the members from Mysore in the Constituent Assembly, among whom was our present Chief Minister, assented to article 371 of the Constitution. Speaking on the 13th October 1949

in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. K. C. Reddy said:

"Well, Sir, we the people of the States have always been urging and agitating for a common Constitution on the assumption that there would be no differentiation between the Provinces and the States. Now, seemingly this article 306B, present article 371 was article 306B in the draft brings about a differentiation. At the same time, I want to say this, namely, that in our approach to this problem we have always been actuated by the dominating desire that the security and stability of India should not be jeopardised to the smallest extent. We want to consider every proposal that may be placed before us from that fundamental point of view."

Proceeding he said:

"Mysore has been known to have an ordered administration since the last so many decades. Mysore is known to have a permanent service of which not only Mysore but even India may be proud. Mysore was the first among India States—and may I say among the Provinces as well—to have a democratic House so early as in 1881. In 1907 another House called the Legislative Council was ushered into existence. So through all these decades the people of Mysore have been used to the working of democratic institutions."

Finally, he expressed the hope that this Article may be a dead letter in the Constitution.

Madam, the proviso to Article 371 reads:

"Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order."

I wish that a beginning were made by exempting the Mysore State from the operation of Article 371 and that it may be extended to the other Part B States as soon as possible.

I will conclude my speech with a word about the Mysore State troops. Under the scheme of demobilisation Mysore State Troops have been considerably retrenched and this has created a great deal of discontent in the rank and file of the army there. Out of about 50,000 troops that are

to be demobilised about 35,000 have been retrenched from the States and the so-called demobilisation in the Indian Army, if I am not mistaken, represents only the number who would have gone out according to the usual mustering out rules. Therefore, there has practically been no retrenchment in the Indian army. This invidious distinction meted out to State troops has led to a great deal of discontent and disaffection among them.

In the financial integration scheme between the Centre and the States there was credit taken for Rs. 20 lakhs per annum to be spent on the Mysore army. I understand that after the retrenchment there is a proposal made by the Mysore Government that either the Centre should rehabilitate these men, or give them such benefits as have been proposed by the Mysore Government, or that the Centre should give Rs. 80 lakhs—being the total of 20 lakhs per year for 4 years—to the Mysore Government for rehabilitating these men. May I tell the hon. Minister of States that this is a very serious matter and he must give his earnest attention to it to see that justice is meted out to these men.

श्री बलबन्त सिन्हा मेहता : श्रीमती अध्यक्ष महोदया देश ने वास्तव में उस दिन बड़े आनन्द और हर्ष का अनुभव किया था जब कि हमारे यहां पर एकतंत्रता को अन्त करने के लिए उस राजसूय यज्ञ की पूर्णाहुति की गई थी। लेकिन आज एकतंत्रता को वापस पनपते देख कर देश में बड़ी भारी चिन्ता फैल रही है और उसके नमूने देखने के लिए मैं आप को राजस्थान की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान में आज एकतंत्री शासन चल रहा है। यद्यपि वह बी० श्रेणी में गिना जाता है लेकिन आज वहां सी० श्रेणी से भी गया बीता शासन हो रहा है। आज वहां एकतंत्री शासन का बोल बाला है। आज वहां आई० सी० एस० (I. C. S.) का रूल शासन है। आज वहां पर जितने भी ऊंचे ऊंचे पद हैं उन पर यहां के

भेजे हुए आई० सी० एस० (I. C. S.) और निकम्मे आदमी शासन कर रहे हैं और उन की वजह से वहां की हालत दिनोंदिन खराब होती चली जा रही है। आये दिन हम सुनते हैं कि लूटपाट मच रही है और डाके पड़ रहे हैं। १०६ तो वहां पाकिस्तान की ओर से रेड (Raids) हुए हैं। इस के अलावा कोई महीना नहीं जाता जब कि वहां पर लूटपाट, हत्याएँ, नाक काटना, महिलाओं की बेइज्जती आदि की घटनाएँ न सुनाई पड़ती हों। यह है वहां के शासन का रोना और इस का कारण यह है कि वहां वापस एकतंत्री शासन पनपाया जा रहा है। वहां आज कोई जिम्मेदार सरकार नहीं है और जो कुछ भी अच्छी बातें वहां पहले थीं वह सब मिटी जा रही हैं। जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को दी गई है उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां बहुत कुछ सुधार किया गया है लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट उस बड़ी कम्पनी के छपे हुए कैटलाग (catalogue) के समान है जो कि बहुत ऊंची दुकान है लेकिन वहां का पक्वान फीका है। उस में जितने विषय हैं उन के सुधार का भार सेंटर (Centre) ने अपने ऊपर लिया है। उस रिपोर्ट में आलोचना के इतने विषय हैं कि अगर मैं उन पर एक घंटा भी लगा दूँ तो भी कम होगा, लेकिन मैं कुछ उन विषयों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं।

सब से पहले उस में हाई कोर्ट (High Court) का जिक्र है और यह कहा गया है कि बूक उदयपुर और कोठा की बेंच (bench) का काम खत्म हो गया था इसलिये एक नई हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना की गई है। बात यह है कि

[श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा मेहता]

कोटा और उदयपुर में अभी एक हज़ार के करीब केसेज पड़े थे और वह उस जगह ट्रांसफर (transfer) किये गये हैं जहाँ केवल चार सौ केसेज थे।

दूसरे उस में पब्लिक सर्विस (Public Service) और वहाँ की सर्विसेज के इंटीग्रेशन (integration) के बारे में बताया गया है। दो साल होने आते हैं अभी तक वहाँ का इंटीग्रेशन का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जो इंटीग्रेशन किया गया है वह भी बहुत बुरे ढंग से किया गया है। इस के अलावा राजस्थान की सर्विसेज में इतना अधिक असंतोष है कि भारत के किसी और भाग में इतना नहीं होगा। आभ उन में नीचे से ऊपर तक असंतोष बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। वहाँ शायद विधान की धारा की भी अबहेलना की जा रही है। शायद विधान की धारा ३२० में यह लिखा हुआ है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन (Public Service Commission) को कंसल्ट (Consult) किया जाना चाहिये, उस से पूछ ताछ करनी चाहिये जब कि राजस्थान की या दूसरी सर्विसेज (services) का एपॉइंटमेंट (appointment) किया जाय। लेकिन कमिशन से कुछ भी नहीं पूछा गया और उन लोगों की नियुक्ति में कमिशन का कोई भी हाथ नहीं है। कुछ तो ऐसे आदमी ले लिये गये हैं जो कि अयोग्य हैं। राजस्थान के लोग राजस्थान से बाहर बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर सरकारी पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं। कई मुहकमों में राजस्थान के आदमी कमिशनरी (Commissioners) के ओहदों पर काम कर रहे हैं, एम्बेसेडर (ambassador) के ओहदे पर अच्छे प्रकार से काम सम्पादित कर रहे हैं,

प्रीज में ऊंची ऊंची जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं। कोई ऐसा विभाग नहीं होगा कि जहाँ राजस्थान के आदमियों ने अपना जौहर न दिखलाया हो। लेकिन आज बाहर से निकम्मे आदमी लाये जा रहे हैं और हमारे ऊपर धोपे जा रहे हैं। इसलिये भी बहुत अधिक असंतोष है। इस के अलावा कुछ ऐसी चीज़ें फिर पनपाई जा रही हैं जैसे कि जागीरदारी। इस से भी बहुत असंतोष और चिन्ता फैल रही है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि वहाँ अराजकता फैल रही है, आये दिन इसी प्रकार की घटनायें होती रहती हैं।

हमारे यहाँ इंडिपेंडेंट जूडिशियरी (independent Judiciary) थी, लेकिन उस को अब एग्जीक्यूटिव (executive) के साथ मिलाया जा रहा है। यह सुधार वहाँ हो रहा है। यहाँ के आदमी वहाँ इस प्रकार के कार्य कर रहे हैं।

जो कुछ ग्रो मोर फूड (Grow More Food) के नाम पर हुआ है उस का किस्सा तो मैं आप को जब कि फूड (Food) की डिबेट (debate) होगी उस समय बतलाऊंगा कि उस में किस प्रकार गलत आंकड़े दिये गये हैं।

सारे शासन को इस प्रकार सेंट्रलाइज़ (centralise) कर लिया गया है कि हमारा सारा इनीशियेटिव (initiative) जाता रहा है। हमारा इंटेल्लेक्चुअल (intellectual) वर्ग बिल्कुल बेकाम हो रहा है और दूसरे निकम्मे आदमी हम पर लादे जा रहे हैं। इस काफ़ी असंतोष फैल रहा है। यदि इस को अभी से नहीं संभाला गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दिन वह आने वाला

है कि केन्द्र के लिए भी यह कार्य कठिन होजायगा।

हमारे यहां जो बराबर फैसेले हिन्दी में लिखे जाते थे उन की जगह अब अंग्रेजीमें फैसेले लिखाये जा रहे हैं, और उन को कौन लोग लिखते हैं ? उन को वह आदमी लिखते हैं जिन को अब अंग्रेजी का अभ्यास नहीं रहा है और जो अंग्रेजी करीब करीब भूल गये हैं। ऐसी दशा में आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह ठीक शब्दों का प्रयोग करते होंगे या नहीं और इस तरह लोगों को कैसे ठीक न्याय मिल सकेगा।

● यही हाल फौज के आदमियों का है। राजस्थान की सेना की सदा बहुत भारी स्वाति रही है। राजस्थान हमेशा बीर देश रहा है। आज वहां सैकड़ों सैनिकों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है, और हमारे यहाँ आये दिन बड़े बड़े डाके पड़ रहे हैं।

मेरे पास और भी बहुत सी चीजें थीं जिन पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता था, परन्तु समय नहीं है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (Rajasthan): The country had felt a wave of real satisfaction and rejoicings when the last rite of *Raisu yajna* celebrating the end of autocratic rule all over this land was performed. But today when there are growing signs of its revival, a deep set anxiety is overtaking the country. Just to provide you an illustration I wish to draw your attention to the state of affairs in Rajasthan. At present an autocratic Government is running the administration in Rajasthan. Although it is known to be a class B State, yet the conditions there are worse even than that of class C States. Autocracy reigns supreme in the administration there. It is an I.C.S. regime that is ruling that State. All the high ranking posts there are manned by the I.C.S. people and other inefficient persons detailed by the Centre. Because of these people the conditions there are steadily getting from bad to worse. Plunder and

dacoities have become the order of the day. As many as 106 Pakistani raids have taken place so far. Apart from these all, hardly a month goes when incidents such as plunder, murders, chopping of noses, violation of the modesty of womenfolk etc. etc. are not reported. These are the general grave complaints that are heard against the administration there and the reason is to be found in the attempts at the revival of the old autocratic rule. No responsible Government is functioning there these days. All the noble customs and the traditions of the past are being wiped out. From the report handed to us it appears as if considerable reforms have been introduced but the report in question looks like the catalogue of a big concern of the type to describe which the idiom "all cry but little wool" may quite aptly be used. In that report the Centre has taken upon itself the burden of affecting improvements in all the subjects that exist on earth. It will take me more than an hour if I begin commenting upon all the subjects mentioned in the report but here I want to draw your attention to those only with which the Centre is concerned.

Firstly a reference has been made to the High Court there. It has been stated that a new High Court was set up there because the entire work before the Udaipur and Kotah benches had been disposed of. But the fact is that there were over a thousand cases still pending before those benches, and these were transferred to a place where at that time there were only 400 pending cases.

Secondly a mention has been made in the Report about the integration of the public services with the local services. Two years have passed and as yet the work of integration remains incomplete. Whatever little has been achieved in this behalf, has been accomplished in a very bad way. The discontent prevailing amongst the services there exceeds perhaps all other parts of the country. From top to bottom this discontent is steadily increasing. It is my impression that even the provisions of the Constitution are being violated there. I think in Article 320 of the Constitution it has been laid down that at the time of making appointments in Rajasthan or anywhere, the Public Service Commission should be consulted and their opinions obtained. But the Commission has not at all been consulted and it has had no hand in the appointments of these people. Some of the persons appointed are quite inefficient. People belonging to Rajasthan are working at other places quite efficiently. In many

[Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta]

a department they are holding as high posts as Commissioners and Ambassadors with credit. They are occupying high positions in the Army also. There is no department in which the people of Rajasthan have not displayed their merit. But now inefficient people from outside that State are imported and thrust upon us. It has been responsible for much of the discontent prevalent there at present. In addition, some of the old things like *Jagirdari* system are being revived. This too is causing much wide-spread discontent and anxiety. The result of all these things is that lawlessness is spreading and the incidents mentioned before are taking place frequently.

Before this we had an independent judiciary in our State but now it is being merged with the executive. These are the reforms that are being introduced there and this is the way how people sent from here are working there!

Now so far their doings in the name of 'Grow More Food' are concerned, I will tell you that story at that time when the Debate on Food takes place.

The whole administration has been so centralized as to take away all initiative from our people. The intellectual section of our people is rusting and, on the other hand, people from outside are being thrust upon us. This is causing wide-spread discontent. If the situation is not controlled at this stage, I fear a day may come when even the Centre will find it very difficult to control it.

The Court judgements which before this used to be written in Hindi, are now being written in English. Who are the people who write them? They are the people who are out of practice of writing English and have almost forgotten it. Under the circumstances you can understand whether or not they can use the correct words in their judgements and whether people can hope to get justice in these conditions.

The same applies to the Army personnel. Rajasthan militia has always been held in high esteem. It has throughout been a State of the heroes. Hundreds of soldiers have been discharged there and the result is that big dacoities are committed frequently.

I had many other things in my mind which I wanted to submit, but my time is up.

3 P.M.

Shri Sivan Pillay (Travancore-Cochin): I propose to deal only with

the difficult financial position that some of these integrating States have to face as a result of that integration. I propose particularly to refer to the States of Travancore and Cochin. By integration such revenues as customs, income-tax, federal excise, broadcasting, currency, etc. are lost to the Part B States, and as a consequence the finances of these States have suffered a rude shock. I know that many problems arose as a result of this financial integration and the Krishnamachari Committee did tackle them so ably. I want to refer to the main recommendations that have been made by the Krishnamachari Committee and how they have not been sympathetically considered by the States Ministry or rather the Finance Ministry. The main recommendation of the Committee was that "there should be equality of treatment as between Provinces and States in the matter of common services rendered by the Central Government and as regards the sharing of divisible federal taxes, grants in aid, subsidies and all other forms of financial and technical assistance." After further negotiations a further proposition was included, namely:

"There is need for assistance to Unions of States in connection with the internal integration of their administration and services and particularly in relation to their development in various directions in view of the undisputed fact that they are in a state of considerable backwardness compared with Provinces".

It continues:

"It will not be enough merely to say that as a result of federal financial integration they will be treated in the matter of grants and other forms of assistance in exactly the same way as Provinces."

Therefore it was thought that after this integration these Part B States will be given a special treatment as against Part A States in the matter of grants, subsidies, etc. This was a very welcome thing as far as it goes in respect of the Part B States.

