

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

CONTENTS

Volume VII—From 2nd April to 16th May, 1951

	<i>Columns</i>
Monday, 2nd April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2751—2795
Written Answers to Questions	2795—2814
Tuesday, 3rd April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2815—2842
Written Answers to Questions	2842—2848
Wednesday, 4th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2849—2878
Written Answers to Questions	2878—2894
Friday, 6th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2895—2928
Written Answers to Questions	2928—2944
Saturday, 7th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2945—2971
Written Answers to Questions	2971—2986
Monday, 9th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2987—3012
Written Answers to Questions	3013—3030
Tuesday, 10th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3031—3061
Written Answers to Questions	3061—3072
Wednesday, 11th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3079—3108
Written Answers to Questions	3109—3132
Thursday, 12th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3133—3162
Written Answers to Questions	3162—3172
Saturday, 14th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3173—3204
Written Answers to Questions	3204—3212
Monday, 16th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3213—3242
Written Answers to Questions	3242—3254
Tuesday, 17th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3255—3286
Written Answers to Questions	3287—3300
Wednesday, 18th April, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	3301—3330
Written Answers to Questions	3330—3344

Thursday, 19th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3345—3372
Written Answers to Questions		3372—3380
Friday, 20th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3381—3408
Written Answers to Questions		3408—3412
Saturday, 21st April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3413—3446
Written Answers to Questions		3447—3452
Monday, 23rd April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3453—3481
Written Answers to Questions		3481—3502
Tuesday, 24th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3503—3532
Written Answers to Questions		3532—3546
Thursday, 26th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3587—3615
Written Answers to Questions		3615—3636
Friday, 27th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3637—3666
Written Answers to Questions		3666—3670
Saturday, 28th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3671—3702
Written Answers to Questions		3702—3704
Monday, 30th April, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3705—3733
Written Answers to Questions		3733—3750
Tuesday, 1st May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3751—3782
Written Answers to Questions		3782—3794
Wednesday, 2nd May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3795—3826
Written Answers to Questions		3826—3840
Friday, 4th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3895—3926
Written Answers to Questions		3926—3930
Saturday, 5th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3931—3964
Written Answers to Questions		3965—3970
Monday, 7th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		3971—4007
Written Answers to Questions		4007—4020
Wednesday, 9th May, 1951—		
Oral Answers to Questions		4061—4093
Written Answers to Questions		4093—4102

Thursday, 10th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4103—4132
Written Answers to Questions	4132—4140
Friday, 11th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4141—4170
Written Answers to Questions	4170—4180
Saturday, 12th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4181—4212
Written Answers to Questions	4212—4216
Monday, 14th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4217—4245
Written Answers to Questions	4245—4254
Tuesday, 15th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4255—4285
Written Answers to Questions	4285—4292
Wednesday, 16th May, 1951—	
Oral Answers to Questions	4293—4320
Written Answers to Questions	4320—4328

CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers) Third Session of Parliament (Second Part), 1951,—

In Volume VII—

1. No. 1, dated the 2nd April, 1951,—

(i) कालम २७८२, पंक्ति ३, “हम” के स्थान पर “इस” पढ़ें ।

(ii) - کالم ۲۷۸۳ نہجے سے سطر ۸ میں ”بھی“ کے بجائے ”اسی“ پڑھیں۔

(iii) Col. 2807, line 30 for “Archaeological” read “archaeological” and line 5 from bottom for “Ttransport” read “Transport”.

2. No. 7, dated the 10th April, 1951,—

(i) कालम ३०३२, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ “बगैहर” के स्थान पर “बगैरह” पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 3055, lines 16 and 17 for the word “Consituation” read “Constitution”.

3. No. 8, dated the 11th April, 1951,—

कालम ३१२५, नीचे से पंक्ति ९ “यागिज्य” के स्थान पर “वाधिज्य” पढ़ें ।

4. No. 11, dated the 16th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3230, line 27 from bottom for “ment” read “meant”.

(ii) Col. 3244, line 23 insert “of” after the words “abolition of any”.

(iii) कालम ३२५१, नीचे से पंक्ति २ “श्री जागडे” के स्थान पर “श्री जापडे” पढ़ें ।

(iv) Col. 3254, line 14 for “yards” read “years”.

5. No. 12, dated the 17th April, 1951,—

Col. 3267, line 24 for “clerllago” read “clerkage”.

6. No. 13, dated the 18th April, 1951,—

(i) Cols. 3301 & 3302, lines 22 from bottom and 24 respectively for the words “statu- tary” and “statutory” read “statuary”.

(ii) Col. 3330, line 21 for “landing ” read “landed”.

(iii) Col. 3340, lines 16 and 18 for “manzas” read “mouzas”.

7. No. 15, dated the 20th April, 1951,—

Col. 3402, line 2 from bottom for “Cureh” read “Church”.

8. No. 16, dated the 21st April, 1951,—

Col. 3447, for the existing line 24 substitute “ship Scholarship ; and ”

9. No. 17, dated the 23rd April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3478, line 27 from bottom for “so” read “of”.

(ii) Col. 3491, between lines 4 and 5 from bottom insert new line “and (iii) Raw materials during the period October 1950 to February”.

10. No. 19, dated the 25th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3548, for the existing line 20 from bottom substitute “satisfaction of Members. It is the”.

(ii) Col. 3556 for the existing line 1 from bottom substitute “Indian Rupee or Sterling ?” and for line 26 from bottom substitute “meet for the first session. Accord”

- کالم ۳۵۱۳ نہجے سے سطر ۱۱ و سطر ۲۶ کے بجائے ”د طور پر“ پڑھیں۔

11. No. 20, dated the 26th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3621, line 7 from bottom for the figures “1,420” read “41,420”.

(ii) Col. 3626, line 1 for “condeming” read “condemning”.

12. No. 22, dated the 28th April, 1951,—

Col. 3687, line 26 for “complete” read “compete”.

13. No. 26, dated the 3rd May 1951,—

Col. 3881 for the existing line 17 from bottom *substitute* "and Supply (Shri Gadgil):(a) 105".

14. No. 27, dated the 4th May, 1951,—

Col. 3925, line 25 from bottom for "fireman" read "firman".

15. No. 30, dated the 8th May 1951,—

(i) Col. 4041, for the existing line 15 from bottom *substitute* "(c) No, as none is considered neces-".

(ii) Col. 4042, line 31 *insert* "such" before the word "circums-".

16. No. 31, dated the 9th May, 1951,—

Col. 4087, line 21 for "Rama" read "Rana".

17. No. 32, dated the 10th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4124, line 20 from bottom for "member" read "number".

(ii) Col. 4129, line 21 for the words "having come" read "coming out of", lines 6 & 8 from bottom for the figure "1.4.51" read "15.4.51", and for "15.4.51" read "1.4.51" respectively.

- (iii) कालम ४१३३, पंक्ति १२ "नियम" के स्थान पर "नियंत्रणों" पढ़ें ।

18. No. 33, dated the 11th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4150, line 10 from bottom for "of" read "to".

(ii) Col. 4161, line 17 for the figure "85" read "185".

(iii) Col. 4162, line 24 for "in view of" read "in lieu of".

19. No. 36, dated the 15th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4270, line 30 for "pait-mixture" read "paint-mixture"

(ii) कालम ४२८८, पंक्ति २८, "२९५" के स्थान पर "२९५" पढ़ें ।

(iii) कालम ४२८९, नीचे से पंक्ति १९, "बद्य" के स्थान पर "लाद्य" पढ़ें ।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The-Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States—The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister Without Portfolio—The Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.
Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.
Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Shri Hare Krishna Mahtab.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.
Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri Sri Prakasa.
Minister of Finance—The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Ministers not in the Cabinet.

- Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honourable Shri C. C. Biswas.**
Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.
Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar.
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.
Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keekar.
Deputy Minister of Commerce—Shri Dattatraya Parasahuram Karmarkar.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Major General Himatsinghji.
Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thirumala Rao.

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

3070

3090

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 11th April, 1951

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA

*3001. Prof. S. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade agreement with Austria has been renewed; and

(b) if so, whether schedules of export and import remain as before or have they been revised?

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

(b) The schedules of export and import have been revised. Copies of the agreement have been placed in the Library of the House.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know what was the volume of trade with Austria during the last year and what was the balance of payments position?

Shri Karmarkar: I presume my hon. friend wants it for 1949-50. For 1949-50 the figures are: imports Rs. 57,47,000 and exports 52,19,000, balance of trade minus Rs. 5,28,000. As regards 1950-51 for the period April, 1950 to January 20, 1951 imports amounted to Rs. 1,53,43,000 and exports to Rs. 1,48,71,000. Balance of payments during that period was minus Rs. 4,72,000.

Shri A. C. Guha: What are the main items of import?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri E. Velayudhan: May I know who is looking after our trade interests in Austria? Is there a Trade Commissioner, if not, who is looking after our interests?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware whether we have a Trade Commis-

sioner in Austria or not. This particular agreement was a result of negotiation on our behalf by our diplomatic representative in Switzerland, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADERS' BOARD

*3002. Prof. S. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a move is afoot to form a joint Indo-Pakistan Traders' Board; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the move has crystallised and the objects of the proposed organisation?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Government have seen certain newspaper reports in the matter, but they have no further information.

گہائی جی - ایس - مسائز : میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انڈیا کے ساتھ تجارت کے مان لینے کے بعد اب کیا حالت ہے کہ یہ ایس کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو پا رہا ہے۔

[Shri G. S. Musafir: May I know what is the difficulty in the way of arriving at a settlement when the exchange ratio has been agreed upon?]

سری کرمارکار : کیا کے بارے میں کسی کے پورا پورا تبادلہ کے بارے میں؟

[Shri Karmarkar: What settlement the hon. Member refers to?]

گہائی جی - ایس - مسائز : کیا انڈیا کے ساتھ تجارت کے مان لینے کے بعد اب کیا حالت ہے کہ یہ ایس کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو پا رہا ہے۔

امرتسر کی جو ملٹی ہے وہ بالکل
برباد ہو رہی ہے -

[Giani G. S. Musafir: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the trade market of Amritsar is being ruined due to this delay?]

Shri Karmarkar: I could not follow it.

کہانی جی - ایس - مسٹر : مہرے

پوچھے گا مطالب یہ ہے کہ امرتسر

جو ایک بڑی تجارت کی ملٹی

ہے اور بارتو دستورکت ہے - وہ گورنمنٹ

کا کوئی جلد سے جلد پاکستان کے ساتھ

فہصاء نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ولا ملٹی

برباد ہو رہی ہے اور جس سے سارے

پنجاب کو نقصان پہنچ رہا ہے - کیا

گورنمنٹ کو اس بارے میں واقفیت

ہے -

[Giani G. S. Musafir: What I mean to ask is whether the Government is aware of the fact that Amritsar which is a big trade centre and also a border district is suffering a heavy loss due to the delay on the part of the Government in arriving at a settlement with Pakistan and as a result of which the whole of Punjab is suffering?]

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid my hon. friend is under a misapprehension. The question related to some organisation unconnected with Government. It has nothing to do with Government.

کہانی جی - ایس - مسافر : ایک

سوال میں اس کے متعلق اور پوچھنا

چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا گورنمنٹ ٹریڈرز کی نجان

آفیشیل بائیز کو ریگولٹ کر رہی ہے یا نہیں

[Giani G. S. Musafir: May I know in this connection whether the Government recognise the non-official bodies of the traders or not?]

Shri Karmarkar: If it is in the interests of the country it might be recognised, otherwise not.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government have any information about the sponsors of this move on the Indian side?

Shri Karmarkar: Apart from the newspaper, report Government have no further information available.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have received any complaints that the Pakistani traders are given preference even in India when they come here on temporary permits?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, not to my knowledge.

COTTON

*3003. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. Government has allocated an additional quota of cotton to India?

(b) If so, how many additional bales of cotton have been allocated?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). We have so far received a total allocations of 2,00,000 bales (of 500 lbs. each) in two instalments. In terms of Indian bales of 400 lbs. each, it comes to 2,50,000 bales.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the additional allocation?

Shri Karmarkar: There has been no additional allocation; we wanted 4 lakh bales, out of it so much has been allocated up till now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the total allocation in bales of American cotton for this year?

Shri Karmarkar: In respect of India these have been the allocations which I have mentioned—2,00,000 bales which in terms of Indian bales amount to 2,50,000 bales. That is the quantity allocated till now.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether there has been any revision in the price of this cotton of late and whether the price compares favourably as against Egyptian cotton?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: May I know the variety of this cotton?

Shri Karmarkar: The variety is American—for further information I will have to inquire.

Shri Chattopadhyay: What was the allocation last year?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information with me here.

की बट्ट : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोटन ऐलाट हुई, उसमें से कितनी गाँठें आईं ?

[Shri Bhatt: May I know the number of bales that have been received out of the cotton that was allotted?]

Shri Karmarkar: We have so far granted licences for the import of a total quantity of 2,74,265 bales costing Rs. 33.58 crores approximately. Actually, however, imports will materialise only to the extent of the allocation. Against the total the arrivals at the port of Bombay up to 17th March, 1951 amounts to 61,654 bales of 500 lbs. each.

Shri Dwivedi: At what rate have we bought it?

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice.

Shri Sondhi: What is the reason for this small import? The allocation is 2,50,000 bales but the quantity imported is only 61,000 bales?

Shri Karmarkar: I may, subject to further inquiry, say that it is obviously due to shortage of shipping. But it is coming gradually—there is no fear of our not receiving it.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: May I know to whom and on what basis the quotas are allotted? Are the quotas given only to consumers or outsiders also?

Shri Karmarkar: My present information is that quotas are given to the mills and the traders.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: To what extent has it been decided to give to the mills and to what extent to the traders?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall have to find it out.

گہائی جی۔ ایس۔ مسافر: میں صرف یہ سوال کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کتنی کی کسی کی وجہ سے کچھ کارخانے ایسے ہیں جو اپنا کاروبار بند کر چکے ہیں۔ وہ کتنے ہیں۔

[Giani G. S. Musafir: May I know the number of such factories that have stopped work due to shortage of cotton?]

Shri Karmarkar: उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि शायद कारखाने ऐसे बन्द नहीं हुए हैं बल्कि

कोटन न होने की वजह से प्रोडक्शन कम कर रहा है।

[Shri Karmarkar: In this connection the hon. Minister had said that probably no factories had closed down although the production had gone down due to the shortage of cotton.]

NEWSPRINT

*3061. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of newsprint imported from Britain in the year 1950-51?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): 6,694 cwts. of newsprint was imported from United Kingdom in the nine months April to December, 1950.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Britain has effected any cut in our newsprint import because of newsprint scarcity over there?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not think so, but I will inquire.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक न्यूज़ प्रिंट का सवाल है, क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि मध्यप्रदेश में न्यूज़ प्रिंट की मिल बनाने की सरकारी योजना थी, और वह मिल अर्थभाव के कारण नहीं बन सकी, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्यप्रदेश को इस मिल के बनाने और चलाने के लिये कोई सहायता देने की बात सोच रही है ?

[Seth Govind Das: So far as the question of newsprint is concerned are the Government aware of the fact that Madhya Pradesh Government had a scheme to start a newsprint mill there which, however, could not be done due to financial stringency and do the Government propose to give some sort of help to the Madhya Pradesh Government for establishing and starting this mill?]

Shri Karmarkar: हमारी इस सम्बन्ध में उस से बहुत सहानुभूति है और इस बारे में हमारी तरफ से क्या मदद हो सकती है, इसके बारे में हम तलाश करेंगे और विचार करेंगे।

[Shri Karmarkar: We have full sympathy with that and we shall find out and consider what help we can give.]

Shri Shiva Rao: Is my hon. friend making any effort to secure larger supplies of newsprint from other parts of the world in view of the very desperate plight in which newspapers are at the present moment?

Shri Karmarkar: I think Government are making Herculean efforts to get newsprint, but it is not available.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I have some description of those Herculean efforts?

Shri Karmarkar: Well, the Herculean efforts have not come to a fruition. There cannot be a long description of it, but we are trying to get more from Canada and other sources.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the percentage of our newsprint imports from Britain to our total imports, and also whether imports from other countries have been reduced?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find that out.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if the hon. Member knows the reasons for this scarcity? Has the world production gone down, or is it a case of non-availability because of stock piling by other nations?

Shri Karmarkar: Off hand, my information is that it is not so much due to non-production but it is due to greater consumption by United States of the newsprint from Canada and Canada is the largest supplier of newsprint to the world. I understand that United States at the moment consume about 98 per cent. of Canada's production. Substantially, that has been the cause of the present scarcity.

श्री द्विवेदी : कॅनाडा में बने हुए न्यूज प्रिंट और बिलायत के न्यूज प्रिंट में क्या अन्तर है और क्या उसके आयात में कोई अन्तर पड़ता है ।

[**Shri Dwivedi:** What is the difference between the newsprints manufactured in Canada and United Kingdom and does it make any difference in importing them?]

श्री करमार्कर : राम के बारे में मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

[**Shri Karmarkar:** I would require notice so far as prices are concerned.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether newsprint supplies to our newspapers would be further reduced during this quarter of the year?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not sure; nor are we contemplating an immediate reduction; but if necessity arises and supplies become short, naturally there will be a consequent reduction.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the source of manufacture of the newsprint that comes from Britain, because I believe Britain does not manufacture newsprint? Either it is Newfoundland or Finland from whom she must be getting the newsprint.

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that the source is Canada.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know from what other countries newsprint has been imported during this year?

Shri Karmarkar: Notice.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is the Minister aware that Britain contracted earlier for bulk purchase of newsprint from continental countries and we contracted later, with the result that we could not get any newsprint from the continent?

Shri Karmarkar: Government do not think that the reason for non-supply is later contracting as such. The reason is scarcity.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is newsprint included in our stock piling programme?

Shri Karmarkar: We cannot get enough newsprint for current consumption. Where is the question of stock piling?

Shri Karunakara Menon: Is there any attempt to produce newsprint in India?

Shri Karmarkar: There has been one enterprise going on in Madhya Pradesh and it will be some time before newsprint is actually produced.

Dr. Deshmukh: Has the Government taken into account the coming elections, and what arrangements are going to be made to supply adequate amount of paper to the people and to the prospective candidates?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every effort is being made.

Shri Karmarkar: Every effort is being made, as the Deputy-Speaker has said.

Dr. Deshmukh: You mean every unsuccessful attempt is made?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister stated that the newsprint supplied by Britain is actually obtained by her from Canada. May I know whether this is supplied to us from the allocation

made to Britain for her own purposes, or whether there is any additional quota supplied to her for being sold to India?

Shri Karmarkar: On this, I would like to have information from the hon. Member.

SALT

*3005. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the supply of salt in India exceeds the demand?

(b) If so, what are the quantities (in tons) of supply and demand of salt each year?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes, since 1950.

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

STATEMENT

Year	Production	Requirements
1949	2.05 million tons.	2.38 million tons.
1950	2.02 million tons.	2.51 million tons.
1951	2.69 million tons. (Estimated)	2.63 million tons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It appears from the statement supplied to me that we are surplus in salt, may I know whether we export salt to any foreign country?

Shri Gadgil: The matter is under consideration, but if any particular factory produces more during 1951 than what it had promised, its request will be favourably considered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is any licence required for production of salt and is any licence fee charged?

Shri Gadgil: Yes.

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ में सालाना कितनी नमक तैयार होगा ?

[Shri Dwivedi: May I know the quantity of salt that would be produced in Kutch?]

श्री गडगिल : कच्छ में कितना नमक होता है, यह अभी हाल में नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन इन साल के जो इस्टीमेट्स हैं, वह सात सौ तेरह लाख मन का है।

[Shri Gadgil: I cannot off-hand give the quantity of salt produced in Kutch but the estimates for this year are of nearly 713 lakh maunds.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जब नमक की उपज यहाँ पर जितनी आवश्यक है, उस से अधिक हो गई है, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय कर लिया है कि मविष्य में अब कम से कम नमक बाहर से नहीं मंगाया जायगा ?