I come particularly to the problem of Travancore-Cochin with regard to special treatment in this respect. It arose not because of its "backwardness"—I am not going to admit that it was "backward"—but on account of its forwardness as I may call it, we had already exhausted all the avenues of fresh taxation in the State, namely, Sales Tax, Income-tax, agricultural Income-tax, internal customs, etc. On the strength of these revenues we have

launched upon an ambitious programme of compulsory primary education in the State, and also prohibition. We had abolished land tax as a policy and resorted only to agricultural income-tax. So much so the financial integration took away many sources of revenue, but expenditure continued to swell more and more. In the circumstances of our case, therefore, the mere compensating of the revenue gap between the federal revenues of the State and the federal expenses saved to the State would not meet the situation. My complaint therefore is that the Central Government has not given due care to the implementation of the latter portion of the Krishnamachari Committee report which I have read just now, that is, that "it will not be enough merely to say that as a result of federal financial integration they will be treated in the matter of grants and other forms of assistance in the same way as Provinces".

I went through the Budget carefully and I could find only one item amounting to Rs. 280 lakhs as grant in aid for revenue gap for the year 1951-52 for Travancore-Cochin. I am aware that the Krishnamachari Committee report very clearly pointed out that the States have no right for "compensation" as such but that any grant made is only made as an adjustment so as to ensure the gradualness of the process of integration and to minimise the shock thereof. But I want to point out that we were getting not a very insignificant amount, that is, up to about Rs. 100 lakhs from internal customs in our State. According to article 306 of the Constitution it had to be abolished. But it could have been done very gradually as it has been done in many other States. But the Report advised or rather recommended its abolition even by August 1949. The Report very subtly argued that its abolition in Travancore-Cochin was more necessitated by the integration between the two States of Travancore and Cochin than by the Committee's advice. It seems to me that by this argument the moral responsibility to make good this gap of Rs. 100 lakhs, which we lost owing to the abolition of internal customs, was sought to be repudiated. But the fact remains that it has entailed the State a loss of Rs. 10 million, and it is my humble duty to plead for finding ways and means to reimburse that amount. It was stated in that Report that the State will receive in the first three years a further guaranteed sum equal to the amount by which its actual federal revenues of the year ending 16th August 1949 exceeded the average of such revenue during the

two years ending 16th August 1949. This concession was necessitated by the need to give some compensating advantage as against the heavy loss resulting from the immediate total abolition of all internal customs. My submission is that it is a very poor consolation. The thing that I want to point out is that in view of the very heavy loss to the State's revenues, the Finance Ministry and the States Ministry should consider their case for sympathetic consideration of a grant-in-aid and a subsidy. So far as the food subsidies are concerned, my submission is that the State is relying for about 60 per cent. of its food requirements upon imports from outside, and to cut off the food subsidies, as it has been done in the case of the other provinces, would be really asking us to go without food. My contention therefore is that so far as the food subsidies are concerned, the Travancore-Cochin Union should be considered as a special case.

Dr. Parmar (Himachal Pradesh): The matter of the Part B States, with particular reference to article 371 of the Constitution, has been before the House since this morning. So much has been spoken about it that I would like to bring to your notice only a few relevant portions of one aspect of the matter which has not yet been touched upon by hon. Members who have spoken before me. There is rightly, Madam, a demand on the part of Part B States that this article should be reconsidered, and when the Cabinet is considering the matter of making certain amendments to the Constitution, I hope that this article too will be revised. But, even as the article stands, I would like to bring to the notice of this House the spirit in which this article was framed and how the people of Part B States rightly feel that this article has been abused and the spirit behind it has been violated. I would just refer to the statement made in the Constituent Assembly by the then hon. Minister for States on the 12th October 1949 when asking that august body to approve this article. He said:

"I wish to assure the hon. Members representing these States, and through them the people of these States that the provision involves no censure of any Government. It merely provides for contingencies which, in view of the present conditions, are more likely to arise in Part B States than in the States of other categories. We do not wish to interfere with the day to day administration of any of the States. We are ourselves most anxious that the people of the States should learn by experience.

[Dr. Parmar]

This article is essentially in the nature of a safety valve to obviate recourse to drastic remedies such as the provisions for the break-down of the constitutional machinery”

and in the end:

“I hope this statement which embodies our considered policy will allay any apprehension which the Governments of any of these States may have concerning this article.”

The statement I have quoted, as the House has noted clearly, made it clear that it was not the intention at all to interfere with the day to day administration of these States. Madam, as has been so clearly brought out by so many hon. Members, the powers which have been given to the Advisers—or call them Ministers or Regional Commissioners—who represent the Government of India and the States Ministry are omnipotent. They have been given complete powers. In fact, the whole administrative machinery is in the hands of these Advisers. Each and every matter, even where there are legislatures and popular ministers, will have to go to the Adviser and in case there is any difference of opinion, then it should go to the Chief Minister, and in case the Chief Minister too cannot see eye to eye with the Adviser, the matter must be referred to the Minister for States with the Government of India, with the result that complete authority and power vests in the Adviser who represents the Government of India with all its influence and with all its prestige. So, it is but natural that Ministers, even popular Ministers, elected Ministers who have been sent by the legislature, are finding themselves in a very very difficult position, for real power is not in their hands. They have got to act according to the wishes of the Adviser.

My submission before this House is that this state of affairs should not continue. These powers were never contemplated by this article when it was introduced and approved. It is true that these States may need help, may need some guidance. That help and that guidance is always welcome. Even supervision may be necessary, but to allow these Advisers to interfere in the day to day administration of these States is hardly granting them any responsible government or any power to manage their own affairs. This is a very serious matter which needs the consideration of this House.

Again, in the matter of appointments, in the matter of key positions, in the matter of bringing in legislation, everything has to be brought first before the Adviser. I want to mention the case of a few Part C States, particularly Himachal Pradesh. As one gentleman said, the report reads more like a novel because it is absolutely unrelated to facts. A very rosy picture has been given about developments. As far as development is concerned, especially in the matter of roads, nothing has been done in the last three years. In the last meeting of the Advisory Council which I attended on the 4th-5th January 1951, the Chief Commissioner came out with the information that no new road had been made. To take credit, as has been done in the report, for some of the things done before the integration is to go behind all realities. In the same way, it has been mentioned that since integration steps have been taken to bring about uniform administration in the 35 States comprising Himachal Pradesh in place of the previous almost mediaeval administrative set-up in each of these States, thus ignoring the fact that before integration in two of the four districts there was a legislature elected on the basis of adult franchise and popular ministries were working.

Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab): In this very House we had heard compliments being showered right and left on the States Ministry not very long ago. It was praised and applauded but today it is a sad spectacle that we find not a single voice in this House who can appreciate or can pay compliments to the States Ministry as it used to get only a little time ago. I did not grudge myself these compliments but I certainly object to them now. When British imperialism was uprooted, certain revolutionary forces were released, and it was mistakenly understood perhaps that the States Ministry had welded together the different tiny parts of Princely India into one composite whole. I had doubts myself then and they are confirmed today that it was the sheer momentum of that upheaval that took us just across, but just at that psychological moment the States Ministry played the part of the counter-revolutionary, thus thwarting the just aspirations of the people. It behaves just as badly as the Princes themselves.

An Hon. Member: More than that.

Sardar B. S. Man: The good habits of a neighbour it is very difficult to copy, but the bad habits are so contagious that you copy them very easily. Such is the case with the States Ministry. Instead of democratis-

ing the Princely people, it has itself become autocratic in its outlook. At this moment, looking at its activities, I am completely convinced that it is stultifying the entire democratic urge of the Part B States and that it is playing a reactionary role.

Two instances are there, Rajasthan and P.E.P.S.U. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, enough has been discussed. I would confine myself only to P.E.P.S.U. affairs. In 1949 on the floor of this House the then States Minister said that P.E.P.S.U. was the homeland of the Sikhs and that it was created on the express wishes of the Sikh politicians. Looking back, I see how fraudulent hopes were given to the masses there. Today in the P.E.P.S.U. we have got two prominent Civil Service people, one of them is Regional Commissioner whom we can ordinarily approach for redressing wrongs. He is Regional Commissioner, he is Minister, and he is also constitution-reviser to the *Rajpramukh*. Strange anomalies exist there. It has been said that a popular Ministry has been installed there. We were crying perhaps for ages that we should be free from the clutches of autocracy, but what a democratic set-up has been given to us, as the proverbial British imperialists used to do, democratic in their own country but autocratic out here. The *Rajpramukh*, through his own maternal uncle, is ruling the Union through the backdoor and this is how our aspirations are being trifled with today. Sir, I consider that the States Ministry at this moment, having completed no doubt its historical role, should liquidate itself. If we permit it to continue, perhaps more wrongs will be done and no good will come out of it.

An Hon. Member: Certainly.

Sardar B. S. Man: It is not only sentiment or prejudice. According to its own admission, much of its work has been distributed among the various departments of the Central Government. After financial integration, the Part B States stand on the same footing as Part A States. If we have no special Ministry at the Centre for Part A States, it is rather strange that so far as the Part B States are concerned, the entire field should be covered by the Central Ministry of States. Indeed, I am at pains to see for what specific purpose this Ministry is functioning now. I feel that it is only looking after questions relating to the rights and privileges of the Rulers, etc. I think that the States Ministry is now looking after more the rights and privileges of the Rulers than the rights and requirements of the ruled. This seems to be its main and primary

function. So far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, every other matter, internal as well as external, is being looked after by the different departments of the Central Government or by the Ministries themselves who are functioning in Part B States.

Sir, it has been said that the country has been welded together into one complete whole, but this thing has been frustrated so far as the Punjab States are concerned. There are three States, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and P.E.P.S.U. The P.E.P.S.U. comprises of different islands. If one travels from one part of the Union to the other, one will come across a boundary which belongs to P.E.P.S.U.; then two yards away, the land would belong to the Punjab and if one travels further, one will again come across portions which belong to P.E.P.S.U., thus enabling dacoits and people who have broken law and order in one State to get into and disappear in another State. This only creates problems of smuggling, etc. Thus it creates the very problems it seeks otherwise to solve.

Again, Sir, Bilaspur has been given a separate status. It has only a population of one lakh and still it enjoys a separate status, even though on its own admission it has not got even proper arrangements for its offices. Bilaspur is a tiny State which is entirely surrounded by Himachal Pradesh, all along it has got geographical contiguity with Himachal Pradesh. May I know why it has been created as a separate unit? Of late a belated reason has been given that it will eventually have the headworks of the Bhakra Dam. May I know, Sir, what will be the status of Mandi State itself which is the headquarters of a great hydro-electric scheme at this moment? It is called the Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme.

An Hon. Member: It is only 22,000 Kilowatts.

Sardar B. S. Man: I would seek your indulgence to bring to the notice of the ex-rulers or the present rulers or the pseudo-rulers that it is time to bring about democratic institutions. Otherwise, we shall snatch them from unwilling hands.

Shri K. Vaidya (Hyderabad): As I am coming from Hyderabad and the time allotted is very short, I would say something about Hyderabad first. Everybody knows what troubles we had to undergo in the *Razakar* days and how much money was wasted. In fact all the people of Hyderabad are very grateful to the Indian Government for having taken police action. If that had not been taken, we do not know

[Shri K. Vaidya]

what our position would have been by this time. Of course, the times were very peculiar. The times even before that and after that were troublesome times. The people had suffered very badly under the *Razakar* regime and after the police action it can be said that there was some reaction in the people. I think it was excusable to some extent but later on, I think, after the police action, peace was restored to a great extent. When the people look at the conditions in other places, they are not thoroughly satisfied with the peace and law and order position. They want that something more could be done and in fact it should have been done. Unfortunately the circumstances were such that civil officers had to be taken from outside; they did not know the local circumstances; they did not know the local men; there was not sufficient co-operation between the people and the Government but still the people of Hyderabad do feel that they did as best as they could under the circumstances. Now certain things have been said here today about Communists. Of course, the Communist menace is there. As I said the other day, Communism has come from outside; we do not want that the expenditure should be curtailed. I think that expenditure is necessary. Unless we meet violence by violence, no peace can be expected. That is what the people feel there. The police as well as the army were necessary. Formerly our expenditure on police was about Rs. 71 lakhs and now it has gone to about Rs. 5 crores. What we feel is that this expenditure is very heavy considering our finances and we want that more amounts should be given to us. I see in this budget that about Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided for by way of help but that amount is quite insufficient. Our other complaint is about subvention. The amount that has been decided to be given to us is about Rs. 1,16,000 or Rs. 135 lakhs of the Osmania currency. What we say is that the income which is coming to the Centre from us is much larger. Of course, that is a matter to be decided. I went through the report that has been given for the last year and it says that these matters can be settled very easily. I want to make this point quite clear that some injustice has been done to us in fixing up this amount. As I said we require more money; we have got our own development schemes; we have big schemes and we require large sums to carry them out and for that purpose help must be given to us. Another reason why more help is necessary to Hyderabad is because it suffered heavily. I would plead with the Government here that the case of

Hyderabad should be treated altogether on a different basis. The times through which we had passed were also different and therefore more money should be given to us. As for the administration, we have certain complaints no doubt. There is corruption there. The civil officers in some cases were arrogant. They came with different ideas altogether. Some of the people there said that they came as victors and went about assuming superior airs. At the same time, they are corrupt also. Unfortunately there is corruption even in the Indian Union. Corruption seems to be the order of the day. We did complain about that, but we find that other States are also suffering on that account.

One thing which has been said this morning has created some misunderstanding. I mean my sister Kumari Padmaja's speech. I think it has created some sort of misunderstanding, that is what I found from the questions that were put to me. It was thought by some that she said that this Government is a communal sort of Government. I must say that it is far from this. It is not a communal Government. On the other hand, I would say that many people in Hyderabad say that unfortunately this Government is not communal. This Government is a secular Government. If I may be allowed to say the administration in Hyderabad proper was not any different for more than a year after the police action. We wanted that the local police in the City of Hyderabad should have been changed, but nothing was done. The demand of the people was that the Police Commissioner who created all this trouble should be taken immediately under custody. But this was not done.

I think in the speech of Kumari Padmaja Naidu she never said that our Civil Government which is secular has become communal only because it went to Hyderabad. I do not think that that was the impression which she wanted to create. She referred to certain things no doubt, but of course, this was necessary in the context. There were many things which the present Government did there. Immediately there was the abolition of the *jagirdari* system. Everybody in Hyderabad except the *jagirdars* wanted that that system should be abolished and if on that account certain people were out of employment, nobody could help it. There was the question of the unemployment problem. 30,000 people had been dismissed because of the *jagirdari* system which was abolished. These *jagirdars* had large

incomes and when those institutions were abolished all the paraphernalia had to be dismissed. She referred to some two instances and one of them was the Gulberga affair. I made inquiries from my friends here and I find that the civil administrators there were not communal at all. The people of Gulberga on the other hand said that he ought to have paid more attention regarding the people who have been there and who had been tyrannized for centuries. It is said that when he went to Sholapur he was welcomed by the R.S.S. He was a popular officer and so when he returned a reception might have been given to him. The whole trouble started in this way that people of one community were murdered at one place and then murder of three persons in the other community followed and there was a chance of a communal riot breaking out and he immediately stopped it. The other case is about the unemployment of some people. I do not know how far the facts are correct. We are not in possession of those facts. When the new administration came some servants of the old administration were removed. Members of this House know many people in service in Hyderabad were all of one community; they were more than about 90 per cent. in offices and most of them were inefficient and incompetent persons who had got into the service on account of favouritism, nepotism and other things. They are incapable of doing their work and if certain persons had to be dismissed on that account and if they are out of employment, I do not think there is any ground for complaint.

That is all I can say within the short time at my disposal regarding Hyderabad. Though there are other points on which I would like to speak, I do not want to take up more time and deprive other hon. Members of their time. I close my speech with these words.