[Seth Govind Das: When the production of salt here has surpassed the requirements have the Government decided not to import at least salt from outside?]

श्री गडगिल : इस साल के दौरान मैं कोई नमक बाहर से नहीं मंगाया जायगा।

[Shri Gadgil: No salt will be imported from outside during this year.]

श्री डी० ऐन० सिंह : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि कुछ दिनों से इस बात का प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि धार्मिक कारणों से बाहर से भी कुछ नमक मंगाया जाय ?

[Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that it is being propagated for some time that some salt should also be imported from outside on religious grounds?]

श्री गडगिल : इस बात में कुछ सत्य है कि कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि रोक साल्ट धार्मिक दृष्टि से उपयोग में लाना चाहिये। लेकिन हमने निश्चय किया है कि चाहे रोक साल्ट हो, या कोई दूसरा साल्ट हो, बाहर से नहीं मंगाया जायगा और सारा काम हम अपने यहाँ के साल्ट से बलायेंगे।

[Shri Gadgil: There is some truth about it that some people are saying that rock salt should be used from religious point of view. But we have

decided whether it be rock salt or any other salt we are not going to import it from outside but we will meet the requirements from our own stocks.]

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know which are the States where salt is under control?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is going from one question to another.

Shri Hussain Imam: Is any effort made to export our salt—[I mean sea salt—to Pakistan?

Shri Gadgil: I have already answered that question. In a barter agreement, it may be necessary for us to give salt to other countries.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know the quantity of salt meant for purposes other than human consumption?

Shri Gadgil: Quite a considerable quantity used for industrial purposes, such as manufacture of soda ash. It is also used for tanning purposes.

Shri Chattopadhyay: When the supply of salt exceeds the demand, why is it that scarcity is felt from time to time in many of the States?

Shri Gadgil: It is due, as I said the other day, to the fact that in certain States there exists a system called the nominee system. These nominees do not keep to the programme and occasionally they create artificial scarcity. But whenever any such position is referred to us, we immediately rush salt by special trains.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether the Saurashtra scheme for production of salt has taken effect?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice.

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नमक के दो भाव हैं और यदि ऐसा नहीं है, तो क्या कारण है कि एक नमक का भाव चार पैसे सेर का है और दूसरा चार आने सेर का है ?

[Shri Dwivedi: May I know whether it is a fact that there are two rates of salt and if not so, may I know the reason why two prices of salt are prevalent—one four pice a seer and the other four annas a seer?]

श्री गाडगिल : यह जो मामूली साल्ट है इसका तो एक ही दाम है और राशन नाप्स में एक आने सेर का बिकता है ।

[Shri Gadgil: The ordinary salt has only one price and is sold at the ration shops at the rate of one anna per seer.]

श्री भट्ट : नमक कमेटी ने नमक का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या कोई सिफारिशें की थीं, और अगर की थीं, तो उसके मुआफिक सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

[Shri Bhatt: Did the Salt Committee make any recommendations regarding the increase of production of salt, and if so, what steps the Government have taken to implement them?]

श्री गाडगिल : जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनके ऊपर हम अभी सोच बिचार कर रहे हैं और साथ साथ जो कुछ जल्दी से हम इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते थे, उनको कर दिया है ।

[Shri Gadgil: The recommendations made are being considered while some of them that could immediately be implemented have already been implemented.]

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated that occasionally salt scarcity is brought about due to the defective working of the nominee system. Do Government propose to abolish this system?

Shri Gadgil: This matter we have taken up with the various State Governments.

Dr. Kam Subhag Singh: May I know whether our rock salt production is sufficient to meet our demands?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no rock salt here.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if the hon. Minister knows as to the particular areas in which salt is available at the controlled rate of one anna?

Shri Gadgil: It is available in Delhi to begin with.

Shri Hussain Imam: Is this Sambhar salt or sea salt?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, Kaka Bhagwant Roy.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: Is it under the consideration of Government.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly get up and put his question with confidence. He is half standing and half sitting.

Shri B. L. Sondhi: Stand erect.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: Is it under the consideration of Government to import salt from Pakistan?

श्री गडगिल : पाकिस्तान का साल्ट

क्यों लाते हो ।

[**Shri Gadgil:** Why take Pakistan salt?]

Kaka Bhagwant Roy: Are there some wagons lying on our border?

Shri Gadgil: Before this policy was announced, some wagons were in the territory of P.E.P.S.U. and at the request of the P.E.P.S.U. Government, we gave powers to that Government to confiscate them.

IMPORT OF HEAVY CASTINGS

*3006. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of special Czechoslovak heavy castings for crushers that have been imported during the years 1948 and 1950?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): The information is not available, as castings are not separately specified in the trade returns.

Since no import licences for heavy castings for crusher machineries from Czechoslovakia been issued during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, it is likely that no crusher machinery was actually imported.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Czechoslovak Economic Bulletin, February 1950, which says that castings were sent to India and Rumania in large quantities?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not had occasion to look through that. But I shall do so and if there is anything particular I shall let the hon. Member know.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES ACT

*3007. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions instituted under the Essential Supplies Act in the different States administered by the Centre during the year 1950-51;

(b) the number of cases disposed of;

(c) the number of convictions with rigorous imprisonment.

(d) the number of convictions without rigorous imprisonment; and

(e) the total value of goods confiscated?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 22.]

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to let us know the number of prosecutions under this Act in Part A and Part B States.

Shri Mahtab: We will have to collect that information.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the five businessmen that were arrested last week in Delhi were arrested under this Act or under the Preventive Detention Act?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know who were the persons who were arrested. If the hon. Member gives me details I shall find it out.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, the number of cases in which convictions were set aside by the superior courts and the number of cases which ended in acquittal by the trial courts? Is it a fact that the number of cases in which accused have been acquitted either by the trial or appellate court outnumber the cases in which they were convicted?

Shri Mahtab: I would refer the hon. Member to the statement.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In which province were the largest number of persons arrested in this connection?

Shri Mahtab: In Delhi

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What are the articles in respect of which the largest number of convictions took place.

Shri Mahtab: I want notice of that question

श्री जांगड़े . क्या माननीय मंत्री बतलायेंगे जिन दुकानदारों या लाइसेन्स होल्डर्स को इस एसेन्शियल सप्लाइ ऐक्ट के अनुसार सजा दी गई है या जमाना किया गया है उनको या उनके रिश्तेदारों को फिर से कंट्रोल की चीजों का लाइसेन्स दिया गया है ?

[**Shri Jaungde:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact

that licences of controlled goods have again been issued to those shopkeepers and licence holders or their relations who have been convicted or fined under the Essential Supplies Act?]

Shri Mahtab: I feel sure that they are not given licences. Whether those who are given licences are their relatives or not I cannot say off-hand.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a large number of cases were discharged after execution of good conduct bonds? If so, what is their number?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry I have not got that information.

Shri Sonavane: May I know, Sir, how many persons were arrested for these offences, whose cases were not taken to the courts under instructions of either State Governments or the Central Government?

Shri Mahtab: I am only concerned with the Centrally Administered Areas, and so far as the Central Government are concerned they have given no instructions in this matter. It is left to the courts to decide.

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग इस कानून के अंदर पकड़े गये उनमें से कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे और किस किस राज्य में कितने लोग ऐसे थे और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

[**Shri Dwivedi:** May I know out of persons arrested under this Act how many were Government employees, and what is their number state-wise and what action has been taken against them?]

Shri Mahtab: Officials are not concerned with the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act. It is only traders who are concerned.

Shri Dwivedi: I know of an instance where a civil supplies officer was suspended in Vindhya Pradesh.

Shri Mahtab: He might have been proceeded against departmentally.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Has any official been detected in any of these offences?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry I have not got that information at present.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know in how many cases the maximum punishment laid down in the Act was awarded?

Shri Mahtab: So far as I imagine in no case the maximum punishment has been given.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu: May I know the commodity in regard to which the largest number of convictions took place?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question has already been answered.

Shri Kamath: With regard, Sir, to the Centrally Administered Areas, how many cases of this kind were withdrawn after prosecution had been launched and cases instituted in court? I asked for this information last session, but the Minister asked for notice. I do not know whether it is available now.

Shri Mahtab: I have not got that information now. I shall let the hon. Member know later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In such cases, I would suggest to hon. Ministers that in regard to assurances they give, they may circulate a memorandum to hon. members through the Parliament Secretariat.

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have a clarification from you, Sir. When we ask for notice, we take it that unless a specific question is tabled, we do not give the answer. But wherever we promise to give any information, the practice is for the Ministry to supply the information to the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and he lays a statement on the Table.

Shri Ramaswamy: Would the Chair be pleased to instruct the Parliament Secretariat to make a note of such things and remind the Ministries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is being done by the Ministers themselves and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time lays statements on the Table of the House showing how far such assurances have been implemented. No further directions are necessary.

BOOK VALUE OF STORES

*3008. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value, as recorded in the Ministry's books, (i) of the various kinds of stores, installations, or equipment, maintained in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Supply as on the 31st December, 1950; and (ii) the total capital cost of the buildings, and other structures, plant and machinery, tools and implements, fixtures and furniture, provided and maintained by the Ministry or by Corporations working under or in association with it, as on the 31st December, 1950; and

(b) the provision made for the proper maintenance of the Stores, Instal-

lations, and equipment, plant and machinery, tools and implements, fixtures and furniture, maintained by the Ministry, as on the 31st December 1950?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 23.]

Prof. K. T. Shah: I enquired in the Notice Office, but did not get any statement in regard to this question.

Shri Mahtab: As usual this has been laid on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Laying on the Table is different from supplying copies to Notice Office.

Shri Mahtab: At any rate, there has been nothing unusual in this matter.

Prof. K. T. Shah: I went there at about 10 o'clock and got two statements relating to the next questions, but nothing with regard to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will make enquiries. We will come back to this later.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*3009. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount spent on account of travelling allowances in India and outside India separately for (i) the hon. Minister and his Deputy; (ii) the Public Servants or officials of the Ministry; and (iii) members of the non-official public travelling on the work of, or in connection with the work of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Supply in the years 1946-47, 1947-48 (Post-Partition), 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 24.]

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES)

*3010. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state what was the amount spent on account of travelling allowances in India and outside separately for (i) the hon. Minister and his Deputy; (ii) the Public Servants or officials of the 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 Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 25.]

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: In connection with the hon. Minister's visit to Ahmedabad, may I ask whether the inauguration of the Shooting Gallery comes within the purview of his Ministry?

Shri Gadgil: It does.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: In case of air journeys, are officers still paid 1½ fare, or only one fare?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice of that question. But everything is done according to the rules.

Shri E. K. Chandhuri: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister had ever visited Assam during the last four years of his office at Delhi and is it included here?

Shri Gadgil: The hon. Minister has been Minister only for three years and six months. Four years are yet to be over, but he expects to visit Assam.

DOLES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*3011. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there have been still camps distributing doles to the displaced persons and if so, what was the amount so distributed in January, 1951?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes. The total amount distributed in January, 1951 was Rs. 24,75,000.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what was the amount spent in January, 1950?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know what useful purpose that supplementary will serve, because there were different persons living in the camps in January, 1950. The exodus from East Bengal had not taken place then and there were very few camps of the western refugees. But I do not have the figures here.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say what was spent in March, 1950?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Could that also not have been included in this question? How can a Minister be expected to carry figures in his mind?

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: For how many days or months are these people kept on doles before they are allotted any work—what is the practice?

Shri A. P. Jain: The original intention was that no person should be allowed to live in a camp for more than two weeks on doles, and later on after he had been dispersed from the camp, doles for two weeks may be given. But this has been found impracticable and people have been found living on doles until they found work.

Shri Bharati: What was the total number of people living on doles in January, 1951?

Shri A. P. Jain: 2,45,000.

श्री भट्ट : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह रुपया ज्यादा से ज्यादा कहां खर्च हुआ और कम से कम कहां हुआ ?

[**Shri Bhatt:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to where the largest amount of money was spent and where the least?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह वेस्ट बंगाल में हुआ और कम से कम अगर यह पूर्वी हिस्से को लिया जाय तो आसाम में और अगर यह तमाम भारतवर्ष के बारे में लिया जाय तो कितने ही सूबे ऐसे हैं, शायद उनका नम्बर आठ या दस होगा जहां एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

[**Shri A. P. Jain:** The largest amount was spent in West Bengal and the least, if we take the Eastern part into consideration, in Assam. But if it is taken for the whole of India, there are several such provinces, their number being seven or eight where not a penny was spent.]

Shri B. K. Das: Has any outsider been given any dole?

Shri A. P. Jain: Ordinarily no doles are given outside the camp, but some money has been given by the Relief Commissioner on an ad hoc basis by way of dole.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the admission to these camps now per month, approximately?

Shri A. P. Jain: Admission to all the camps except the Ranaghat Camp in West Bengal has been stopped. There

the figures are quite low, may be just a few thousand per month.

Shri Bharati: Is the dole given in the form of money or in the form of foodstuff?

Shri A. P. Jain: In some places the dole is given in the form of cash, in other places partly in cash and partly in kind.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the implication of 'still camps'—the question asks 'whether there have been still camps distributing doles'?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member had better ask the questioner and not me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a misplacement of the word 'still'.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the number of persons in camps now in Assam and what is the proposal of the Government as regards their rehabilitation?

Shri A. P. Jain: The number of persons in camps in Assam was 1,919 on 24th March 1951. Now some of these are permanent liability, that is, unattached women, old and infirm. And others may have been sent to Manipur already.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether this includes the figures for Cachar also?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, it does not.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the figures for Cachar?

Shri A. P. Jain: 1,992

Dr. Kam Subhag Singh: May I know what is the amount of dole given to a refugee in cash and what is the quantity of dole given to him or her in kind?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are various scales, and I would like to know for which particular place the hon. Member wants to have the answer.

Shri T. Hussain: May I know the number of displaced persons from East Bengal in our camps who have left for East Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have no statistics of such persons.

Shri Sonavane: May I know the minimum and maximum value of these doles given to an individual displaced person, and would the hon. Minister think of changing the word 'dole' into a more desirable word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The earlier half may be answered. The latter half is a suggestion.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now doles to displaced persons from East Pakistan are given on the following scale:

Rs. 3 per week per adult and Rs. 2 per week for a child below eight years of age, when given in cash.

When given in kind, up to an extent of Rs. 3 per adult per week and up to an extent of Rs. 2 per child below eight years of age, per week.

When given in cash and kind, Rs. 2 in cash and 2 seers of rice and 7 chattraks of dal per adult per week, and Rs. 1-6-0 in cash and 1 seer of rice and 3½ chattraks of dal per week for a child under eight years of age.

In the Yol camp for children up to 10 years of age.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many such camps are there?

Shri A. P. Jain: Two more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may lay a statement on the Table.

DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMPS

*3912. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the population of displaced persons' camps as on the 1st January, 1951 and the daily expenditure incurred on such camps; and

(b) how many of the displaced persons have been absorbed in Government or semi-Government services and how many of them have been settled on land by the end of 1950?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2,45,000

It is not possible to give figures of daily expenditure which varies with the constantly changing camp population.

(b) 58,200 displaced persons have been absorbed in the services of the Central and State Governments. Information in regard to the number employed in semi-Government services is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

As regards the number of persons settled on land, attention of the hon. Member is invited to my reply to Starred Question No. 585 answered on 1st December, 1950.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know how much has been spent on providing these displaced persons with agricultural implements or in

giving them lump sums to make their own provision for these?

Shri A. P. Jain: Different scales of money for different places for agricultural implements have been laid down. I cannot be expected to carry all these detailed figures in my head.

Shrimati Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government are working according to any fixed time schedule to provide houses for the displaced persons from West Pakistan now living in camps?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different question altogether. This is about displaced persons' camps.

Shrimati Velayudhan: They are in camps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are in camps no doubt.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, there are no camps of displaced persons from West Pakistan, except the Yol and Jammu camps. All other camps have been disbanded now, except that some of the persons may have been living in the places which were once camps.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know in what States have these displaced persons been allotted land and what is the average holding?

Shri A. P. Jain: That will be a question that will take at least some time to answer, because the area of the land allotted in each State varies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got the information with him at present?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. I have got the answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In which case it may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: That information has already been given to the hon. Member concerned. I have given the figures of the total and it is a question of dividing them up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 3013.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Sir, I suggest that with this question No. 3023 may also be taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. They relate to the same matter.

An Hon. Member. Dr Subramaniam is absent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is an important matter and the hon. Member wants to have that question put.

Nos. 3013 and 3023 may be answered together.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): I have no objection.

Shri Sondhi: Sir, the hon. Member in whose name question No. 3013 stands is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is aware that in case of very important questions affecting large sections of the community, the Chair has been always allowing that question to be put in this manner.

YARN DISTRIBUTION

***3013. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have been allowed to distribute their yarn through their own agents and are distributing three bundles per loom per month, while Government give only about half a bundle?

(b) How many mills have been authorised like that to distribute their yarn through their own agencies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Under the All India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, are scheduled to supply about 500 bales of yarn per month to the Madras State. As the internal distribution of free yarn is the responsibility of the Madras Government, that Government had permitted the Mills in August, 1950 temporarily, for a period of three months, to distribute their production of yarn allocated to the Madras State through their own dealers subject to certain conditions. This period was first extended by a month and thereafter the concession was extended by another six months. The dealers of the Mills could distribute 3 bundles per loom per month in the beginning but they had to reduce the quantities supplied to individual weavers to the level of supplies allowed to other weavers in the district according to the instructions of the Collector concerned.

(b) Twenty-three mills, other than the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, have been permitted by the Madras Government to distribute yarn through their own agencies.

CONTROL ON YARN

***3023. Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mill-workers' Association of South India have requested the Government of India to remove the control on the price and distribution of yarn manufactured from imported cotton and if so, what steps Government have taken to implement the suggestions;

(b) whether it is a fact that some mills in South India were closed and if so, how many of them due to cotton shortage; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow private industrialists to purchase cotton from foreign countries and if not, why not?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Yes. The Government considered the suggestion but could not accept it. I suppose the hon. Member really intended the Mill-owners' Association and I think it is a printing mistake. It has been printed as Mill-workers' Association.

(b) The number of closure of Textile Mills in Madras is seven; 4 are totally closed and three partially closed. Out of these, two total and two partial closures are due to cotton shortage.

(c) Import of cotton is open to the Trade as well as industry, and is subject only to availability in the foreign countries.

Shri S. V. Nalk: Question No. 3049 may also be taken with this. It relates to yarn allocations to Hyderabad.

Shri Bharati: Arising out of answer to part (b) of question No. 3013, the hon. Minister stated that about 23 mills are allowed to distribute their yarn through their own agencies. Is this distribution made after the stipulated quota which might have been fixed by Government and if so, what is the percentage which these mills have been permitted to distribute through their own agencies? May I also ask whether that system has been working satisfactorily and have Government any information with reference to that?

Shri Mahtab: There is no percentage. As it appears the Madras Government at one time decided that in certain areas yarn should be distributed by the mills through their own agencies. The State nominees could not lift the quotas in time and in order to facilitate distribution they allowed the mills to do it.

Shri Bharati: May I know if that is still functioning, Sir? I want to know when they allowed it. Was no percentage fixed for their distribution?

Suri Mahtab: From the order of the Madras Government, it appears that no percentage was fixed. The system is still continuing.

Shri Bharati: Am I to understand that they distribute all that they purchase?

Suri Mahtab: They distribute the allocations which are made on the mills for that area.