Shri Dwivedi (Vindhya Pradesh): There has been a good deal of discussion of the States this day and notes of discontentment were sounded very often. I will not proceed in the same direction and sound any such note of discontentment but rather shall deal with other aspects particularly in connection with Vindhya Pradesh. It is for the first time that the details of the budget for Vindhya Pradesh have been supplied to us in the House in some explanatory manner. I had requested the hon. Finance Minister to give us explanations in connection with the budgetary position of our place and he has assured us that next year this would be done. This year some

explanations have been furnished in the report of the working of the Ministry of States. As has been explained by many friends here, the picture has been shown to be very bright, but really speaking, things are not as bright as has been painted. Dark spots in the moon do not remain hidden irrespective of the borrowed glow. I have no time to go in detail about all the dark spots but I have a few examples to bring to the notice of the House. As regards law and order, it is said that during the time of the Rulers, there were no efficient police to keep law and order and check the criminal activities in these areas; and that there were numerous dacoities, murders, burglaries and so on. But no figures for the past periods have been given to justify these remarks. It has only been mentioned that in Vindhya Pradesh this year there were 75 murders, 124 dacoities, 148 robberies, 1,948 burglaries and one thousand two hundred and odd thefts and so on. That was the condition last year. In no other State can you find such a state of affairs, with so many criminal activities going on. And the worst thing is this that in the report on the working of the Ministry of States aspersions are cast on the people of the State. For example, I may quote from the report the following:

“The Bundelkhand area of the State has been notorious for dacoity for centuries past. Certain classes of society have adopted dacoity as their profession, and aided by thick jungles, lack of proper means of communication, and the apathy of the general masses, they have flourished in their nefarious profession. They confined their activities to the houses of non-Rajputs, as most Rajputs have arms and their main strength was supported by certain sections of the population in the area.”

These remarks do not go in favour of a good government. We should rather try to curb these unruly or criminal elements. When we had the popular administration in Vindhya Pradesh these activities had decreased. A number of dacoits were arrested and the position was improving. It was when the Chief Commissioner came that things turned worse. As I said some time back, guns were seized from the police and the under-trial dacoits ran away even with fetters on from before the trying magistrate. It is no use calling the people bad. There is a saying in Hindi or Sanskrit:

“यथा राजा तथा प्रजा”

[Shri Dwivedi]

which means that "As the ruler, so the ruled." If the rulers are good, the people also will be good. If the rulers are bad, so will the people be. There is widespread corruption in the administration and hence these repercussions that we see in various quarters. These are not peculiar to Bundelkhand area only. As other hon. friends have already said, the same is the case with Rajasthan and also in Hyderabad. The Communist menace in Hyderabad is there, you may term it what you like. These show that there is need to tighten up the administration. And this can be done only if we take the people into our confidence. We have been giving promise after promise. I can quote from the statement of the hon. Sardar Patel of happy and revered memory, dated the 16th December, 1947. He said:

"In the world of to-day where distances are fast shrinking and masses are being gradually brought into touch with latest administrative amenities, it is impossible to postpone for a day longer than necessary the introduction of measures which would make the people realise that their progress is also proceeding at least on the lines of their neighbouring areas. Delays inevitably lead to discontent, which in its turn results in lawlessness; the use of force may for a time check the popular urge for reform, but it can never succeed in eradicating it altogether."

This is the note of the late Sardar Patel and the States Minister should realise the force of these words and do the needful in this matter.

As regards the States Ministry, it is a wonderful thing that they have done in this country—something which has not been achieved in any other country in the world. It is very necessary to see that the present powers are not abused and that necessary measures are adopted so that the people may feel that it is their Government that is functioning and that it is functioning all for their own good. We do know that the services people are in some cases good people, we do trust such of them, and we do trust the hon. Minister. But we have to repeat that the need of the hour is to associate the people of the States with the day to day administration of the States and the rule by individuals or the advisers should be terminated.

Thakur Lal Singh (Bhopal): Before dealing with the main question of the Part C States, especially Bhopal, I

would like to make a passing reference to some of the speeches made here this morning and again just now by my friend from Hyderabad. In these speeches references were made to there being some communal tinge in the administrative set-up of the present day administration as well as of the past. I would like to state that there is nothing communal in the administration in these States. The position is this. We in India used to think that only those parts which were called British India were ruled by foreigners and the other parts were ruled by Indians. I mean the Princely India. That is not really so. Most of the princes, except perhaps a few like Mysore and others—I need not name them here—were ruled by princes who during the decline of the Moghul Empire had somehow snatched areas here and areas there and set up their own rule. They had no sympathy with the local people. Therefore it was that while the administration in British India was better, that in these Princely States was worse. These Princes, to make their position very secure, surrounded themselves with their adherents or supporters who generally belonged to the same caste, clan, religion, or community to which they did belong and therefore, their activities or rule was called communal. In the Rajputana States, the non-Rajputs were not treated in the same way as Rajputs were. Of course, there may be some exceptions and nobody need take note of that. The same was the case in the Sikh, Muslim and Maharratta States. When the British rule came to an end, these British Indian Provinces which are called Part A States got their own Ministries. Indian States also by the wisdom and sagacity of our late Sardar Patel, were brought into a single unit, that is, their rulers were pensioned off. But the people in those States did not find any change. Instead of those rulers, Rajput, Muslim or Sikh, they were ruled by persons from the Centre, and other I.C.S. men. The people in the Part C States thought that a new set of persons had come to rule over them. This is the chief cause of the discontent which is prevailing in Part C States. The sooner the differences between the Part C States and Part A States are done away with, the better would it be. Of course, as my hon. friend said, it will require time. But we must associate the people with the administration as much as possible. These dilatory and slow ways that this thing will be done after the elections or after so many years will lead to no good. We must hurry up; we must quicken our pace. If we do not do so, things will certainly deteriorate.

As regards my own State of Bhopal, I do not wish to go into the details because the Chairman would ring the bell. Otherwise, I would have shown that no appreciable progress has been made in any of the departments. Officers on high salaries have been sent from outside. They have practically no sympathy with the local persons. For example, in the Forest Department, there is the Conservator and other big officers on fat salaries. But, there are no new plantations and no kind of systematic improvement of forests is being done. The same is the case with all other departments, especially in the police where pensioners from the U.P. and other places are being sent. Being very old and inefficient, they are not able to do their work properly in the States.

As regards the *jagirs*, nothing is being done. In Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, the people have the satisfaction that a Committee has been set up and something has been done. In Bhopal...

Shri Jainarain Vyas: It has concluded its sittings.

Thakur Lal Singh: In Rajasthan. Yes. The powers of the *jagirdars* had once been taken away given back to them; they must be taken away but are being given to them again. That is what I understand to be the position. In Bhopal, nothing is done in this respect. The only thing for the Centre is to pass a law here so that it may just by a stroke of the pen be extended to those places. In Bhopal there are reserved forests which are meant for the shooting of His Highness.

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): I hope, not.

Thakur Lal Singh: I mean, by His Highness. Wild animals are reserved for the Nawab to shoot. The difficulty is, that cultivated land is devastated by these animals. In this connection, on a previous occasion, I made a reference to Shylock and said that when one pound of flesh was required, Portia said that no blood was allowed to be shed. In this way, His Highness should be asked to fence his own forests so that no wild animals could come out on the cultivated lands and if they come out, the loss should be charged on him.

So far as Bhopal is concerned, I should say that without any delay, Bhopal should be made into a big State, if the States Ministry has some love for the Prince there or for a set of people there. Otherwise, it should be merged

in any of the adjoining areas without any delay, without waiting for the elections. Otherwise, the conditions there are deteriorating. Agitation has already begun, and in these eight or ten months, God knows what may happen.

श्री एम० एल० वर्मा : सभानेत्री महोदया, जहाँ तक इस संसद् में बोलने का ताल्लुक है, मैं पड़ो बार बोर रहा हूँ, मगर मुझे दुःख है कि मुझे अधिक समय नहीं दिया गया। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि सिबवा साहब और कामत साहब के समय को काट कर भी अगर दो दो मिनट दिये जाते तो अच्छा होता। मेरी बदाकिस्मती है कि जो हमारे रियासती सचिवालय के मंत्री हैं वह अंगरेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी भाषा नहीं समझते हैं। मेरे भाषण का वे तत्काल जबाब देंगे या नहीं? यह संदेहजनक है। मैं संक्षेप में दो तीन बातें कहूँगा जो कि बहुत आवश्यक हैं।

पहली बात यह कि राजस्थान सिविल सर्विस का इन्स्टीटयन हुआ।-उत्तर में ३२८ में से ३०० अफसरों में असन्तोष है। नौ सी गजेटेड अफसरों (Gazetted Officers) को उन की हालत का पता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में उन को अपील का हक दें। जैसा कि कल की चर्चा में उन्होंने वादा किया है।

दूसरी बात यह कि भारत सरकार की तरफ से विकास योजनाओं में राजस्थान का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, उस को अपने विकास और प्रोजेक्ट्स (projects) के लिए, सिचाई के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। एक भी बांध, प्रोजेक्ट भारत सरकार की सहायता, कर्ज पर नहीं बन रहा है। आखर स्टेट मिनिस्टर की क्या कर रही है? अफसरों को भेज देने, और आई० सी० एस० लोगों की हुकूमत बनाये रखना ही अपना कर्तव्य समझती है।

[श्री ऐम० एल० वर्मा]

राजस्थान की तरक्की के सवाल में स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री बिल्कुल चूप है।

तीसरी बात जहां तक मजदूरों की तरक्की का सवाल है, मजदूरों के काम के सेन्ट्स टूट गये हैं, सैकड़ों मजदूर बेकार कर दिये गये हैं। उन्हें बोनस, तथा महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मिलता है। मिल मालिक उन को निकालने में मनमानी कर रहे हैं। रियासती सचिवालय ने अब तक कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया।

चौथी बात यह कि फ्रैमिन सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सन् १९५०-५१ की रिपोर्ट में स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री ने लिखा है कि ५१ लाख, १९ लाख और ३२ लाख पीड़ित क्षेत्र में खर्च किया गया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि लोगों को कुछ भी सहायता नहीं मिली है। पशुओं को मार कर उन के मांस से अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। उन्हें अन्न आधा भी नहीं मिला है। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। यह सारा दावा जो रिपोर्ट में किया गया है, बिल्कुल गलत है।

कुछ और बातें संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ जो आवश्यकिय हैं। मुझे सब से ज्यादा जो ताज़ुब हुआ वह इस बात पर कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री राजाओं की सम्पत्ति के बारे में उटपटांग फ्रंसले करती है। वह जनतंत्र (राज्य) को कभी नहीं पूछती है और न पूछती है संगठनों को। लाखों एकड़ जंगल वहां शिकारगाहों के लिए राजाओं की व्यक्तिगत जायदाद है जिन में आबाद गांव के गांव फ्रांसीसी और पोनगीज बस्तियों की तरह अब तक राजाओं की गुलामी में हैं। इस व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के जंगल में हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन जो क़ाबिले काश्त है अभी तक पड़ी हुई है। दूसरी ओर किसानों के पास जीवन निर्वाह के लिए ज़मीन की कमी है।

जहां तक जागीरी ऐबालिशन का ताल्लुक है मैं स्पष्ट कहूंगा कि लाखों जनता की तरफ से अभी देश आज़ाद नहीं हुआ है। आज भी सैकड़ों आदमी क़त्ल किये जा रहे हैं किन्तु इस रियासती विभाग के कान नहीं खुलते। जोधपुर, जयपुर में गांव के गांव जलाये जा रहे हैं, लोगों का अनाज ज़बर्दस्ती काट लिया जाता है, लूट लिया जाता है। किसान लोग हज़ारों की तादाद में ज़मीनों से बेदखल कर दिये गये हैं। इस रियासती विभाग के पास डेपुटेशन आये, मगर उस ने बिल्कुल नहीं सुना। यह ठीक है कि चर्चा में रियासती विभाग के सचिवों और मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिलाया है कि जल्दी ही, बल्कि एलेक्शन (Election) के पहले ही जागीरी प्रथा पूरी तरह खत्म कर दी जायेगी। मैं समझता कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब एक बार ऐसा क़दम उठा दें तो कम से कम हमारे यहां की एक करोड़ चालीस लाख जनता में से एक करोड़ जनता जो जागीरी क्षेत्र में रहती है वह यह समझे कि सचमुच हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ।

मैं आप को जागीरी ज़ुल्मों का क्या वर्णन बतलाऊं, मिनिस्टर साहब को, सभानेत्री महोदया को और हाउस के मेम्बरों को। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां में बोल रहा हूँ वहीं इस पार्लियामेन्ट के बाहर एक बहन बैठी हुई है जिस की दस या पन्द्रह दिन पूर्व नाक काट दी गई है। आप जा कर देख लीजिये, मैं उस को इसीलिये ले आया हूँ कि आप लोग देखें कि राजस्थान में जागीरदारों का क्या ज़ुल्म है। और वह नाक इसलिये काटी गई है कि उस का पति पच्चीस सेर अनाज ओर एक रुपया माहवार पाता था। उस ने इसलिये नौकरी करने से इन्कार किया कि इतने में उस की गुज़र नहीं होती थी। नौकरी छोड़ दी। जागीरदार ने उसे अपने मकान में बंद किया। उसे कोई पुलिस या ज़ुबिशिज़ल

अधिकार मिले हुए नहीं है। इस का पुलिस में दावा किया गया तब उसे छोड़ा गया। फिर इसी बीच में मौका पा कर रात में चार आदमी पहुंचे, दो नौकर और दो दूसरे गुंडे थे और पति की मौजूदगी में उस औरत की नाक काट ली गई है। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का यह नमूना है। और यह रियासती विभाग जो पार्ट बी. स्टेट पर नियंत्रण और कंट्रोल का दावा करता है यह उस का उदाहरण है। कितनी बदइतजामी है, इस का तजुर्बा सदस्य-गण कर लें। आज राजस्थान के लोगों को मालूम हो रहा है कि रियासती विभाग कानून और व्यवस्था की परवाह नहीं करता। दिन दोपहर, बारह बजे एक गांव में डाका पड़ता है, पांच हजार की आबादी का गांव चार घंटे तक लूटा जाता है, एक भी मुल्जिम अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा गया है। न माल बरामद हुआ है। सभानेत्री महोदया, समय समाप्त हो रहा है फिर भी मैं संक्षेप में माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना जरूरी समझता हूं और वह यह है कि जागीरदारी, ऐबालिशन जल्दी किया जाय। और जो बहन आई है उस की तत्काल मदद करें, जो इस प्रकार का जुल्म करते हैं उन जागीरदारों का शीघ्र ही दमन किया जाय और वह सारे काम किये जायें जिस से जन राहत कार्य में मदद मिलती हो। इस के साथ ही राजस्थान में प्रजातंत्र हुकूमत जरूरी ही कायम की जाय और आप की तरफ से बैठे हुए अक्सर हमारे राजस्थान में मिनिस्ट्री चला रहे हैं उस मिनिस्ट्री को जल्दी ही समाप्त किया जाय।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri M. L. Varma (Rajasthan): I am speaking in this Parliament for the first time, but I am sorry that more time has not been given to me. It would not have been unfair had two minutes each been cut from the time of Shri Kamath and Shri Sidhva and given to me. Unfortunately the Minister of our Ministry of States understands only English, he does not know

Hindi. It is therefore doubtful whether he would reply to my speech immediately. However, I would say a few things in short which are very important.