Shri Rathnaswamy: If the answer given by the hon. Minister to part (b) of my question is in the affirmative, I should like to know the names of the mills that were closed due to the shortage of cotton.

Suri Mahtab: Although I said that two mills have been totally closed and two partially closed on account of cotton shortage, the investigation goes to show that the immediate cause was the cotton shortage and there are distant reasons also for the closure. As for instance, Messrs. Madras Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Madras was given an allocation of 1,500 bales of raw cotton for the period ending August, 1950. The Mills did not purchase any quantity of cotton out of this allocation during the past three months. Before closing down on 15th August, 1950, they transferred without the permission of the Textile Commission 700 bales of raw cotton to its sister concern, Messrs. Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill, Girgaum and reported "Nil" raw cotton stocks. It seems therefore that the shortage of cotton could not have been the immediate cause for the closure on 15th August, 1950. All these causes are there. We are taking all possible steps to supply all the mills with quotas provided they are ready to purchase the stock allocated to them.

Shri Goenka: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Madras Spinning and Weaving Mill was closed ten years back and that it is not working for the last ten years and more? I would like to know how any quota was allotted to this Mill in the year 1950?

Shri Mahtab: The full report about this particular mill is this: It is a composite unit with 30,164 spindles 774 looms and employing about 830 labourers. The mills have remained closed for a number of years prior to re-starting in August, 1949 and worked only 34,000 spindles in one shift for 8 hours. The allocation was made to them, as I said before.

Shri Bharati: What is the total number of bales distributed to these 23 mills in the recent past, say, in January or February. I also wish to have the latest figures available of the distribution made to the old agencies.

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry that figure is not with me now. With regard to the exact quantities distributed by the mills, I can supply it to the hon. Member.

Shri Bharati: Have Government received any complaint that this system of distribution through their own agency has not been working satisfactorily?

Shri Mahtab: *Prima facie* there seems to be no complaint, because as I have already said the Madras Government have been extending the period from time to time.

Shri S. V. Nalk: May I know what happened to my request?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that it is somewhat of a different subject altogether and it may be inconvenient for the hon. Minister to tackle them. I have no objection to allow the hon. Member to put questions on these two.

Shri M. L. Gupta: May I know whether a similar request was made by the Hyderabad Government to allow Osmanshahi and Asamjahi mills to distribute their yarn in Hyderabad?

Shri Mahtab: It is not only from Hyderabad but from many States the mills are representing to distribute the quota themselves, but unless the State Governments support their demand, we do not generally accept their demands.

Shri M. L. Gupta: If the Hyderabad Government approach the Centre on this matter, naturally it means that they are supporting their case.

Shri Mahtab: That information is not available.

Shri A. C. Gaha: May I know if the Government have found that the method of distributing yarn through these mills is more to the convenience of the weavers? Do the Government propose to extend this method to other States also?

Shri Mahtab: It is not this Government which is doing this; it is the State Government of Madras that has done this. Distribution is left to the State Governments. They do it as they think proper in the circumstances.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know when the Madras Spinning and Weaving Mills re-started functioning?

Shri Mahtab: It re-started, as I read out, in August, 1949; subsequently it has been closed.

Shri Venkataraman: How long did this mill function?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Mahtab: I read out the report.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the intention of the hon. Member to find out meticulously whether the date given by the hon. Minister is correct or not? There must be a point in asking a question. This relates to matters of detail with respect to distribution of yarn in a particular State. Again and again supplementary questions are put. The hon. Minister has given an indication that the details have been worked out, so far as the States are concerned by the States themselves. What is the good of pursuing this question, unless it be to put the Minister in the wrong? I would call the next question.

CAUSTIC SODA

*3014. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) from what countries caustic soda is imported; and

(b) the price India pays for imported caustic soda and the ex-factory price of indigenous product?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) From the U.K., the U.S.A. and Italy.

(b) The price of the imported variety is, at present Rs. 30 to 35 cwt. c.i.f. The ex-factory price of indigenous Caustic Soda is Rs. 30 to 32 per cwt.

Shri T. Husain: What are the names of the firms in India producing caustic soda, and what is their annual production?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are countries from which caustic soda is imported. How is the hon. Minister expected to have a list of all the firms producing caustic soda here.

Shri Mahtab: I have the list here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer that question.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the total requirement of the country, and what is the amount produced?

Shri Mahtab: The requirement is 63,500 lbs. The total capacity of in-

digenous production is 19,068 lbs. and the total production 10,846 lbs.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the protection given to this industry and whether full use of by-products is made by our factories?

Shri Mahtab: The industry was recently investigated by the Tariff Board and their recommendations are now being examined by the Government. Therefore, no protection has as yet been given to this industry.

SURPLUS STORES

*3015. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts are payable and have actually been paid to the U.K. and U.S.A. Governments in respect of disposal goods taken over by India; and

(b) what portion of the total sale proceeds so far has been spent over the Disposals Organisation and payment of commission to disposing agents?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given on 11th March, 1950 by the then hon. Minister for Industry and Supply to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 335 by Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani.

(b) The total expenditure, (including agency charges and establishment expenditure on account of Messrs. Tata Aircraft Limited as Government of India's agents for the disposal of American surpluses), during the period 1st April, 1946 to 28th February, 1951, amounts to Rs. 6.81 crores approximately.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What was the total book value of the goods taken over and the value of the goods which are still to be disposed of?

Shri Gadgil: I can give only rough estimates; it is much better that I should require notice for giving the exact figure.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the basis on which the payment of commission and other dues is paid to Messrs. Tata Aircraft Limited?

Shri Gadgil: The terms roughly were that they were to be paid a certain amount for establishment charges, and certain fees in relation to the book value of the goods sold.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the amount so far paid to this firm

and at what rate it works, and whether any attempt is being made to revise the basis of payment?

Shri Gadgil: The amount so far paid to Messrs. Tata Aircraft Ltd. is 2.72 crores. But, very recently, the terms of the contract were modified considerably.

Shri Hussain Imam: Will the hon. Minister enlighten the House as to the total value realised by the disposal of these stocks?

Shri Gadgil: It is very difficult to give it now. A fair idea is possible if I were to tell the House that the percentage of expenses to realisations comes to about 3-8%.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Is it a fact that the U.S.A., while handing over the disposal goods, made it a condition that a certain portion of the proceeds should be spent on social services in India? If so, has any amount been so spent?

Shri Gadgil: That has been carried out because we have been selling the surplus goods to several public institutions and educational institutions at practically nominal prices.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that besides the commission of two per cent. which was agreed to be paid, in the beginning, to Tata Aircraft Ltd., there are certain other incidental maintenance charges which are being paid, and may I know how they work?

Shri Gadgil: I think all the establishment and incidental charges are included in the sum that I have given.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what is the book value of the disposal articles received from the United Kingdom, and whether all of them have been disposed of?

Shri Gadgil: The agreement between the Government of India and the United Kingdom was this. A sum of Rs. 100 million was to be paid by the Government of India in respect of defence stores and fixed assets including surplus stores and equipment with the units of the Armed Forces which were the property of the Government of the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Government of India and Pakistan on the other.

Shri T. Hussain: Was the purchase from the United Kingdom and U.S.A. made in India, made by India and Pakistan jointly or by India alone?

Shri Gadgil: This has nothing to do with U.S.A. So far as the U.K. is concerned, as I said, in respect of defence

stores located in undivided India, the value of surplus stores and equipment lying in depots scattered throughout undivided India was estimated at 37.7 crores. It was further agreed at the Inter-Dominion Conference held in May 1948, at Karachi, that from the total proceeds of surplus stores, the Union of India will retain a sum equivalent to the amount paid by her namely 37.7 crores to the United Kingdom and until this amount was realised by India, Pakistan will pay currently the net realisations from surplus stores lying in Pakistan to India. The excess realised in the Union of India and the Dominion of Pakistan over that amount would be shared between India and Pakistan in the ratio of the uncovered debt, namely, 82½ per cent. and 17½ per cent.

Shri Hussain Imam: What about U.S.A.? No mention has been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

*3016. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of purchases made by Government during the year 1950-51 in respect of the following.

(i) Khadi; and (ii) Cottage Industry Products?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (i) Rs. 95,808 (from 1st April 1950 to 31st January 1951).

(ii) Rs. 73,22,000.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: May I.....

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक केन्द्रिय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है..... ।

[Seth Govind Das: May I know so far Central Government is concerned.....]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is no good trying to snatch control over the House by rising like this. Ordinarily, I would have allowed the hon. Member who has put down the question the first preference. The hon. Member is making it embarrassing to the Chair to pull up the hon. Member in favour of the hon. Member who has tabled the question. Anyhow, the Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDUSTRIAL PANELS MEETINGS

*3017. **Shri Jagannath Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many meetings of various Industrial Panels have been held so far in 1950 and 1951 and the total expenses incurred on these meetings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Since their constitution early this year, the Panels for Heavy Engineering, Light Engineering and Ferrous Metals industries held two meetings each, while the Panels for other three industries viz., Non-ferrous Metals, Pharmaceutical and Chemicals, had one meeting each so far.

It is not possible to estimate the total expenses, as most of the members have not yet put in their T.A. claims.

STATISTICS

*3018. **Shri Jagannath Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the strength of the Statistical Branches attached to the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Supply during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(b) Has any economy been effected in it as a result of the amalgamation of the two Ministries?

(c) What steps have Government taken for co-ordination of statistics work?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the strength of the Statistical Branches functioning in the different attached offices under the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Supply during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 26.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating in brief the steps so far taken by Government in this direction. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 27.]

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR EMBASSIES

*3019. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries, whose Governments were approached by India for acquisition of land or buildings with a view to housing our Embassies, Chanceries, Legations and other Missions in those countries;

(b) which Governments declined to give land or buildings; and

(c) on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Government of India have usually purchased lands and buildings for their missions abroad by negotiations with private parties. The Governments of the countries concerned do not directly concern themselves with this matter, though occasionally their help is sought indirectly. So far as Government are aware, no foreign Government has raised any difficulties to our acquiring property. It is, however, not at all easy to acquire suitable accommodation in the various capitals because of the housing shortage every where.