First, integration took place of Rajasthan Civil Service. There 300 officers out of these 328 are dissatisfied. Nine hundred gazetted officers do not know where they stand. So, in this connection I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the right to appeal would be given to them as he promised in yesterday's debate.

Secondly, so far as Rajasthan is concerned, the Government of India have given them no help in connection with their development schemes for their projects and irrigation purposes. Not a single dam project is being perfected with the help of loan given from the Central Government. They think their duty finishes by sending officers and continuing the rule of the I.C.S. people there. The States Ministry is quite silent over the question of development of Rajasthan.

Thirdly, so far as the problem of labour welfare goes, centres of work are being wound up and hundreds of labourers have been rendered jobless. Bonus and dearness allowances have not been given to them. The mill-owners are turning them out at their sweet will. But the Ministry of States has not interfered till now.

Fourthly, the States Ministry have given out in the Report of 1950-51, published in connection with the famine relief, that they spent to the tune of Rs. 51 lakhs, Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs respectively in the affected areas. I can dare say that almost no help has been given. People are killing cattle and living on their meat. They do not get even half the food-grains they require. They are starving. The claims made in the report are entirely wrong.

I want to say a few more things that are of prime importance. I was most surprised on the ridiculous decisions the States Ministry makes in regard to the property of the Princes. It neither consults the State concerned nor any organisations there. Lakhs of acres of forests there are the personal property of the Princes, used as their hunting ground, and the villages situated in them are still under the slavery of these princes like the French or the Portuguese settlements. In these forests of personal property thousands of acres of cultivable land is still lying unused while, on the other hand, the cultivators do not have enough land to earn their livelihood.

[Shri M. L. Varma]

So far as the question of the abolition of *Jagirdari* is concerned, I have no hesitation to assert that from the point of view of the hundreds of thousands of people, the country has not yet become free. Hundreds of persons are being murdered even today, but the States Ministry is unconcerned. Villages are being burnt in Jodhpur and Jaipur, the crops are forcibly cut and taken away and the cultivators have been ejected from their lands in thousands. Deputations waited upon the States Department but they paid no attention. It is true that the Secretaries and the Minister of the States Department have given the assurance that soon, even before the elections, the system of *Jagirdari* will be altogether abolished. I am certain that if the hon. Minister once takes this step, at least one crore of people of our side, who live in *Jagirdari* areas, out of the one crore and forty lakhs will really feel that the country has achieved freedom. I can hardly describe the tyrannies committed by these *Jagirdars*. Just outside this Parliament where I am speaking, a woman is sitting whose nose has been chopped off. You can go and see her. I have brought her here so that you could see for yourself the tyranny of the *jagirdars* in Rajasthan. The reason why her nose was chopped off is this. Her husband used to get one rupee and twenty-five seers of grain per month. He declined to serve for the reason that he could not pull on with that remuneration and left the service. The *Jagirdar* shut him up in his house although he has no police or judicial powers. The matter was reported to the police. Then he was released, shortly afterwards however, four persons reached his place one night, two of whom were *jagirdar's* employees and the other two being *goondas*, and they chopped off the nose of that woman in the presence of her husband. Such are the fruits of Indian independence and this is the example of the control and supervision of the States Department on Part B States which it claims to have over them. The hon. Members can imagine the extent of mismanagement. The people of Rajasthan feel as if the States Department does not care for law and order. Dacoity is committed in a village in broad day light at 12 noon and the village of five thousand population is looted for four hours and none of the culprits has yet been arrested nor anything recovered.

My time is nearly up, still I think it necessary to make a request to the hon. Minister in brief to abolish *jagirdari* very soon, help without delay

the woman who has come here and immediately stop the oppression of the *jagirdars* and do all that may help to give relief to the people. Together with all this a popular Government must also be established soon in Rajasthan and the officers of the Government who are running the present administration there must be done away with soon.

श्री भट्ट : समानेत्री महोदया, मैं पांच मिनट में जितना बोल सकूंगा उतना ही बोलने की कोशिश करता हूँ। मेरा जो विषय है वह अभागे सिरोही के मुताल्लिक है। मैं दूसरी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सिरोही को बचाने के लिए जितनी कोशिश मुझ से हो सकेगी उतनी करूंगा। जब यह फ़ैसला किया गया, १९४९ की नवम्बर में तब से और उस के पहले १९४८ से १९५० तक तीन बरस हुए तभी से मेरी कोशिश जारी रही कि मैं जहाँ तक हो सके इस को बचाऊँ। लेकिन हम लोग अभागे हैं हमें खत्म कर दिया गया। राजस्थान में मेरा गांव रहा है लेकिन जो हिस्सा बाहर चला गया है, जो आदमी बिछुड़ गये हैं उन लोगों की आज जो हालत है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। उस का बयान मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, और न उस के बयान में मैं आप का समय लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं बड़े दर्द के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आज सरदार साहब होते तो मैं उन को किसी न किमी हालत से यह जरूर कहता कि सरदार साहब आप ने जो कदम उठाया वह क़रम ठीक नहीं उठया है। मेहरबानी कर के इन बिछुड़े हुए लोगों को फिर से राजस्थान के साथ, उन की माँ के साथ मिला दीजिये और दूसरे के साथ न रखिये। मुझे बड़ी उम्मीद थी। मैं सरदार साहब से १९४८ के मार्च महीने से बहस कर रहा था। मैं दूसरी दूसरी बहस कर रहा था, उन्हीं में यह भी बहस

कर रहा था कि जितना हिस्सा हम बचा सकें उतना बचाने की कोशिश करें।

लेकिन क्या बात है कि वहां ऐसा हो रहा है? राजस्थान की सिरोही स्टेट (State) में एक अभाग आबू पहाड़ के आ जाने से यह चीजें राजस्थान में हो रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसी रियासत नहीं है कि जिस के टुकड़े हुए हों, लेकिन आबू पहाड़ के कारण सिरोही के टुकड़े किये गये हैं। न मालूम बम्बई वालों को आबू पहाड़ की ऐसी क्या जरूरत थी आबू पहाड़ कहीं भी रह सकता था। जैसा कि अंग्रेजी इमाने में था वह लीज्ड एरिया (Leased Area) के तौर पर रह सकता था और उस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Administration) चलता रहता। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां लोगों को बचाया जाय। जिस दिन से यह ऐलान किया गया है कि उस के टुकड़े हो जायेंगे, उस दिन से वहां के लोग हम लोग पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) में, कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली (Constituent Assembly) में, प्लेटफार्म (Platform) पर, अखबारों में अपना विरोध प्रकट कर चुके हैं, अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) से, अपने प्रेसीडेंट (President) से और सरदार पटेल से मिले हैं और दूसरे अहलकारों और मित्रों से मिल कर प्रयत्न किया कि इन को फिर से राजस्थान में ले आया जाये, और अगर आप आबू पहाड़ की बात कहते हैं तो उस को सेंटर (Centre) में रख लीजिये ताकि किसी को नुकसान न पहुंचे। सन् ४७ तक आबू पहाड़ सेंटर के अधीन रहा है। क्या वजह है कि अब वहां वालों को परेशान किया जा रहा है? जिस

दिन से यह ऐलान हुआ है उस दिन से वहां के लोग २८ तारीख मना रहे हैं और प्रोटेस्ट (Protest) कर रहे हैं। और जब वह लोग २८ तारीख मनाते हैं तो उन पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि लो राजस्थान। अभी जो पुलिस ने वहां पर अत्याचार किये उस समय मैं वहां मौजूद था। मैं देख रहा था। मैं कभी स्वप्न में नहीं सोच सकता था कि बम्बई की पुलिस या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी भाग की पुलिस जनता पर ऐसा अत्याचार कर सकती है। जो लोग घरों में थे उन के ऊपर अत्याचार किया गया। जो लोग अन्दर बैठे हुए थे उन को बाहर लाया गया और उन को गोलियां मारी गईं। मैं जानता हूँ कि बम्बई की सरकार इस की जांच करेगी और न्याय करेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोली मारते समय, लाठी मारते समय पुलिस यह कह रही थी कि "लो कपड़ा," "लो शक्कर" और "लो राजस्थान"। ऐसा इसलिये कहा जाता था कि लोगों की भावना राजस्थान में मिलने की थी। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से, बम्बई सरकार से, राजस्थान सरकार से यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि लैट दी बर्ड्स आफ़ दी सेम फ़ैदर फ़्लाक टूगेदर (let the birds of the same feather flock together)। आज आबू और आबू रोड के लोग फ़िश आउट आफ़ वाटर (fish out of water) जैसे हो रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के साथ न्याय कीजिये। Justice and equity demand that Abu and Abu Road should be joined to Rajasthan.

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Bhatt (Bombay): Madam, I simply try to speak only that much which I could do in five minutes. I shall be speaking in connection with unfortunate Sirohi. I do not want to talk on any other things but I shall try my best to save Sirohi. Since this decision was taken in November 1949 and even before that from 1948 to 1950, i.e. for the last three years, I have been trying my best to save it. But we are unfortunate and we have been merged. My village has always been in Rajasthan but the portion which has been separated, and the people who have now to live in other State, their condition is pitiable. I do not want to tell you about them and I do not want to waste your time by narrating their story. But I am telling this thing with a heavy heart that if Sardar Patel would have been alive, somehow or other, I would have certainly told him that the step he had taken is not the correct one. Kindly let these people again join Rajasthan, their motherland and do not force them to live with others. I had great expectations. I discussed this matter with Sardar Patel in March, 1948. I was having discussion with him on other points, and during that I had emphasised that we should save as much portion as we could from being merged into other State. But why it is happening like that? These things are taking place only due to the fact that unfortunately Mount Abu was within the territory of Sirohi State of Rajasthan. There is no State in India which was partitioned but Sirohi had to undergo this surgical operation only because of Mount Abu. I do not know why the residents of Bombay State were so keen in having Mount Abu. It could have been left altogether alone. Mount Abu could have been turned into a leased area as was in the British regime and the administration could have been run accordingly. We want that the people at that place should be saved. Since the day it was announced that Sirohi will be partitioned, we, the residents of the place demonstrated our resentment against this step in the Parliament, Constituent Assembly, on platform and through newspapers.

We met our Prime Minister, President, Sardar Patel, Government officials, advisers and other friends in order to get it included in Rajasthan. As regards Mount Abu you can place it under Central administration so that nobody may raise any objection. Till 1947 Mount Abu was directly adminis-

tered by the Centre. Why the residents of that place are being harassed now? The people of that place are observing 28th as a day of national calamity and are making protest since the day the announcement was made. They are harassed when they celebrate the 28th date and are taunted by words like, 'take Rajasthan.' Recently, I was there when the police committed atrocities on them. I was simply looking at it. I had never dreamt that the police force of Bombay or of any part of India could commit such atrocities on the public. They were subjected to cruelties even in their homes. Persons sitting in their homes were brought outside and shot. I am certain that the Government of Bombay will institute an enquiry into the matter and will do justice to the people. I want to say that when police was firing and lathi-charging the people, they were saying these words to them—'take cloth', 'take sugar', 'take Rajasthan'. I do not want to say much on the subject. I appeal to the hon. Minister and the Governments of Bombay and Rajasthan that let the birds of the same feather flock together. Today the people of Mount Abu and Abu Road are just like fish out of water. Therefore I humbly submit that justice should be done to the people. Justice and equity demand that Abu Road should be joined to Rajasthan.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): Madam, I want to draw your attention to the fact that the representatives of Manipur and Tripura States have not, on account of limited space of time, had any opportunity of speaking about these States. I had brought to the notice of the House certain events which are happening in Manipur in the course of which the President of the State Congress, the Secretary of the State Congress and the General Secretary of the State Congress were arrested, and the hon. Minister in charge of States stated on that day that he had no information. I want to draw his attention to an application which was received by him on 2nd February 1951. He might be able to throw some light on that matter.

Shri Heda (Hyderabad): As the time at my disposal is very short, I will touch upon one or two points that have already been raised in the House. Firstly, I must give to the House some idea about the background to show how things are obtaining in Hyderabad. Twenty-five or thirty years ago though feudalism was ruling there, there was no question of Hindu and Muslim. Sir Maharaja Kishan Pershad

who could be called a representative of the times had written a couplet:

“ मैं हूँ हिन्दू, मैं हूँ मुसलमान,
आजादी है मेरा ईमान। ”

[I am Hindu, I am Muslim, and freedom is my religion.

Those were the days when Hindus and Muslims lived like brothers. But in the last twenty or thirty years two big personalities came on the horizon—clever, powerful, political personalities—and slowly changed the whole shape of the State. They changed the shape of the State so far not only as the Government offices were concerned, but they changed the shape also as regards the question of Hindu-Muslim relations were concerned. To illustrate how things were happening, I may say that when the question arose of appointing somebody to a high judicial office the name of Rai Baijnath was proposed by a Muslim Prime Minister. The ruler then wrote on the file, “Why? Is not any Muslim available in the State and if a Muslim is not available in the State why do you not get one from any part of India?” That was the way, that was the spirit in which things were done. The Muslim Prime Minister was ready to recommend a Hindu for a high judicial post. Let me give another instance of how things were viewed at the time. In those days when unemployment was stalking even the Hyderabad Muslims, a friend, a very witty fellow, a Muslim, told me that the remedy for the unemployment in Hyderabad was to preach birth-control among the Punjab and U.P. Muslims; he said, let the Muslims of Punjab and U.P. take care of themselves, the position will be all right. That was the state of affairs some twenty-five years ago.

Another factor in the situation was that because of the close and powerful collaboration between the Razakar regime and Government officers, a sort of political ambition came into the minds of the Government officers. Even to this day the spirit of this ambition is found there.

Myself and another friend in this House had an occasion to attend the Prem Chand Conference held some six or seven months ago. We saw there, under the chairmanship of a highly-placed Government officer and under his patronage, with the aid of money that was given by him, communist party propaganda was being carried on. Sardar Patel and Shri Nehru were treated like anything and compared with Chiang Kai-shek, and openly called stooges and dolls in the hands of Birlas and Dalmas. That type of propaganda was going on.

Well, when the Police Action came it was a great boon to the people. Today I can say that next to Gandhi, if any name is popular in the State it is that of Sardar's because of that Police Action. When the Police Action came we hoped things were to be mended, and they were mended. There was no question of Hindu and Muslim, but rather we found that because of the diplomatic manoeuvre of a few men, Hindu and Muslim, all Razakars joined hands and made friends with the new Indian Union officials, thus retaining the *status quo* and leaving things as they were. I and my wife, who also holds a good position in the public life there, went to a party in one of the places in Hyderabad. We found that wine was flowing, dance was going on and music was going on. We found that that was the place where Union officials enjoy their life. On the other hand, we found that any representations we made were left without any action being taken. A few days ago we heard a gang of dacoits was operating in Hyderabad district, the district that surrounds Hyderabad City. I and another friend, Dr. Chenna Reddy, co-operated with the police in locating the gang. And we found that the Razakar spirit is not dead. It is very much alive. We found that the Hindu and the Muslim anti-social elements were joining hands and carrying on their nefarious activities. In fact, *razakarism* to my mind has nothing to do with Islam or Muslim, just as the communist activities in Hyderabad have nothing to do with communism or Marxism. These are the activities of anti-social elements and I think the present Government has done very well in curbing their activities. There may be corruption or anything, but one thing is certain that the present police alone can face the communists. The former police were collaborating with the communists and therefore they could not be useful in curbing the communist activities. Similarly, the abolition of the *zamindari* and *jagirdari* have been highly beneficial. Of course, we will find its good results only after some time. In short, Madam, the present Government has done very well. With the iron hand of discipline of the police and the ameliorative measures introduced like abolition of *zamindari* and *jagirdari*, I am quite certain that they will be successful in curbing the activities of the communists in the State completely.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I have sat through this debate since this morning.....

Shri Naviruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): Trying experience!

Shri Gopaldaswami: Well, it has been a novel experience for me so far as this Parliament is concerned. I thought whenever I had to represent a particular Ministry I was overwhelmed with the volume of compliments that were showered on me, but on this present occasion not only has no compliment been served up to me but it has been one chorus of dissatisfaction with the work of the Ministry to which I belong.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): The average is all right?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Is it? When I said it was a chorus I thought there was nothing on the other side.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: The average of the two Ministries.

Shri Gopaldaswami: Well, that has been my experience this morning. I was trying to think out why this different treatment has been meted out to the States Ministry on the present occasion. There is of course the obvious explanation that the headship of the Ministry having changed the new Minister has so muddled affairs.....

Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Gopaldaswami:that no Member could pay any compliment to him or the Ministry which he is controlling at the present moment. I wish to remind the House that most of the period to which the printed report relates was a period during which my predecessor was in office. The other inference could only be that there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction with the way in which the Ministry was conducted even during his time.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair.]
But hon. Members suppressed all that dissatisfaction till the way was open for them to fling it at somebody else....

Some Hon. Members: You are right, Sir.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I do not know if I am right. Personally I thought that some of the compliments that were paid to my predecessor, which he so well deserved as we all know, were the right sort of compliments. He built a great edifice, in this country, of unification. He brought the whole country under one umbrella, so to speak, and he has left behind him a legacy of which we have all reason to be proud. He thought that the guiding hand of a Ministry at the Centre should be there for the purpose of consolidating the work that he had done and he established this Ministry.

manned it with people with plenty of efficiency and drive, sent out selected officers to the different States under his control and the results of all these are today obvious to anybody who has got the eyes to see.

I was rather disturbed by the manner in which the reverse of compliments were showered upon officers either in the Ministry or out in the field. I can tell you from my 3½ months' experience of this Ministry that you have not had a more loyal and efficient team of officers to carry out the policy of the Centre than you have today in that Ministry and outside in the field. I hope hon. Members will recognise this. It does not put heart into the hard-working officers to be told every time there is an opportunity of doing so that they are not doing their work, that they are becoming dictators and that they are laying down things for others to swallow.....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: They are being spoiled by such praise.

Shri Gopaldaswami: It is very difficult to answer the kind of inter-ruption that I have had from my hon. friend but I shall be only wasting time, if I try to take notice of them and reply.

What I wish to say today is, and I appeal to the House, that it is not the best way of getting good work out of hard-working officers to tell them "You are inefficient, you are corrupt, you simply dictate to other people and those other people have got to swallow what you say." They are Indians themselves, as much citizens of the country as we who are not officials are and they do their work to the best of their lights with honesty, with every desire to carry out the policy of the Government they are serving and I think with a great deal of courage too. If they stick to their offices it is not because of what is said about them in this House but often times in spite of what is said about them in this House. I wish to make that perfectly clear.....

Prof. Ranga: That is an undeserving remark—what the Minister has said just now.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I should like to begin by referring to the speech of my hon. lady friend, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu, who started this debate. I was somewhat amazed at what she said....

An Hon. Member: So were we.

Shri Gopaldaswami: Her eloquence, her diction and the manner in which she delivered her oration, if I may put it that way, reminded me of a voice

which till sometime ago I had heard frequently on public platforms. I wish I could have carried the comparison with the other voice to a greater extent than I am able to do today after listening to Miss Padmaja Naidu this morning.

Eloquence is a great quality but if an orator allows exuberance of language to carry her away from realities and give expression to opinions, judgments and even statements of fact, which cannot stand the test of scrutiny, I can only sympathise with such a person for letting herself in for criticism of that sort. That is what was borne in upon my mind when I hear her. She wove cobwebs of various descriptions and several of them were I think, dissipated by the hard and realistic speech of my hon. friend Mr. Ranga. But she let herself go with statements which, as I said in the beginning, amazed me. For instance, the manner in which she referred to civilian officers who followed the military after the Police action. Those words, I would ask the House, are they words which any responsible person would commit himself to herself to? For example in one place she said:

"It is sad to have to relate that that vast fund of friendship and goodwill,—that is to say, created by the military—all that trust and confidence, was destroyed with almost effortless ease by the tiny army of civilians who entered Hyderabad on the heels of the Indian army."

And she went on showering a few more compliments of that sort:

"What will never be forgiven or forgotten by the bitterly disillusioned people of Hyderabad is the low mental and moral stature of many of the men who were sent to rule over them in the name of the Indian Union. With the exception of a few who did good work, the majority of them proved to be ignorant and inefficient, crude, arrogant and corrupt."

The succession of adjectives was so compelling that I found some hon. Members crying "Shame". Shame to whom I ask. For unbridled language in describing the activities of responsible officers, who were carefully selected by the Centre and sent out to help Hyderabad out of its difficulty, this is hard to beat and therefore I say this characterisation is something which I cannot condemn in measured terms.

Then there are other gems from the speech, which are certainly gems from

a literary point of view but the reverse of gems from every other point of view. For instance, she said:

"There was that corruption of the spirit, that decadence of the mind whose outward and visible tokens are the mean and narrow outlook, that intolerant distrust of other modes of thought, life and worship, which we vaguely term communalism. I charge the Ministry of States with having been guilty of the most criminal neglect in the choice of the men that they sent to Hyderabad as representatives of this secular State of India."

Well, I was not myself personally responsible for the choice of the men who are now working in Hyderabad. Most of them were selected prior to my taking over this portfolio. The old Sardar does not need a compliment from me, but it is only paying homage to truth to say that no better selections could have been made for the kind of duties for which selections were made by him. They are doing their work in efficient and honest ways. They have won the confidence of the people. I was recently in Hyderabad and I know what the average Hyderabadi feels about our officers there. They were all of one mind. For instance, there was a question as to whether we should have a popularised Ministry. Two top ranking popular leaders came to me and said, "Popularise the Ministry, Sir, if you like; but let us have the Chief Minister who is now in office" and that Chief Minister is an official. To characterise these men who are doing unpopular but efficient work in this way is a thing, as I said, which I cannot condemn in measured terms. That it should have come from my hon. friend is rather strange, but I must put it down to her inexperience of this Parliament, of administration and, if I may put it that way, of life

Now, something was said about communalism in Hyderabad. Two hon. Members have contested this position. I remember that a very big individual in the country wrote to me about communalism in Hyderabad. So far as the members of the administration are concerned, I made the fullest possible enquiries into the allegations that were made and I found that those allegations were without foundation. One of them related to a case in which the particular person who made the complaint was himself interested and that explains perhaps why that complaint was made. But in the persons concerned, namely, the Chief Minister and his Cabinet, I could not find the

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slightest trace of communalism in their dealings with the public.

Shri Heda: That is true.

Shri Gopaldaswami: And as one hon. Member from Hyderabad remarked, there is a certain amount of public feeling among a section of the public who feel that having successfully carried out the Police Action the Centre must have gone further against members of a particular community which had to go under as a result of that process. But I do not think that that feeling is common in Hyderabad. It certainly is not prevalent among those who are responsible for the administration today. To refer to individual cases of not giving promotion to one small official here or preferring a more efficient official for a Muslim official there and so forth—to point to such things as showing communalism in the administration is doing an injustice to the administration which it does not deserve.

With regard to other points in relation to Hyderabad, I do not know if I should deal with them at any length. A good deal was said about Communism and the Telengana area and so forth, as also the amount of expenditure that we are incurring on Police operations in that area. I think Mr. Vaidya voiced the general opinion in Hyderabad when he said that all the Police we have at the present moment are necessary. The feeling is rather that that Police Force should be increased, if it is required for suppressing the evil. The only thing urged is that, seeing that their funds are getting exhausted, they desire that a much larger fraction of that expenditure should be borne by the Centre. As a matter of fact, in the current year we have begun taking over some of the Police expenditure on the Communist-infected area. We have also allotted funds for ameliorative work from the Centre and Hyderabad itself is putting forth as much as it can for the same purpose. Everybody understands that this is not going to be suppressed by mere Police action. We have got to go forward more speedily than we have done hitherto in regard to ameliorative work, which will wean away public sympathy from the small group of terrorists who now frighten them out of their wits. Latterly, there has been evidence coming from a person who has gone and lived amongst these people in their very haunts. That evidence is to the effect that the influence of the Communists over the public even in the area which they are now dominating by murders, terrorist acts and so forth is waning.

What is more to the point is that the people of the locality are willing to give fight to them, and therefore the indications are that if we pursue this policy and keep down crime and at the same time go forward more speedily than ever with ameliorative work of all descriptions such as opening up of the country by roads, fitting it with schools and hospitals and so on, we shall succeed in weaning them successfully away from Communism. This may be a permanent solution to this problem. As to how long it would take is a matter about which one cannot prophesy. My own feeling is that the intensified Police action we have taken need not take us long, and before the current financial year is out we should be able to see something more heartening than we are seeing today.

There have been several other points. Mr. Asawa raised two constitutional points. I am not sure that I should deal with them at the present moment at any length, because I should have to take a good deal of the time of the House in trying to controvert his position. I think his main point was that the official Ministry that was set up in Rajasthan when Shri Hiralal Shastri and his Cabinet resigned about the beginning of January is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I have tried to read the Articles relating to the appointment of the Council of Ministers in States of that description and I for one am unable to agree that that is a correct interpretation. When a Council of Ministers resigns, the authority that has got the power to appoint a Chief Minister and colleagues comes into play naturally to fill the vacuum, and the *Rajpramukh* as the person in whom this power is vested has made these appointments, and I think they are perfectly valid in law. But for a more detailed discussion, I should like to invite him separately instead of my wasting the time of the House. And I shall be only too happy to convince him.

Secondly he and some other hon. Members also raised another question of a constitutional nature—that is article 371 which relates to the supervision and control over Part B States exercisable by the Centre. The point was made that it really had reference to particular occasions when such action would become absolutely necessary, that it should not be used from day to day for interference with every day administration in these States. As a matter of fact, I have been doing these things myself for some time now, but there is no desire on the part of the States Ministry to interfere with the day to day administration. More often than not it is the Part B State

Government itself, whether it is a popular government or any other government, which seeks advice from us in regard to important pieces of legislation, in regard to executive action of any consequence, in regard to selection of people for high level appointments and so forth. And when they seek our advice, the advice is given; and when they seek our help for finding out men, we correspond with other States and find the men they want for them. When, for instance, on some complicated pieces of legislation they are not willing altogether to rely on the legal advice locally available, they write to us and we get the best advice possible and send it down to them. These are not done as directives under Article 371. They are really a sort of friendly contact between the Centre and the State and the desire of the State to get advice from the Centre and the readiness of the Centre to obtain and give that advice. You cannot call that interference.

I might tell the House—some people from Mysore spoke about this question—I have been asked during the last few days, rather few weeks, to exercise my powers under Article 371 in regard to certain things even in Mysore. I have so far resisted the temptation, though I cannot say that the particular things that were alleged did not admit of our exercising these powers. The bias so far as the Ministry of States goes is not to issue any directives under Article 371 if that can be helped. We rather believe in giving advice, in persuading the State Government concerned to see that the advice is correct and then make it an act of that Government itself and not an order issued from the Centre.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would in this connection, like to ask the hon. Minister whether his attention has been invited to the fact that the Ministers appointed in Rajasthan are drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, while under the provisions of the Constitution they are only entitled to draw the salary they drew at the time the Constitution came into force, which varied from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500. Have any directions been issued by the States Ministry in this behalf to the Ministers?

Shri Gopalaswami: Up to this moment, I have not issued a single directive under that article.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our complaint is that no directive is issued in this behalf.

Shri Gopalaswami: Then I take it hon. Members are interested in my using my power.

Shri Bharati (Madras): Most certainly when they abuse their power.

Some Hon. Members: Where there is no legislature.

Shri Gopalaswami: I now come to the speeches made by my hon. friends Kaka Bhagwant Roy and Sardar Bhupendra Singh Man. Sardar Man was down-right. He thought that the States Ministry had no right to exist and must liquidate itself. I appreciate that sort of position and, so far as I am concerned, I think the States Ministry cannot exist eternally. That is my view. The question is only one of when it should cease to exist; whether we have reached a stage when this Ministry as a separate Ministry should cease to exist. I for one agree with my very distinguished predecessor that the States Ministry should continue and that for some time. As to whether after a few years the stage will be reached for closing it, is a matter which we can consider at the particular moment.

With regard to PEPFU a good many things were said and I think my hon. friend Sardar Man ended up by saying: "If you do not reform matters, pull these things together, we may have to snatch it away from you by force." That is an ultimatum. If it was uttered in different circumstances, I should have had to decide whether I would accept that ultimatum or challenge.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Did he say 'take it away by force'?

Shri Gopalaswami: "Snatch it away" he said, I believe.

But let me remind him that if things are not so good as he and I would like them to be in PEPFU, it is not due to the States Ministry, it is not due even to the two officials that are administering PEPFU today; it is largely due to the state of general politics in that particular State, and, if I may add, even more due to the state of internal politics in the ranks of the local Congress Party. I say this deliberately because ever since I took office I have been trying to find out some means of bringing together persons who could constitute a popular ministry and every day developments have been taking place which make this prospect recede further from me. Only within the last few days I see some signs of people coming together and I am fondly hoping that within a few days more it might be possible for me to persuade certain persons to shoulder the responsibility of running this administration and relieving my

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officers from the unpopular task of running an administration which everybody seems to condemn. After all somebody has got to hold the fort and my officers are there for the purpose. But if it is possible for politics generally and in the congress ranks to improve sufficiently to enable me to do this, nobody would be gladder than I shall be to put a popular ministry into office in PEPSU.

We had a very uproarious kind of reception given to the speech of my hon. friend from Vindhya Pradesh. I am at a disadvantage because I was not in a position to follow every word of what he said but apparently it was so interesting and humourous that the House gave an uproarious reception to what he said. I think we cannot get away from things for which he perhaps has been partially responsible. If I had the time I would like to give you the detailed history of the case and to the part which my hon. friend has played there.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): He says that he has a good record.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I shall not pursue that matter. Vindhya Pradesh has a very peculiar history and it has alternated between what might have been a Part A State perhaps and a Part B State. It was actually a Part B State and then the popular Ministry so conducted itself that the State had to go out of existence and we had to create a Part C State. We put a Chief Commissioner there and he has come in for wild attacks from all factions in the State. Everybody seems to agree in saying, "We do not want the Chief Commissioner; we must have a popular Government." If my hon. friend were here, I would ask him what sort of popular Government does he visualize. Let me get the material for a popular Government which can function and I am quite prepared to consider it. As you know with regard to all these States the Government policy has already been explained to the House and we shall bring in some legislation which will enable us to go forward with this sort of thing even in Part C States.

Then something was mentioned about Sirohi. That also has had a chequered history, if I may put it that way. I appreciate the heat with which my hon. friend, Mr. Bhatt spoke. I understand that he was very intimately connected with the negotiations; he was connected at all stages with the negotiations which ended in part of it merging with Bombay. I hope I am right.

An Hon. Member: Yes. He was the President.