VERIFICATION OF PROPERTY CLAIMS

*3020. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the full complement of Claims Officer required for the verification of claims of immovable property left in West Pakistan has since been appointed?

(b) If not, what is the position?

(c) When is the work of verification likely to be completed?

(d) What is the next step proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). 116 Claims Officers have so far been appointed. It is proposed to appoint a total of about 200 Claims Officers or even more, if the requisite number of Officers with necessary qualifications can be found.

(c) It is the intention of Government to complete the work of verification as early as possible. No firm date for completion of the work can, however, be indicated at present.

(d) After the completion of the work of verification of claims and valuation of property of Muslim evacuees the work relating to the finalisation of compensation will be undertaken.

TRAINING AND WORK CENTRES

*3021. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Training and Work Centres so far opened by the Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(b) the total number of persons who have completed their courses of training at these centres;

(c) how many of them have since obtained gainful employment in various departments of Central and States Governments, Municipalities etc., and how many have set up independent businesses of their own; and

(d) whether these centres will eventually be closed down or handed over to Governments of the States concerned?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Training and Work Centres opened directly under the Ministry of Rehabilitation are at Arab-ki-Serai, Azadpur, Lajpat Nagar and Malviya Nagar (Sheikh Sarai) in Delhi, Samana, Patiala and Bhatinda in P.E.P.S.U., Gandhinagar in Bhopal, Rampur in U.P. and Yol in Punjab.

(b) 2839.

(c) 964 are known to be engaged in gainful occupation as follows:

(i) Under Central and State Governments Municipalities, etc. 718

(ii) Independent business 246

• 964

Others have not kept in touch with the Centre authorities.

(d) The Governments of P.E.P.S.U. and U.P. have been requested to take over the Centres situated in those States, and negotiations are in progress. The Centre at Yol will be closed as soon as the Relief Camp for Kashmiris at that place is dispersed. The remaining Centres are in the Centrally Administered areas.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

*3022. **Shri K. Valdia:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the details of Rs. 14,89,600 under the head "D.4(4)—Other charges" under "D4—Cottage Industries Board", on page 14 of Volume I "Demands for Grants" under "Demand No. 2—Industries"?

(b) Is the amount of Rs. 17,00,000 to be spent merely on cottage Industries Board?

(c) Have Government provided any amount for the development and encouragement of Cottage Industries in the Budget of 1951-52 and if so, how much?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The amount of Rs. 14,89,600 is a lump sum provision, the details of which have not yet been worked out

(b) **No, Sir.** The amount will be spent for the following purposes:

(i) grants to State Governments for the implementation of specific schemes for the development of cottage industries;

(ii) grants to institutions engaged in the field of cottage industries;

(iii) expenditure on the establishment and equipment of the proposed Central Institute of Cottage Industries;

(iv) expenditure on the Central Cottage Industries Emporium and the Production Centre;

(v) expenditure on the meetings of the Cottage Industries Board, its Committees, and Sub-Committees; and

(vi) expenditure on miscellaneous items such as exhibitions, publicity, stimulation of exports of cottage industries products, etc.

(c) A major part of the amount of Rs. 17,00,000 will be spent on the development of cottage industries.

PAKISTAN ALLEGATION AGAINST A. I. R. BROADCAST

*3024. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a strong protest has been lodged by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government against the allegation that the broadcast made by A.I.R. Delhi, on 12th March 1951, in connection with the recent arrests of civilian and Military personnel in Pakistan, was completely false and exaggerated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): Yes, it is a fact that on March 14, the Government of India protested to the Government of Pakistan against an announcement which the Government of Pakistan put out on March 12, alleging that All India Radio had broadcast completely false and exaggerated reports in connection with the arrest of some military officers and others in Pakistan. The newspapers in Delhi carried the substance of the protest on March 16, 1951.

C. A. R. E. CONTRIBUTIONS

*3025. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.A.R.E. has extended its activities to India also;

(b) what contributions it sends to the countries to which it extends its activities;

(c) whether the books and the literature that it sends are examined by Government before sending them to educational centres; and

(d) whether its contributions are in the nature of free gifts or whether some conditions are attached to them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes.

(b) It sends gift parcels of food and of other urgently needed commodities. India gets parcels of food, clothing, books and ploughs.

(c) No. The requirements of educational institutions are, however, communicated to C.A.R.E. in advance, who send the books direct to these institutions.

(d) Its contributions are free gifts and no conditions are attached to them.

HOUSES IN FARIDABAD CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

***3026. Shri S. V. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the cost of building the houses in the Faridabad Co-operative Colony alone is about 60 per cent. of the cost of the buildings constructed by Government in other Colonies of Delhi?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to bring down the cost of building houses in that Colony hereafter?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

HORNS AND HOOPS

***3027. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of horns and hoofs exported from India during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(b) What is the quantity and value of these materials consumed in India during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is not available.

STATEMENT

The quantity and value of horns and hoofs exported from India during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

	Quantity cwts	Value Rs
1948	9,775	2,74,148
1949	8,485	3,27,467
1950	22,958	9,40,247

COTTON TEXTILES SUPPLIED TO NEPAL

***3028. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what was the total quantity of cotton textiles supplied to Nepal during the years 1949 and 1950?

(b) Which were the agencies through which the supplies were made?

(c) What were the quotas fixed for Nepal during the above-mentioned years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) In 1949 and 1950, exports of cloth to Nepal were 23,425½ bales and 43,091½ bales respectively. During the same period 1,838 bales and 2,696 bales of yarn were exported to Nepal.

(b) During 1949 and upto October, 1950, exports were allowed through normal trade channels and from November, 1950 exports are allowed through the nominees appointed by the Nepal Government.

(c) Upto June, 1949, half-yearly quota of 8,666 bales of cloth and 448 bales of yarn was fixed for Nepal. From July, 1949 upto October, 1950 exports of cotton textiles were allowed without any quantitative limits. From November, 1950, the cloth quota has been fixed at 1,450 bales a month, and the yarn quota at 75 bales a month.

COTTON FOR U.P. CLOTH MILLS

***3029. Shri Krishnanand Rai:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what quantity of cotton has been allotted to the cloth mills of Uttar Pradesh as their quota for 1951?

(b) How does this quantity differ from the quota allotted to Uttar Pradesh in 1949 and 1948?

(c) Will the quantity allotted this year be sufficient to run the mills in their full capacity for the whole year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 2,83,627 bales of Indian cotton during the season 1950-51.

(b) For the season 1949-50 the Uttar Pradesh mills were allotted 3,11,860

baies of Indian cotton. There was no distribution control over raw cotton in 1948.

(c) No, Sir.

SALT PRODUCTION IN ORISSA

*3030. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Salt produced in the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 in the State of Orissa and the total quantity of supply made to this State during these years;

(b) whether Government propose to make any developments in the Salt Industry of the State of Orissa; and

(c) whether there are proper communication facilities existing from the salt producing centres to the neighbouring important markets?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (**Shri Gadgil**): (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Salt Experts Committee have made certain recommendations for developing the Salt Industry in Orissa, which Government are taking steps to implement as far as practicable.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative as regards 3 out of the 4 salt producing centres, viz., Surla, Sumadi and Humma, and in the negative as regards the fourth centre, Astrang.

STATEMENT

Year	Figures in thousand maunds	
	Production of Orissa,	Supply to Orissa from all sources.
1947-48	9,84	Figures not available.
1948-49	0,52	- do -
1949-50	8,98	24,14
1950-51		
(from April, 1950 to February, 1951)	8,85	19,08

INDIANS RETURNING FROM INDO-CHINA

*3031. { **Shri Nadimuthu Pillai:**
Shri Bharati:
Shri R. Subramanian:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians returning to India from Indo-China and the South-East Asiatic countries are allowed to take Rs. 100 with them for expenses to reach their destination;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Indo-China Indian Association that the amount is meagre and inadequate and should be enhanced; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken so far and if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (**Dr. Keskar**): (a) Indians returning to India are allowed to bring from Indo-China—Rs. 100 from Burma—Rs. 100 by sea route and Rs. 200 by overland route, from Malaya—Rs. 70.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter has been repeatedly taken up with the French Government.

PROTECTION TO BIDI INDUSTRY

*3032. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what protection Government give to Bidi Industry in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Mahtab**): The question does not arise as the Bidi Industry in India has not so far asked for any protection.

INDIAN LAND-OWNERS IN BURMA

*3033. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what equitable compensation to Indian land-owners has been fixed by the Burma Government for the introduction of Land Nationalisation Act, 1948?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (**Dr. Keskar**): Under the Burma Land Nationalisation Act, 1948, the maximum rate of compensation payable to all land-owners whether Indian or Burmese, is 12 times the land revenue.

BOUNDARY DEMARCATION ON WEST BENGAL BORDER

*3034. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demarcation of boundary line in certain disputed areas on Nadia-Kusthia border in East and West Bengal has been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that, as a result of this demarcation, the whole of Joynagar Mouza, which has been under the administration of West Bengal Government since partition, is going to be transferred to East Pakistan; and

(c) if so, (i) the officers who have carried out the demarcation on behalf of the Indian Union; (ii) the facts and documents that have been taken into consideration for arriving at such a decision; (iii) the total area of land, including the villages, that is going to be transferred to East Pakistan; and (iv) the numbers of Hindu and Muslim population that inhabit this area?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, in the two areas of (1) Joynagar and (2) Betal Bhatupara.

(b) Yes, the transfer took place on the 26th March, 1951.

(c) The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal and his subordinate officers carried out the demarcation on the Indian side. The boundary was demarcated in terms of the Radcliffe Award and the relevant *thana* notifications and maps.

An area of 567.23 acres of Mouza Joynagar, inhabited by 300 Hindus, has been transferred to East Bengal.

PERMITS TO ENTER PAKISTAN

***3035. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred Question No. 2368 on the 20th March, 1951 regarding permits for going to Pakistan and state the number of Indian nationals who applied for permits to enter Pakistan from India excluding West Bengal since the recent announcement of Pakistan High Commissioner?