Shri Bhatt: Am I to understand that the hon. Minister means to say that I was a party to the partition.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I thought I chose my words carefully. I only said that the hon. Member was in touch with the negotiations which ended in a part of Sirohi being merged in Bombay State. I suppose it is accurate.

Shri Bhatt: I flatly deny that. I was not a party to partition. All I can say is that I was opposing it to the very last minute.

Shri Sidhva: Not in the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members would kindly have patience and hear the hon. Minister. He only said that the hon. Member was in touch with the negotiations. In that also he might have been opposing it. The hon. Minister may be heard with patience. There should not be so many voices.

Shri Sidhva: In the Constituent Assembly he silently supported it.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I am very thankful to you, Sir, for explaining what I actually said.

Mr. Chairman: I request that the hon. Minister may be allowed to continue uninterrupted.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I can say now that he is so opposed to this matter that he would like this thing to be reversed almost immediately. I appreciate his point of view, but this thing is part of the existing Constitution and if you want to change the boundaries of States as fixed by the Constitution you have got to follow a particular procedure which is prescribed in Article 3 of the Constitution. When the Centre takes the initiative it has got to seek the advice of the legislatures of the two States which might be affected. For instance, we might have to ask Bombay and as Rajasthan has no legislature now, it is a matter for the consideration of the House whether we should precipitate this question of merger until Rajasthan also happens to have a legislature. That is the reason why as Mr. Bhatt himself indicated, the view has been that it might be kept over till after the elections.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this change took place by no Article in the Constitution itself but by the order of the President under some Article?

Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Gopaldaswami: It is perfectly within the Constitution.

Shri Hussain Imam: Not in the body of the Constitution but by executive orders.

Shri Gopaldaswami: Sirohi is not a separate State mentioned in the Constitution. It is part of one of the States which are mentioned in the Constitution. So it is really in the Constitution and you cannot get away from the fact.

Shri Hussain Imam: The division was by executive orders; it was by a statutory order.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever that was, it is now incorporated in the Constitution.

Shri Gopaldaswami: You have reminded me that I have got only 5 minutes to go; I have got quite a lot of things to speak on but I will try to confine myself to the limit that you have prescribed.

There is one matter which I think I should refer to though it was not mentioned by any hon. Member of the House during the debate. A certain amount of publicity or rather enquiry in the Press has started about it. I thought I should tell the House exactly how the matter stands. That relates to Hyderabad. There has been so much of wild speculation and misunderstanding in regard to the formation of a Trust by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in respect of his jewellery that I think I would take this opportunity to acquaint the House briefly with the facts of this case.

As soon as possible, after Police Action, His Exalted Highness the Nizam agreed to prepare and to submit a complete inventory of what, in his view, constituted his personal and private property, both movable and immovable. The preparation of this inventory occupied a considerable time and the final lists of movable property were received from His Exalted Highness the Nizam only in January 1950. As in the case of other Rulers, the Ministry of States accepted the jewellery in His Exalted Highness's list as his private property.

H.E.H. the Nizam had detailed consultations with the Government of India in regard to the proper disposition of this jewellery. He finally decided with the Government of India's approval that a trust should be created in respect of the entire jewellery. On this trust the Government of India are

represented by one of their officers. According to the terms of the trust deed which has been duly executed, the trustees are empowered to effect the sale of this jewellery with the exception of certain items which have been set aside for the use of the Nizam on ceremonial occasions and two or three other items that have been set apart as wedding gifts for his grandchildren. As and when the remaining jewellery is sold, the bulk of the proceeds of the sale will be invested in Government of India securities, the income from such investment being distributed among His Exalted Highness's children in certain specified proportions. The jewellery has been deposited by the trustees with a bank in Bombay. It is the intention of the Government of India that the major part of the investment in their securities should be utilised for the benefit of the Hyderabad State.

5 P.M.

Shri Bharati: What is the approximate value of the jewellery?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Jewellery of that description is not easily valued. It certainly is a fairly big amount.

Then, Sir, there is one other matter to which I should like to make a reference. Hon. Members would have noticed a news item in one of the papers this morning about a meeting held in Bombay yesterday, of what is described as a union of rulers. I was rather disappointed that no Member of the House referred to this matter in the course of the debate. I wish to make a reference to this only for the purpose of stating that the House should not get away with the idea that the Rulers have formed a union with the consent of the States Ministry or with its approval. I might here tell the House that the States Ministry, and for that matter, the Government of India will not recognise this union. I say it for many reasons. It is hardly necessary for me to detail the reasons here. Some of the members of this union have come to me, rulers, and tried to make out that this is a purely convivial, social organisation, that it has nothing to do with any of their political or other grievances and so forth. But I saw in the news item this morning that certain grievances of individual Rulers were discussed at this meeting yesterday; and they keep the matter so secret that they would disclose the agenda of to-day's meeting only at the meeting. Now, there are lots of things going round in the country, and I am watching developments with all the keenness that I can command. There are some

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among these Rulers who have got rather false notions as to what they could or could not do. I have been informed by an official report from a high-placed officer, that some of these princes, comprising both big and small, met at a particular place, confabulated for four or five days and are thinking of drawing up a programme of agitation in certain directions. The points they seem to have discussed—some of them—are these:

Merger and integration of States was done against the wishes of the Rulers who should now combine for restoration of their States to them.

Shri Sidhva: They live in fools paradise.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I have already told you that Sardar Patel built up a great edifice. So long as I am in office, I will act on the footing that that edifice is going to be permanent, and any association or any agitation which has for its object the toppling over of that edifice will be sternly and firmly dealt with. That is one thing. The other.....

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Do Government propose to declare it unlawful?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I am rather afraid of the Supreme Court, because freedom of association is one of the fundamental rights. I would therefore prefer to scotch this without doing anything which might bring me within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The second point they considered is that the Rulers should enlist the sympathy of *jagirdars* and *zamindars* and they should help them to maintain intact their *jagirdaris* and *zamindaris*. I say, Congressmen, look out!

Then the third one is that the Rulers should actively set up candidates in the coming elections with a view to capture power. Personally I would like to give them the fullest freedom to do this sort of thing, and I think it is necessary for parties who are opposing them at the elections to show that they cannot so easily capture the seats. Sir, I think I have done.

Shri Sidhva: Cannot the question of the privy purse be considered, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: No. Now I shall put the Demand to the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952 in respect of Demands Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 under the control of the Ministry of States."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Chairman the motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 73—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 74—KUTCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND NO. 75—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 76—BILASPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND No. 77—BHOPAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bhopal'."

DEMAND No. 78—VINDHYA PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Vindhya Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 79—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 80—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 81—RELATIONS WITH STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

Mr. Chairman: Then we take up the next item on the agenda—Ministry of Transport. I shall formally place it before the House.

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 83—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 84—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 85—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

31st day of March, 1952, in respect (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

I would like to know the wish of the House as to how long it is prepared to sit, whether up to 6 o'clock or more.

Several Hon. Members: Six o'clock, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Then we sit up to six o'clock, which means that we have got only 50 minutes. Out of that how much will the hon. Minister take?

Some Hon. Members: Ten minutes, or fifteen minutes.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Fifteen minutes or ten minutes—as much as you can give me, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Then I divide the fifty minutes into five equal parts of ten minutes. I hope hon. Members will observe this time limit. Now I call upon Mr. M. Satyanarayana.

Shri Satyanarayana (Madras): Within the short time at my disposal, I am afraid I cannot say much except to mention one important point which I stressed the year before last when I had an opportunity of speaking on transport, and that is about the inland waterways. This is a subject which has been very much neglected by the Transport Ministry.

If we trace the history of transport in this country as well as in other countries in the world, this is one of the earliest means of transport which was used from time immemorial by all civilisations. It was used with great effect not only for the benefit of the people but also for the benefit of industry, trade and commerce in the country. In this country, we have a great many rivers which could be used for the purpose of transport as inland waterways, a huge strip of coast, and thousands of miles of navigable canals under our great rivers. In spite of all that, the country, as it was under the heels of a foreign rule for a long time, never thought of the necessity of improving our inland waterways. If at all they were improved, they were improved only in order to see that they should be kept within particular limits. The Railways, roadways and other ways that were used were all used for the purpose of seeing that these waterways, which are the cheapest means of transport were kept under control. That is the reason why some of these greatest canals which were used for the purpose of transport in this country were allowed to decay and fall into disuse.

Just to mention one instance, I remember very well in those days, some forty years ago, Madras and Cocanada were connected by a canal. That canal was used not only for passenger traffic, but also for goods traffic and for various other purposes. Now, I see that it has not only been not used, but completely neglected. For the purpose of making this canal absolutely useless the Railways which were com-

peting with the inland waterways, put up obstacles here and there and also built a few bridges. I mentioned one bridge in my speech the year before last. There is a bridge in Madras which is an obstruction for the boats to pass from one side of the canal to the other. The Transport Ministry promised, after hearing me, that it would look into the whole matter and remove this obstruction, because this obstruction was placed deliberately by the Railways to see that this waterway is not used, and the Railways do not lose their income. This obstruction has not been removed as yet in spite of the fact that now there is no competition between waterways and Railways, Railways and roadways and other ways have all to be correlated for the benefit of the country. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Ministry of Transport to look into the matter and see that this obstruction is removed.

Another thing that has to be stressed in this connection is that some of the most important bridges which could have been completed by this time, have been neglected. To mention one, although it has been time and again said, and placed before this House with great force, the bridges over the Godavari and the Krishna have not at all been taken in hand. Some kind of attempt has been made for the purpose of starting some work on the Godavari. But, nothing has been done, so far as I know for the bridge over the Krishna. In spite of the fact that this bridge has been on the files of the Transport Ministry for a number of years, it has not been taken up, nor has even the survey been done. This is a matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Transport Ministry to see that this is done. It is very easily understood that these bridges, if they are completed, will not at all cost much to the exchequer of the Union Government or to the provincial Governments as these bridges are to be built at places where the population is dense, and if a small levy is imposed, in the course of 10 or 15 years, the cost of the bridges would be covered. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Transport Ministry to see that these two things are done as early as possible.

As far as my experience goes,—I have got some experience in the south as well as in the other provinces—I find that our country boat industry is daily going down. It is not at all being encouraged. Why should the Railways, roadways and other bus

transport Corporations for which we use so much of petrol, spending so much of dollar and sterling, be encouraged and not this cheap means of transport? Instead of that if the Transport Ministry could concentrate their efforts on this question or at least appoint a Commission to go into the whole thing and see how best this cheapest means of transport could be developed, it would be very good. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Ministry of Transport to see that as early as possible a Commission is appointed or some kind of Committee is appointed to go into the whole thing in order to improve our inland waterways. Very little money has to be spent for the purpose of maintaining and building these country boats. If the country boat industry is encouraged, it would give a huge amount of work to our carpenters and to our smiths and other labourers. That would go a long way in relieving unemployment in this country. In Malabar in the west coast and also in other provinces, it would be a great relief to the people who are now thrown out of employment, who have been traditional carpenters, and who have been good boat-builders. I would like to urge on the Transport Ministry that they should try to bestow as much attention and as much thought and that too as soon as possible to this problem, in order to have this as an adjunct to the good work that they are doing in the other directions.

श्री बी० एस० आर्य : सभापति महोदय, इस के पूर्व कि मैं अपने पर्वतीय प्रदेश की यातायात की कठिनाइयों को भवन के सामने रखूँ, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने विभाग के कार्य को बड़ी सफलता के साथ और बड़ी प्रगति के साज कर रहे हैं।

मैं ने बजट की आम बहस के दौरान में एक बात कही थी कि हमारे जिले में गत कई मास से नमक का बड़ा अभाव है। माननीय मंत्री ने मेरे कहने पर तुरन्त ही कार्रवाई की और मुझे सूचना मिली है कि आप ने सांभर लेक से १४ गड़ियाँ नमक की हमारे जिले के लिए भेज दी हैं। इस के लिए

मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ और इसी-लिये मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री अपने विभाग का कार्य इसी तरह से करते होंगे।

यह तो माननीय मंत्री को भली प्रकार विदित है कि पहाड़ी प्रदेश में यातायात की अनेक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैं एक खास सड़क की ओर उन का ध्यान आकषित कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने कट मोशन (Cut Motion) में दिल्ली से बद्रीनाथ तक एक नेशनल हाई वे (National Highway) का उल्लेख किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां से बद्रीनाथ तक एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बना दिया जाय। वैसे तो यहां से बद्रीनाथ के लिए सड़क है और उस के द्वारा हर साल लाखों यात्री वहां जाते हैं। लेकिन सड़क की आम हालत हरिद्वार से आगे बहुत खराब है। वह प्रान्तीय सरकार के मातहत है। प्रान्तीय सरकार की आर्थिक अवस्था इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वह उस सड़क का ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध कर सके और यातायात के साधनों को सुलभ बना सके। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इस सड़क को हरिद्वार से आगे केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और उस सड़क को चौड़ी बना कर वहां के यातायात के साधनों को सुलभ बना दे।

हर साल बद्रीनाथ एक लाख से अधिक यात्री जाते हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है कि इस भवन के भी कई सदस्य इस वर्ष बद्रीनाथ जाने वाले हैं। जब वह वहाँ पैदल यात्रा करेंगे तो उन को अनुभव होगा कि वहाँ के निवासी किस कठिनाई से पहाड़ों में रहते हैं और यात्रा करते हैं। यहां मैदानों में तो सब लोगों को मोटर और रेल आसानी से मिल जाती है लेकिन पहाड़-

[श्री बी० एस० आय]

में तो सभी लोगों को पैदल ही चलना पड़ता है, भले ही कोई धनी व्यक्ति हो, भले ही किसी के पास यहां कार हो या विभाग हो, लेकिन यहां तो पैदल ही यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। इसलिये यहां सड़क का बनना अत्यावश्यक है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि दिल्ली से बद्रीनाथ तक एक हाई वे बना दी जाये। इस से सिर्फ यात्रियों को ही सुविधा नहीं होगी, बल्कि यह स्थान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है। यहाँ से पास ही नीति और माना दो दरें हैं जिन से तिब्बत को गमियों में बराबर लोग आते जाते रहते हैं। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बद्रीनाथ से २८ मील उत्तर में माना पास (Mana Pass) है और वहाँ से नजदीक थोलिंग मठ और गाङ्गटोक तिब्बत के बड़े महत्पूर्ण स्थान हैं। इसी मार्ग से वहाँ से धार्मिक लोग जो उस में विश्वास करते हैं, वे कैलाश और मानसरोवर की यात्रा के लिए जाया करते हैं। उन लोगों को मार्ग में अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जैसा कि भवन को मालूम है और माननीय मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं, आजकल तिब्बत में कुछ राजनीतिक उथल पुथल मची हुई है। उस का असर हमारे पर्वतीय प्रदेश पर जो कि सीमा का प्रदेश है पड़े बना नहीं रह सकता। जब तक आप के पास वहाँ आने जाने के साधन नहीं होंगे तब तक आप सीमा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि आप वहाँ तक के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की घोषणा कर दें और एक एस। सड़क वहाँ बना दें कि जिस से सब लोग आसानी से आ जा सकें।

इस के अतिरिक्त अगर माननीय मंत्री को थोड़े आश्रम में, बानप्रस्थ या सन्यास

में जाने का मौका मिले, तो उन से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे बद्रीनाथ जाने का कष्ट उठावें। जब वह गढ़वाल की उन घाटियों में पहुंचेंगे तो वहाँ का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य उन को बहुत अच्छा लगेगा और वहाँ की शोभा देख कर उन का हृदय चाहेगा कि यहीं किसी स्थान में बैठ कर तपस्या करूँ जैसे कि वहाँ श्री शंकराचार्य और बहुत से महापुरुषों ने तपस्या की थी। वे भी उन लोगों में अपना नाम लिखवा लें और इस से उन को भी बहुत बड़ा महत्व प्राप्त होगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त बहुत से लोग हिमालय की चोटियों पर चढ़ने के लिए आया करते हैं। उन को भी सुविधा देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप उस सड़क को अपने हाथ में ले लें।

मैं आप को यह भी बता दूँ कि सन् १९३७ में मिस्टर स्मिथ जो कि रायल बोटैनिकल गार्डन (Royal Botanical Garden) के एक मेम्बर थे, वहाँ पहुंचे और उन्होंने वहाँ फूलों की रिसर्च की। वह एक ऐसी घाटी में पहुंचे जहाँ उन को २५० किस्म के फूल मिले। उन्होंने इंग्लैंड में जा कर इस पर एक किताब लिखी जिस का नाम "वैली आफ फ्लावर्स" (Valley of flowers) है। वह काफी अच्छी किताब है। जितने विदेशी लोग गढ़वाल की घाटियों में गये उन्होंने उस का अध्ययन किया और अगर आप उन के लिखे हुए साहित्य को पढ़ें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वह पहाड़ी प्रदेश हमारे भारतवर्ष का कितना महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। यदि सचमुच में हम लोगों ने उस इलाके की कुछ भी उन्नति की होती और वहाँ की जनता को कुछ सुविधा दी होती तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वह इलाका

हमारे भारतवर्ष का स्विचटरबैंड बन जाता। यह इलाका इतना अच्छा है। मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि आपके सामने मैं ने जो मांग रखी है उस को आप स्वीकार करेंगे।

मैं एक बात और कह कर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। सन १९४५ में उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि उस समय संयुक्त प्रान्त के नाम से प्रसिद्ध था, के गवर्नर सर मारिस हेल्ट उस प्रदेश की घाटियों में गये थे। उन्होंने गढ़वाल जा कर एक पब्लिक ब्याख्यान के दौरान मैं यह कहा था कि :

"When I opened the road last year I suggested that it might be called the Lucknow-Lhasa road; for, it would ultimately be a highway between India and Tibet and some such name would be more appropriate".

ये शब्द उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच के दौरान मैं कहे थे। मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि आप मेरे इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार करेंगे और जितना जल्दी सम्भव हो, दिल्ली से बद्दीनाथ तक राज्य मार्ग बनाने की योजना करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri B. S. Arya (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, before stating the transport difficulties in the hilly tracts to which I belong, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for conducting the work of his department with great success.

During the general debate on the Budget, I had said that there had been an acute scarcity of salt for the last so many months in our district. The hon. Minister took an immediate action regarding what I had complained and now I have been informed that he has sent fourteen wagons of salt from Sambhar Lake to our district. I am highly grateful to him and feel confident that he would continue doing the work of his department in the same way.

The hon. Minister is fully aware of the many difficulties of transport in the mountainous region. I want to

draw his attention to a particular road. I have referred in my cut motion towards a national highway between Delhi and Badrinath. I wish that a national highway should be constructed from this place to Badrinath. There is, no doubt, a road between this place and Badrinath and lakhs of pilgrims use it every year. But the general condition of this road is very bad beyond Hardwar. It comes under the control of the State Government. The financial position of the State Government is not sound enough to construct a better road there or to provide better and easy means of transport. Therefore it is essential that the road beyond Hardwar should be taken up by the Central Government under its control and it should be broadened so that transport may be facilitated.

More than a lakh of persons visit Badrinath every year. I am very glad to know that many of the hon. Members of this House are also intending to pay a visit to Badrinath this year. They will come to know about the difficulties under which the inhabitants of the hills have to live and move when they undertake the journey on foot. Here in the plains, it is quite easy for everyone to travel by rail or motor but on the hills everybody has to walk on foot. Even rich persons, who own cars and aeroplanes here, will have to walk there on foot. Therefore it is very necessary to construct a road there and I urge the construction of a national highway between Delhi and Badrinath. It will not only be a source of convenience to pilgrims and visitors but its construction is also necessary in view of the international importance of the place. The Passes of Nul and Mana are situated nearby, through which there is a regular traffic from Tibet during the summer. I wish to point out that Mana Pass is about twenty-eight miles north of Badrinath and Tholingmath and Gadtok, two important places of Tibet, are situated quite near to that Pass. It is by this route that the religious people come from there to pay a visit to Kailash and Mansarovar. They have to face many difficulties during the journey. As the House and the hon. Minister are aware, there has been a political upheaval in Tibet these days. It must have its effects on our hilly region which is a border territory. Unless there are adequate means of transport it will be very difficult to take effective steps of security on the border. Therefore it is necessary that a declaration to construct a national highway should be made and it should be constructed early so that people may come and go without any difficulty.

[Shri B. S. Arya]

In addition to this, if the hon. Minister is fortunate enough to get to the fourth Ashram (a period of life), that is the *Vanaprastha* or *Sanyasa Ashrama*, I will request him to take the trouble of going to Badrinath. He would simply like the natural beauty of the Garhwal valleys when he reaches there and seeing that beauty he would wish to sit at any place for meditation and penance, as was done by Shri Shankaracharya and other great sages. He should also get himself included in the list of those great sages. That would give him much greatness and glory.

Then again, so many persons come to the Himalayas to conquer its high peaks. It is also necessary to undertake the construction of the road in order to give them more facilities.

I may also inform you that in 1937, Mr. Smith, who was a Member of the Royal Botanical Garden, had visited that place and conducted research on flowers. During his observations, he reached a valley where he found 250 different kinds of flowers. Then after reaching England he wrote a book on his Research entitled, "Valley of Flowers". That is a very good book and all foreigners, who visited the valleys of Garhwal, read it with interest and if the hon. Members would read what he has written about that place, they would soon realize that the hilly tract of ours is an important part of our country. Had we really paid a little attention towards the development of this area and given some facilities to the people there, I believe, the place would easily have been the Switzerland of India. It is such a nice place. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept the suggestion that I have put before him.

In the end, I would refer to only one point. In 1945, Sir Maurice Hallet, the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh, formerly known as the United Provinces, visited these valleys. During the course of a public speech at Garhwal, he had said:—

"When I opened the road last year I suggested that it might be called the Lucknow-Lhasa Road; for, it would ultimately be a highway between India and Tibet and some such name would be more appropriate."

These were his words. I, therefore, hope that the hon. Minister would accept this request of mine and would take steps for the construction of a

highway between Delhi and Badrinath as early as possible.

Prof. S. L. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am thankful to you for having called on me to speak on this motion. This Transport Ministry deals with a number of subjects. I will confine myself to three things. First I would say something about the docks and the dock workers. I thank the hon. Minister for the improvement in the position in the Calcutta docks. But I would like to tell him that although we passed the Dock Workers Regulation of Employment Bill about three years back, no provisions of the same have so far been enforced. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, although Committees have sat and spent a lot of time to prepare schemes under the Act, nothing further has been done. I would request him to take steps to see that the legislation is given practical shape by being given effect to without further delay.

The second thing I would say about is the rationing of petrol in my Province. All over the country there is no longer any control on petrol. But in the Province of Uttar Pradesh it still continues. We are told that they mix some spirit with it and therefore the control should be continued. But there should have been some time limit for completing arrangements for mixing spirit with petrol. It is already about six months since all other States have de-controlled petrol, and I do not see any reason why it should not have been decontrolled in Uttar Pradesh by now. I am informed that some vested interests as well as the Uttar Pradesh Government want to continue this rationing of petrol. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this control is lifted without further delay. There are many complaints about this petrol rationing. There are complaints also from the various political parties that the U.P. Government wants to keep the control on petrol so that political parties opposed to the Government may not use motor vehicles in preparing for the coming General Elections, etc. I think we should not give any occasion to the opposition parties to make such a complaint. I see no reason why rationing of petrol should be continued. If it was necessary to continue it for some time because we wanted to mix power alcohol with it, the arrangements for mixing power alcohol should have been completed within a month or so. There should have been some time-limit for this. We should not have taken six months over it. At that time, when control on petrol was removed all over the

country, we were promised that it would take two or three months to complete arrangements for mixing power alcohol and then petrol would be decontrolled in Uttar Pradesh. But that time is long past and nothing has been done. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to see that U.P. also decontrols petrol without further delay.

Then I come to the D.T.S. I may say at the outset that the relations between management and labour have considerably improved during the last year. I also thank the hon. Minister that they have given some thought and some concession also to the demands of the Union. There was some sort of compromise between the Union and the management about pay scales, but I am sorry to have to say that though they arrived at an agreement and though it is about six months since the agreement was reached it has not yet been fully enforced. There are still workshop people in respect of whom grades have not been settled. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the agreement arrived at is fully implemented without further delay.

The second point I wish to discuss is about the recognition of the Union. The hon. Minister knows very well that the Union represents the entire workers. Formerly there were two Unions there. Now both have merged into one. But I do not know the reason for not recognizing the Union when there is one single Union having all the members in it. I do not know the reason for any delay now. I was surprised at one time when the Chief Commissioner said that because there was provision in its constitution for strikes, therefore, they could not recognize the Union. I was surprised at that sort of objection, because every Union has got provision in its constitution for a strike. The constitution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which is recognised by the Government has provisions for a strike, and all other Unions have got it. But a strike can be resorted to only after all the other methods have been tried and failed. That provision should not be a reason for not recognizing the Union. The recognition of the Union is a matter which has been hanging on for two years now. The Union should be now recognized without further delay because that would help in bringing about better relations between the workers and the management.

Now I may point out one or two major grievances of the D.T.S. Union. Firstly, the new scales of the Pay have resulted in decreasing the salaries of about 70 persons by very large

sums, sometimes by one or two hundred rupees. I do not know of any other instances where such reductions in salary have been made in Government departments. When an employee is drawing a higher salary than is allowed under the scale, then he may not be given any rise. But there should be no reduction and special pay should be given to compensate for the difference. I can see no argument which can support such a reduction. Actually in such cases the Pay Commission have recommended grant of special pay to them. Such employees should be allowed to continue on their existing pay scales till the end of their service by being given special pay. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this is done. It should not be said that this Ministry has introduced a novel procedure by cutting the pay of people who have been enjoying it for a number of years.

I would like to say something about the conditions of transport, in Delhi. You know, Sir, very well that the City of Delhi has not got a good transport system as yet. The condition of the buses is very bad. Two years ago I invited the attention of the hon. Minister to the deplorable state of maintenance of these buses. If he makes enquiries today he will find that the condition has not improved today. Many of the new buses are now on the scrap-heap. Sir, there must be some reason as to why this is happening. My own information from the workers is that the buses are very badly handled. If one small nut is lost, the vehicle will be allowed to lie unrepai red for days on end. When a report about it is made, it is sent to the Headquarters and then orders are issued. The whole procedure is very circumlocutory and meanwhile the vehicle deteriorates. I would ask the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into the life of the buses. Their life is very short and in certain cases much below normal. My hon. friend should look into this question of management of our national transport. National transport is supposed to be something ideal, therefore he should see that the condition of our national transport is improved and made much better than what it is elsewhere. As regards the employees, their conditions of service should be improved and they should be made to feel that they are trusted, and their grievances are listened to and removed.

Sir, the transport service gave a substantial yield to the Government during the first years. In 1948-49 there was an income of Rs. 51-80 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 42-29 lakhs, resulting in a net profit of

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

Rs. 9.31 lakhs. In 1949-50 also there was a income of Rs. 65.60 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs. 61.81 lakhs, leaving a profit of Rs. 3.79 lakhs. In 1950-51 the income and the expenditure both are expected to be Rs. 65.95 lakhs leaving no profit. I would like to find out the exact reason for this reduction in profit. Probably the main reason is that the life of the buses is very short and they are not properly maintained. The hon. Minister should try to see that the D.T.S. is better organised and put on a scientific basis. I also consider the present system of management as very cumbersome. The General Manager has not the full authority which is essential for carrying out his duties. When the Bill was before the House I had suggested that the Manager should have more power and he should not have always to depend on the D.R.T.A. I would request the hon. Minister to see whether the Act requires some amendment to give the Manager more powers to carry out his duties.

In conclusion, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to give Delhi an improved national transport system of which we may all be proud. This is possible by proper management and perfect and harmonious cooperation with the staff.

Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras): I would like to make a few observations with regard to the condition of national highways in this country. They are far from satisfactory. Sir, if you just compare the conditions which obtained in 1947 with those which obtain today you will see that the highways have deteriorated beyond recognition in certain parts of the country. The Central Government makes grants for the maintenance of roads, at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per mile, and even this amount the State Governments find very meagre for the purpose. One small point is about the trees planted on the roadside for shade. There is no new plantation of these trees and when the State Governments are questioned about it they say the money granted is not sufficient even for the maintenance of roads let alone for planting trees. Road trees make travel comfortable. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to help in the matter of planting more trees on road sides. Roads are most important not only for passenger and goods traffic but also for military traffic in times of emergency, and therefore their upkeep should receive great consideration.

In developing roads we have to consider the bridges also. Many bridges

along these highways were built in the olden days and are unfit to carry heavy traffic of the modern days, like huge tanks weighing thirty or forty tons. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that the safety of the bridges is checked up so that at a time of emergency we may be prepared. To mention one particular case, for the Cauveri bridge in Trichinopoly, constructed 101 years ago, I think the State Government has been asked to submit estimates. I do not know the condition of the bridge but even if it is good another bridge has to be constructed because the present one is too narrow to allow two vehicles to pass simultaneously. This bridge was repaired at a cost of five or six lakhs about fifteen years ago, yet the bridge is weak. I think there is a proposal for one more bridge to be constructed upstream. I request Government to take speedy action in the matter.

There is a petrol fund created for the purpose of development of roads. Proper funds must be allotted every year for road development. Instead of giving small amounts we can give loans to State Governments so that these national highways can be tarred or even cement-concreted at important places, in reaches.

Another point to which I want to invite the hon. Minister's attention is the Cape Comorin-West Coast Road development of which has been approved by the Standing Committee. But nothing is known, at least to me, about the position in this matter. Has the work begun or is it progressing?

The conversion of the Mangalore port into an all-weather port is another important point I want to make. The Mangalore port takes ships for six months in the year, but rainfall being heavy, 120 inches a year, ships find it very difficult to enter port during the rest of the year. I would therefore request the hon. Minister that for strategic reasons at least Mangalore should be developed as an all-weather port.

Coming to roads again, some of the culverts and smaller bridges on our national highways are so narrow at places. They must be replaced or widened so that traffic can move with very little difficulty even during the night.

Our development plan for extending the national highways was drafted fifteen years ago. Since drafting it things have changed; our industries are developing, our trade is developing. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to consider whether the

plan drafted fifteen years ago will be workable under present conditions or whether it will have to be revised in any respect. Strategic considerations also may have a part to play in such revision.

The other point I wish to refer to is the condition of ferries and the need for its improvement. In several ferries like those at Calcutta there are several accidents. We hear of these accidents very often. I do not know whether the Centre has power to legislate on ferries.

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

At the same time, in the interests of public safety and with a view to averting accidents, some sort of law or control must be made here.