(b) How many were granted permits and within what period of the date of such application?

(c) How many Pakistanis have entered India during the same period?

(d) What period was taken in granting permits to them?

(e) Have Government received reply to their representation to remove the stringent rules from Pakistan Government?

(f) If not, what steps do Government intend to take to expedite the matter?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It is not possible to supply this information as permits for going to Pakistan

are issued by the Government of Pakistan and their High Commissioner in India.

(c) and (d). During the period in question (*viz.* 13th January 1951 to 31st March 1951) the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi granted 3,570 permits covering 4,971 Pakistan Nationals. 85 per cent. of these permits were issued within half an hour to 36 hours of the receipt of applications. In the remaining cases which needed verification from the State authorities in India, average period taken was about one month. Similar information from the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore is awaited.

(e) and (f). It is for the Government concerned to decide the conditions it will impose upon the grant of permits. The Government of India can only express its regret that the Pakistan Government should have thought it fit to impose such restrictions at a time when Pakistanis were being given liberal facilities to come to India.

COTTON CROP IN PEPSU

***3036. Kaka Bhagwant Roy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total production of Bengal desi Cotton in PEPSU in the 1950-51 crop?

(b) How much has been exported to countries outside India and what is the quantity consumed by Indian textile mills?

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

LABOURERS IN SEHORE FACTORY AND STRAW PRODUCTS, BHOPAL

***3037. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what amenities are provided by the management of the Sugar Factory at Sehore (Bhopal) and the Straw Products Limited, Bhopal, to the labourers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The following amenities have been provided for their labourers by the Sugar Factory at Sehore and the Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal:

Sugar Factory, Sehore

- (1) Free Medical Dispensary.
- (2) Canteen and Rest Room.
- (3) Free quarters for labourers coming from outside during season.
- (4) Some quarters on farms.

Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal

- (1) Free Medical Dispensary.
- (2) Free quarters for 25 per cent. of total number of workers.
- (3) Primary School.
- (4) Library.
- (5) Facilities for games.

YARN SUPPLY TO BHOPAL

***3038. Thakur Lal Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much yarn was supplied to the (i) handloom and (ii) other factories of Bhopal during the years 1949 and 1950?

(b) Were any complaints received by Government from Bhopal Administration that no impetus could be given to the handloom industry due to want of sufficient supply of yarn?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) In 1949 and 1950, the handloom factories received 198 and 78 bales respectively; other factories received 5 and 12 bales in those years.

(b) No.

POWER LOOMS

***3039. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power looms in the country during the year 1949-50;

(b) the increase in their number during the year 1950-51; and

(c) the quantity of yarn consumed by such additional power looms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 20,916.

(b) The increase in powerlooms consuming cotton yarn is 1,715.

(c) Additional looms consumed about 357 bales of cotton yarn of four hundred pounds each per month.

HANDLOOM CLOTH (EXPORT)

***3040. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of handloom cloth exported during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): The export of handloom cloth in 1949-50 and 1950-51 (upto January, 1951) was 65-73 and 40-83 million yards respectively.

**COAL SUPPLY TO SAURASHTRA
COTTON MILLS**

***3041. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Cotton Mills in Saurashtra State are suffering for want of Coal due to transport difficulties in coal despatches by Rail via Sabarmati and via Viramgam, with the consequence that production is seriously hampered?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken to step up coal supply and to send it in regular despatches?

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

(b) There is no immediate prospect of improvement but the position is expected to improve when the metre gauge wagons and locomotives now on order are received.

COAL SUPPLY TO SOUTH INDIA

***3042. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the difficult coal supply situation in Southern India due to transport bottleneck via Waltair or via Baharshah?

(b) Are Government aware that for this reason various important industries in South India including high priority industries like Steel, Cement, Pottery, Paper and Cotton are experiencing difficulty in receiving fuel supply in adequate quantity (often not even 50 per cent. of their quota except Steel) with the result that the production is seriously affected?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take for the supply of requisite quantity of coal to South India?

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

(b) Yes, on account of the existence of transport bottleneck to South India, it is not possible to meet the requirements of industries in full.

(c) So long as the transport position continues to be difficult, industries in South India will have to accept a portion of their requirements of coal by the costlier sea route. I may add that the prospects of mining Lignite at South Arcot in South India are under investigation.

**INDIA'S AMBASSADOR IN U.S.A.
(ACCREDITATION TO MEXICO)**

***3043. Shri Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Ambassador to the U.S.A. has recently been accredited to Mexico;

(b) if so, the date of her accreditation; and

(c) whether any building has been purchased or hired for accommodating the Embassy and Chancery there, together with the strength of the resident staff?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes.

(b) 8th February, 1951.

(c) There is no proposal at present to maintain any office or staff in Mexico. No building has been hired or purchased.

BLUE PRINT FOR DELHI

***3044. Shri Kamath:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether any blue print of a plan has been prepared, or is under consideration of Government, with regard to making Delhi, the capital and seat of Government, a model city?

(b) If so, what are the details of the plan, and in how many stages is it going to be worked out?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). The preparation of a plan for the extension of the capital city and for the orderly development of Greater Delhi is under consideration. The tentative plan envisages a built-up city confined to a circle of 3 to 4 miles radius, with a green belt about 1 mile wide around this circle beyond which will be located satellite towns. Within the area enclosed by the green belt area will be demarcated for residential accommodation, minor industrial units, business premises etc. A Central Co-ordination Committee for the development of Greater Delhi has been set up with several sub-committees to prepare and scrutinise these plans, the implementation of which, when finalised, will depend amongst other things, upon the availability of funds.

PAPER QUOTA FOR MAGAZINES, ETC.

***3045. Shri P. T. Munshi:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quota of paper supplied to magazines, periodicals and business newspapers or pamphlets?

(b) How many such magazines, periodicals and business newspapers are regularly published every month?

(c) What is the number of pamphlets issued every year?

(d) Are any statistics available for the years 1949 and 1950?

(e) Is there any Board or other arrangement for controlling the publication of such magazines, periodicals and pamphlets?

The Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government do not allocate or supply any quota of paper.

(b) to (d). Information is not readily available and it is considered that the time and labour involved in the collection of necessary data will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

(e) No, Sir.

**CHARGES FOR LODHI ROAD
CHUMMERIES**

***3046. Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the charges recovered from the allottees of chummeries in Lodhi Road under various heads?

(b) What does the sum of Rs. 9-2-0 recovered from the allottees of double roomed chummeries represent?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 29.]

COTTON WASTE

***3047. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether a deputation of Cotton Waste Merchants Association met the Minister in Delhi recently in connection with the ban on the export of cotton waste?

(b) What was the quantity of cotton waste produced in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 each year separately?

(c) How much of this was consumed locally and how much was exported?

(d) What are the reasons for banning export of cotton waste?

(e) What is the stock of cotton waste at the present moment?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) No; but a deputation met me while I was at Bombay last in connection with this matter.

(b) Separate figures of production for each year are not available. The average annual production is, however, estimated at 2 million cwts.

(c) Figures of local consumption for each year are not available, but are estimated at about 1 million cwts. per annum. Exports during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 were 1,092,000 cwts., 1,397,400 cwts., and 1,448,100 cwts. respectively.

(d) Export of cotton waste is not banned. The export policy was under review by Government who have since issued a Press Note on the subject on the 7th April, 1951, which stated that export will be freely allowed of all types of soft cotton waste except silver waste, roving waste, *bondas* and ends, and that a quota of 70,000 cwts. has been allocated for licensing exports of hard waste during January-June, 1951.

(e) Figures of present stock are not available.

TIMARPUR QUARTERS

*3048. **Shri B. K. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state how many quarters in the Timarpur area were condemned and recommended to be demolished and in which year?

(b) How many of them have since been demolished and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) What has been the total cost of their repair since the demolition was recommended?

(d) What is the estimated cost of their repair this season?

(e) Are all the quarters occupied?

(f) If not, how many are lying vacant and are not to be re-allotted?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The total number of quarters in Timarpur residential camp is 510 and all of them were condemned and their demolition recommended by the Central P.W.D. in 1949.

(b) None of the quarters has so far been demolished in view of the very acute shortage of residential accommodation in Delhi.

(c) Rs. 58,642

(d) 29,000 approximately, during 1951-52.

(e) With the exception of 29 quarters, all are occupied.

(f) 29 quarters are vacant at present. 2 of these are under repairs and the remaining 27 have already been allotted to entitled officers and will be occupied soon. The 2 quarters under repairs will also be allotted as soon as repairs are completed.

YARN ALLOCATIONS

*3049. **Shri S. V. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state when was the quota of yarn fixed according to the Fact Finding Committee revised for the last time and what are the original and revised allocations, State-wise?

(b) Are Government thinking of fixing the quota of yarn *de-novo* to the States and if so, what procedure is going to be adopted, in this respect?

(c) With reference to the answer given to S.Q. 1774 on the 27th February 1951, what was the State-wise distribution of the 60,000 bales of imported American cotton for spinning yarn to be supplied to handloom and was any quota allotted to Hyderabad also?

(d) How much of the yarn of counts 80 s and above has been imported till the end of February 1951 and how much of this has been allotted to Hyderabad?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The quota of yarn for each State was fixed for first time in December, 1948 and it has not been revised thereafter. A statement showing the quota of yarn fixed for each State is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 30.]

(b) Yes. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has asked all the State Governments to take a census of the handloom in their respective areas and as soon as the full data has been received the question of revising the quota of yarn for each State will be considered to in consultation with State Governments.

(c) A statement giving distribution of 60,000 bales of American cotton is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 31.]

No quota was allotted to Hyderabad Mills.

(d) Separate statistics regarding counts of yarn imported are not available. The total quantity of yarn of all counts imported during the period 1950-51 (April, 1950 to February, 1951) is 33 lakhs lbs. As there is no control on imported yarn, it is not possible to say how much of imported yarn has gone to Hyderabad State.