Shri Veerabahu (Madras): I congratulate the Ministry for having laid the foundations of a proper shipping policy, but I must observe that the implementation of the same is remarkably slow and the super-structure which we have been hoping to see is yet to be raised. Shipping is vital for commerce. Shipping is essential for industries and also for food. Shipping is the second line of defence, and in cases of national emergency the merchant navy and maritime personnel will be found necessary. Shipping in a way also solves the problem of unemployment considerably when we extend the tonnage. Shipping also improves the balance of payments position and secures us foreign exchange. Above all, our country is a big maritime country and we have got a vast coast. In spite of the fact that our Ministers have been waxing eloquent every time shipping matters have come up, they have not been able to do anything substantial. Our progress is not much to speak of. At the end of 1949 our tonnage was 3 lakh and 93 thousand and at the end of 1950 it went up by only 3 thousand tons, bringing the total up to 3 lakh and 96 thousand tons. A Committee was constituted for the purpose of development of shipping. In 1945, it reported that the target should be 2 million tons within five or six years. Yet after four or five years we have not been able to do anything at all. At this rate, it will be hardly possible for us to make substantial progress.

If we take the progress of shipping in other maritime countries, the figures are more or less staggering. In Italy, within the past four years the tonnage has been increased by over 100 per cent., i.e., from 12½ million tons to 28 million tons. In Australia, they have within the past two or three years built 35 steamers

with a tonnage of 211 thousand and another 17 steamers are under construction totalling over one lakh tons. Similarly, in Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands and other maritime countries remarkable progress has been made. We in India with a very limited tonnage have not been able to make any progress. Let us see how other maritime countries help shipping. In the first place, they give operational subsidies. In the second place, considerable assistance is given for overseas passenger service. In the third place, they give loans at very cheap rates. I would impress upon the Ministry to adopt all these and other devices and see that shipping is developed considerably within the coming two or three years at least.

Sir, I understand that there is a proposal on the part of the Government of India to advance a loan of Rs. 1 crore this year. I submit that Rs. 1 crore will be wholly inadequate because on account of the rising prices of steamers it will not be possible for us to purchase even four steamers with this money even if half the cost is met by the steamer companies themselves.

Shri Sidhva: Rs. 30 lakhs is the present day cost of a steamer. So we can get four.

Shri Veerabahu: I say that even if the Government pays only half the cost and the other half is paid by the steamer companies, this will not be possible at the present level of prices. It has been computed that immediately we shall be needing at least 8 big steamers for the U.K. trade, 6 steamers for the U.S.A. trade and 2 more for the Australian trade. If all these 16 steamers are to be purchased, it will cost us at least Rs. 10 crores and even if the Government pays only half the cost, we shall require about Rs. 5 crores. Therefore, I request the Ministry to increase the allotment for the purpose of advances to the steamer companies for acquiring additional tonnage to at least Rs. 5 crores.

One other fact which I would submit in this connection is that we should immediately take up the Vizagapatam Shipping Yard. When I think of the foresight and courage of Scindias who took up such a big enterprise when they were confronted by an alien Government, I feel that we should not let them down and the Government must come to their rescue at any cost. Scindias during their eventful career have not only been the pioneers of shipping, but they have improved shipping considerably. Unless Vizagapatam Shipping Yard is taken over by the Government, it will

[Shri Veerabahu]

not be possible for Scindias to devote their resources for the expansion of shipping on a considerable scale which Scindias alone can undertake to do in this country at present. Our Minister of Shipping, Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, had given an encouraging message when he launched the JALAPUTRA the other day. He felt that exaggerated reports had frightened Government but that it would be possible for them to take over the Vizagapatam Shipping Yard and the resources necessary would not be very formidable. I would urge upon him that in the interests of shipping, it will be necessary for Government to take it over at any cost.

Before I sit down, I would only touch upon one or two more points. The Government of India have set up a National Harbour Board, and a Special Officer Mr. Nanjundayya has been deputed to go round and see the conditions of the minor ports. Even though the minor ports are under the control of the State Governments, it will not be possible for the State Governments in their present financial condition to spend any considerable amount for the improvement of minor ports. I am happy that the Government of India have recognised this position and thought it fit to give aid from the Centre and have deputed an officer for this purpose. Mr. Nanjundayya has gone round all the ports and either he has already submitted his report or will be submitting it shortly. In that connection, I would also refer to the port at Tuticorin which was once the fifth port in India. Tuticorin with its natural advantages was thought fit to have a deep water harbour but then the scheme was subsequently abandoned because the necessary finances could not be raised. Mr. Nanjundayya was there and was able to study the conditions. Even though a deep water harbour scheme cannot be launched forthwith, I think at least it can be developed into a medium-sized harbour with 20 feet depth. I would also urge upon the Ministry to go into the report of Mr. Nanjundayya with regard to immediate improvements for the ports, the cost of which has been estimated at 12 lakhs of rupees and for which the Port Trust have submitted detailed proposals and reports.

In this connection I would also like to refer to the Sailing Vessels Committee and the Deck Passengers Committee in both of which committees I had the privilege of serving. We went round for months and months and we have submitted reports but nothing is

heard of the reports or the action recommended.

I would also like the Ministry to go into the question of the country crafts because in a national emergency we will have to rely only on these country crafts.

I would also urge upon the Minister the need for expediting harbour improvements at Madras and also for the training of ratings without whom it will not be possible for us to develop our merchant navy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Santhanam: How much time shall I have, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 7 minutes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I want to speak for three or four minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called the hon. Minister to speak. I thought the hon. Member wanted to ask only a question.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir, I will ask a question. May I know what is the present stage of the road connecting Assam with Tripura State? There is really no communication between Tripura and the rest of India at the present moment except through air. Also I would like to know why, although the Benares University is a university in which the whole of India is interested and is controlled by the Government of India to some extent, there is no road between Benares City and the Benares University. Is it not the concern of the Government of India? People from all parts of the world visit Benares University and yet there is no road between the university and the city.

Shri Santhanam: It is a pity that only about an hour could be given for the work of this Ministry. Though I admit there are not many matters of controversy so far as this Ministry is concerned, I would have greatly liked that Members had greater opportunities to make constructive suggestions, especially regarding roads, shipping, inland transport and other matters which have been briefly touched upon by the speakers.

Sir, I would like to take the question of shipping first because it has come to our Ministry only recently. There is hardly any matter in which I have to differ from my friend, Mr. Veerabahu. We are at one that our country should advance in shipping as fast as possible for meeting the full

needs of our country. The target of 2 million tons is not excessive but as in the case of other targets, which were laid down during the very optimistic periods of the war and the immediate post-war period, shortage of funds and other factors have prevented us from advancing as fast as we would like. I think he made a slip in saying that the tonnage acquired during 1950 was only 3000 tons.

Shri Veerabahu: I was referring to the net increase in tonnage. We acquired but we also lost. The net increase was only 3000 tons.

Shri Santhanam: That may be true.

So far as the coastal trade is concerned, I have already stated in reply to questions that we are already carrying about 85 per cent. of our coastal traffic in our own ships, and that all the ships which are being constructed at the Vizagapatam Yard will be switched over to coastal trade, will be handed over to the companies engaged in our coastal trade at very convenient rates. My friend asked what assistance we are giving. We are ordering the ships at about 64 lakhs and we are offering them at about 42 lakhs. This is the amount that is being paid as a direct subsidy.

My friend rightly emphasised the need to train ratings and officers. He knows that we have already started arrangements for training ratings and we propose to speed up the procedure as fast as possible so that all the ratings required for our own purposes and also for those foreign concerns who are prepared to take our seamen, will be available at our ports.

Sir, I am afraid I have not got sufficient time to go more fully into the problems of shipping, but I can assure my friend, Mr. Veerabahu, that we will do the utmost that is possible under the existing conditions and with the existing resources. It is quite true that we require 8 more ships for the U.K. trade, 4 to 6 more ships for the U.S. trade and 2 more ships for the Australia trade. Even if we place orders today, it will take three years for the ships to arrive, and there are not many ships going for purchase and even those available are available only at fancy rates.

Shri Sidhva: We have to make a beginning some time.

Shri Santhanam: We have been allotted one crore of rupees. If arrangements could be made for buying, then we shall bring pressure on the Finance Ministry to give us more funds. It is not a question of funds

only. Other matters also come into play.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Satyanarayana, rightly referred to the neglect of our inland waterways. This is a question of past history in which I entirely agree with him that it was a great mistake on the part of the previous Governments to have allowed our inland waterways to go to rack and ruin. One of the first things which Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and myself did when we took charge was to summon a conference of the States interested in inland waterways and we immediately appointed a Committee to explore certain sections which could be made immediately navigable in the Ganges. Since then an expert from E.C.A.F.E. came to India and he has submitted a report and it is our intention to summon another conference at the end of this month. We want to do things but it is really a great uphill task because it is not only a question of opening these waterways but also of creating the traffic. We cannot drive out the existing traffic on railways, etc. into inland waterways. Those means which are already developed will suffer. The economic development of the country has to be planned simultaneously with the development of new means of transport and this we are trying to do as early as possible.

6 P.M.

Mr. friend Mr. Satyanarayana spoke about the bridge over Godavari and Krishna. We have already decided to go ahead with the bridge over Godavari. This bridge itself will cost over a crore and besides that we are building the Pennar bridge and another bridge also. We cannot build all the bridges at the same time and therefore we will take the Krishna Bridge also in due course. I can assure him that all the bridges in Andhra Desa will be built but we cannot build all the bridges in one part of the country neglecting other parts. We are trying to push on with the bridge building work as fast as possible. In fact the Roads organisation of the Government of India deserves a great deal of credit for pushing on with this matter of bridges all over the country. If I had time I could give the House a list of the bridges which have been built and those that are in the process of being built. In Orissa itself, as I gave the information the other day, we have got a programme of building many bridges, of which some have been built and others are being built. That is the case all over the country. In fact one of my sorrows is that we have not

[Shri Santhanam]

been able to begin the Ganga road-rail bridge at Mokamah which is essential both for goods and passenger traffic. In this matter we are as anxious as any Member.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What is the position of the Ganga bridge over Mokamah?

Shri Santhanam: Experiments are being conducted at Poona and as soon as the results are available we will decide finally whether Mokamah should be the site or whether there is a chance of putting it at Pabna. As soon as that matter is settled we will start beginning our preparations.

My friend Mr. Arya urged the building of a national highway between Rishikesh and Badrinath. As a Hindu and as one who has been hoping for a long time to go to Badrinath I would love to be able to say.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): We will go with you.

Shri Santhanam: Unfortunately it cannot be put into our national high-ways programme. National highways are settled on certain principles of inter-State communications.

Pandit Malaviya: If anything can be considered a national principle in this country it is going to Badrinath.

Shri Santhanam: But it is really the business. . . .

Shri J. R. Kapoor: I hope a hasty decision would not be taken at this moment.

Shri Santhanam: I shall not decide anything hastily. I can give this assurance. If U.P. is intent on building a roadway—it cannot go to Badrinath; it can go up to only a certain distance before Badrinath; afterwards it is not possible to have a roadway. If it decides to go as far as possible, from the Roads Organisation we shall render as much assistance as possible.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena raised some interesting points. So far as decasualisation in ports is concerned the scheme is almost ready and it is going to be implemented in a short time.

As for petrol rationing we would have abolished it and in fact we resisted the pressure of the U.P. Government against this abolition. But when they said that their whole power alcohol industry will be ruined we dare not take the responsibility of ruining that industry.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: How will it be ruined?

Pandit Malaviya: Can you not arrange with the petrol supplying people that power alcohol should be mixed with petrol before it is sold?

Shri Santhanam: This is a matter in which we rightly assume that the State Government knows much more than we do, because this industry is more or less concentrated in U.P.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: It is an all-India question.

Shri Santhanam: It is an all-India question in the sense that no effort of the country should be wasted. That is why we have yielded to the protest of the U.P. Government. So far as that State is concerned we have to ensure the mixing up of a certain percentage of power alcohol with petrol, before petrol rationing is changed. We shall again take the matter up with the U.P. Government and if they will agree. . . .

Prof. S. L. Saksena: Give some time limit, say one or two months.

Shri Santhanam: There is no time limit for the production of power alcohol, so long as it is produced.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Mr. Saksena says that some time limit should be given to the U.P. Government within which they may finalise their arrangement for mixing power alcohol with petrol.

Shri Santhanam: Power alcohol is being produced every year. Therefore we must have an arrangement by which we need not introduce rationing every year and relax it every year. We will think as to what we can do.

The D.T.S. is an old story. I wish I had time to go into it. This is one of the things in which we undertook responsibility too early before we had the means to discharge it properly. It is quite true that our buses are getting wasted quickly. That is largely because we have no regular workshop. We have taken steps to acquire the land and then we will start building the workshop.

Shri Sidhva: You promised last year that a big workshop will be constructed.

Shri Santhanam: You know how the Government works. It took a year to acquire the land and it will probably take another year to build the workshop. It is most regrettable that it should be taking time but I would

appeal to Prof. Saksena also and tell him that part of the deterioration is due to his friends. In fact there is so much complaint about the stopping of buses, not attending to them, having all kinds of breakdowns delays and so on with the result that they are not able to enforce discipline among the workers. We do not want to be harsh to the workers. On the other hand the public are suffering. We are trying to put the most modern buses on the road and hon. Members know the quality of the new buses. But what is the use of putting 80 new buses if they are going to be spoilt in a few months' time? Therefore we shall try to bring pressure on the administration to improve the machinery for keeping the stores, in fact they have already made some improvements. On the other hand I would appeal to people who have influence with the workers to impress upon them the disgrace of having a bad service which will necessarily be reflected on them. They cannot escape the responsibility for a bad service in Delhi city.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: You have also to meet their demands and redress their grievances.

Shri Santhanam: The hon. Member knows the profit from the Delhi Transport Service has come to nil because of the concessions to the workers. The expenses have gone up so much that practically there is no profit. I do not mind the loss of profit if the increase in salaries and improvement in conditions of service is reflected in better service.

Dr. Subramaniam rightly complained that national highways are not being maintained as well as they should be. I may say that one of my ardent hopes is to maintain at least one good highway from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin which is well tarred and cemented, so that people from outside can use it and talk about it. But we have to wait for better times before we can find the funds for such a luxury. Meanwhile we have to do the best we can with the available funds. So far as the West Coast road is concerned, we have allotted Rs. 5 lakhs in 1951-52 for the purpose. We are determined to build that road and we are asking both the Madras and the Bombay Governments to take it up.

Sir, it was suggested that the Central Government should take charge of the ferries. This is a matter for the State Governments and it is almost impossible for the Central Government to take up the ferries at isolated places. But I shall bring this matter to the notice of the State Gov-

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ernments who have to run the ferries. Of course, the Railways run certain ferries, which, I think, are kept in a reasonably efficient condition.

Sir, I have already taken more than my allotted time.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri rose—

Shri Santhanam: That road is being built—does the hon. Member want any more information?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What about the Banaras Hindu University road?

Shri Santhanam: So far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, neither the authorities of the University, nor anybody has suggested to us that there is no road. In fact, they were asking for a railway connection to the Banaras Hindu University and we are considering that. In any case this is a matter for the State Government and it cannot be considered a national highway. So, I suggest that hon. Members may take it up with the proper quarters.

In conclusion I thank all the Members who have taken part and all those who have not been able to take part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of Demands Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 under the control of the Ministry of Transport.”

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of ‘Ministry of Transport.’”

DEMAND No. 83—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 84—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 85—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 86—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 4th April, 1951.