खादी

३३०५०. श्री खारपडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में खादी निर्माण केन्द्र स्थित हैं तथा इनमें खादी बुनने के लिये कितनी खड्डियां हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन केन्द्रों में कितने गज खादी तैयार की गई है; तथा

(ग) उन खादी निर्माण संस्थाओं की संख्या क्या है जो सहकारिता के आधार पर कार्य कर रही हैं तथा जिन्हें सरकार की ओर से अधिक सहायता दी गई है ?

KHADI

[*3050. Shri Khaparde: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those States where Khadi manufacturing centres are located and the number of handlooms engaged in the manufacture of Khadi;

(b) the quantity in yards of Khadi manufactured in these Centres during the course of the last three years; and

(c) the number of institutions manufacturing Khadi and working on cooperative basis to whom Government have given financial assistance?]

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

कुटीर उद्योग

*३०५१ श्री खारपडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष १९५० में सरकार द्वारा कितने कुटीर उद्योग प्रारम्भ किये गये, उन के नाम क्या हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह उद्योग सहकारिता प्रणाली पर चलाये जा रहे हैं अथवा

किसी अन्य प्रणाली पर तथा क्या इनके कुछ अंशों को श्रमिकों ने भी लिया है अथवा इस का समस्त व्यय सरकार ने वहन किया है; तथा

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर यह उद्योग आरम्भ किये गये हैं तथा इन में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ?

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

[*3051. Shri Khaparde: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cottage industries started by Government during the year 1950, their names and the expenditure incurred over them by Government;

(b) whether these industries are being run on co-operative basis or otherwise and whether some shares have also been subscribed by the workers or the entire expenditure has been borne by Government; and

(c) the names of the States where these industries have been started and the number of persons working in these industries?]

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). No cottage industry has been started by the Government of India.

ENTRY OF INDIANS INTO CEYLON

*3052. Shri Rathnaswamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illicit entry of Indians into Ceylon from India has been going on and if so, what steps Government have taken so far to check this illicit entry;

(b) whether any statistics are available regarding the number of such immigrants;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Premier of Ceylon where-in he stated that Indians "adopted dubious methods to enter Ceylon and Government was considering precautions to put an end to this menace"; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter in view of this serious situations?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Attempts to emigrate illicitly to Ceylon by country-craft are known to have been made ever since the imposition of the ban

on emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon in 1939. These have increased, in recent years, due to the severe restrictions on entry into Ceylon imposed by the Ceylon Immigrants and Emigrants Act, 1948 and due to the deterioration in the economic conditions in coastal villages of Madras State.

The Government of India have taken various measures to stop illicit departure of Indians from this country. The Protectors of Emigrants functioning at ports in Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Tanjore districts have been directed to accelerate action under the penal provisions of the Indian Emigration Act and other statutes, against persons attempting to migrate to Ceylon unlawfully and against organisers and touts who abet them. A chain of preventive machinery along the coast of South India from Point Calimere to Tuticorin has been established to detect such cases and bring offenders to book.

(b) The number of such persons detected landing illicitly in Ceylon was—

573 in 1948, 262 in 1949, and 817 in 1950.

(c) Yes. The Government's attention has also been drawn to the report that the Prime Minister of Ceylon had denied in the Ceylon House of Representatives that he meant to suggest that the Government of India were not keen on stopping such traffic.

(d) Our Acting High Commissioner in Colombo has contradicted the exaggerated reports appearing in the Ceylon Press about the number of Indian deported back to India. The Government are considering the question of deputing one of their Senior Officers for special work in arresting such traffic in conjunction with the local Customs, Police and Port authorities.

SOAP

*3053. Shri Ganamukhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of soap produced in India during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) what quantity was consumed locally and what quantity was exported outside India;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently, there has been a steady decline in the production of soap owing to rise in the price of coconut oil and the non-availability of caustic soda; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to encourage the industry?

28 P. S. Debtt.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a)

Year	production (in tons)	Value (in Rupees)
1949-50	96,000	18,22,33,000/-
1950-51 (April, 1950 to Jun., '51)	87,220	17,90,95,200/-

(b) Except for small exports to the extent of 1359 tons in 1949-50 and 61 tons in 1950-51 (April to December), the entire quantity was consumed in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

There was some short-fall in production only during the winter months of November and December, 1950.

(d) Government have already controlled the price of caustic soda and placed coconut oil on the Open General Licence.

CLOTH PRODUCED IN MADHYA PRADESH

*3054. Shri Galib: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total yardage of cloth produced by the textile mills in Madhya Pradesh State during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(b) What was the total quantity of cloth in yards produced by the textile mills in Madhya Pradesh State which was exported abroad during each of these years?

(c) How much of this cloth was exported (i) by the textile mills in Madhya Pradesh State directly; (ii) by other exporters residing in Madhya Pradesh State; and (iii) by exporters not residing in Madhya Pradesh State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The information will have to be collected from ports and the time and labour involved in collecting the material will not perhaps be commensurate with the advantage gained.

STATEMENT

(a) Year	Production at loomstate (1000 yds.)
1949	111,572
1950	106,201
(b) Year	Deliveries for export (Bales of 100 yds.)
1949	2,368
1950	23,867

EXPORT LICENCES FOR CLOTH

*3055. **Shri Galib:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have addressed a communication to the Government of India in respect of regional or State-wise distribution of export licences for cloth?

(b) What action do Government propose to take on the matter of regional or State-wise distribution of cloth export licences and when?

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

(b) Since this relates to the overall policy of import and export, it has to be examined carefully from all aspects.

IMPORT AND EXPORT QUOTAS AND LICENCES

*3056. **Shri Galib:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee in their third report connected with the Ministry of Commerce, wherein specific attention has been drawn by the Committee to the need for equitable distribution of import and export quotas and licences among the different regions or States of the country?

(b) Have Government considered the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee for liberalisation in the grant of import and export licences for new-comers?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have not so far taken any decision on the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee in para. 24 of their Third Report (1950-51) on the Ministry of Commerce regarding regional system of licensing so far as import quotas are concerned.

No specific recommendation has been made by the Estimates Committee in this respect regarding exports.

(b) The recommendations made in this behalf are under examination.

LABOUR LAWS

*3057. **Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether all the laws relating to labour in mills and factories which are applicable to Parts 'A' and 'B' States have also been extended to each of the Part 'C' States?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A statement giving the names of central enactments concerning labour in mills and factories which are in force in Part 'A' and Part 'B' States and which have been extended to Part 'C' States, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 32.]

IMPORT OF SAL WOOD FROM NEPAL

*3058. **Saikh Mohiuddin:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the quantity of Sal Wood which was imported from Nepal in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(b) Is India self-sufficient in this material?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Statistics regarding import of Sal wood from Nepal are not available, as they are not recorded separately in the External Land Frontier Trade Accounts of India.

(b) Yes, but for transport problem.

CLOTH EXPORT QUOTAS

*3059. **Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of export quotas in respect of cotton cloth given to exporters State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): It is open to every one to participate in the export trade of India subject to the rules and regulations framed from time to time by Government. There is no discrimination and the export quotas are not allotted on a regional basis. The information asked for is therefore not available.

MADHYA PRADESH COTTON

201. **Shri V. K. Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the major portion of the cotton produced in Madhya Pradesh is taken away by the Government of India for the use of the textile mills situated in other parts of the country?

(b) Is it a fact that the prices of Madhya Pradesh cotton fixed by the Government of India is very low as compared to the prices at which the commodity is imported from Pakistan, U.S.A., and other countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a major portion of cotton produced in Madhya Pradesh is consumed by mills situated outside

Madhya Pradesh as the Madhya Pradesh mills consume much less than one-third of the total cotton produced in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) There is no analogy between the prices of commodities under the controlled economy of a particular country and the prices of similar commodities which have got to be imported under certain conditions by that country. The prices which have been fixed by the Government of India for Indian cotton had to be viewed in the context of the economic conditions prevailing in India.

**LODHI ROAD AND KAROL BAGH
CHUMMERIES**

202. Shri Sanjivayya: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether a proposal to construct a bath, a kitchen and a lavatory to each of the double-roomed chummeries in Lodhi Road and Karolbagh, which are allotted to family people, was considered?

(b) If so, at what stage is it?

(c) When will the proposal be implemented?

(d) What is the cause of the delay?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) to (c). The question of converting one block of double roomed chummeries in Lodi Road only into married quarters was

considered but even that has been dropped.

(d) Does not arise.

INDIANS IN ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Press reports to the effect that the Iranian Majlis have resolved to nationalise the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indians are employed in this organisation;

(c) If so, their number, and their status or designation in the Company's set-up; and

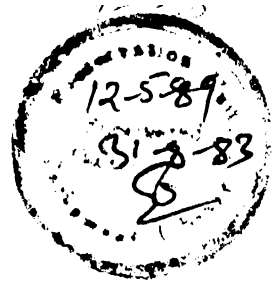
(d) what steps Government propose to take in order to safeguard the interests of Indian employees?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are about eight hundred Indians employed by the A.I.O.C., mostly as Stenographers, Accountants, Clerks, Doctors etc.

(d) It is not yet known when this Company will be nationalised and what its effects will be on its Indian employees. The Government of India are keeping watch on the situation. Our Consular Representatives have standing instructions to look after the interests of Indian nationals abroad.

Wednesday, 11th 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

CONTENTS

Volume X—from 31st March, 1951 to 30th April, 1951.

SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1951—

	<i>Columns</i>
Motion for Adjournment—	
Anglo-American Resolution <i>re</i> Kashmir	5504—65
Papers laid on the Table—	
Minutes of Meetings of Estimates Committee	5565
Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill—	
Presentation of Report of Select Committee	5566
Supply of lists of Notices of Cut motions to Members	5566—67
Business of the House	5567—68
General Budget—List of Demands	5568—5667
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	5568—5667
Demand No. 2—Industries	5568—5667
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5568—5667

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1951—

Point of Privilege—	
Publication of Ganganath Committee Report on Purchase of Sugar	5668
Papers laid on the Table—	
Notifications issued under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944	5669
Elections to Committees—	
Standing Committees for the Ministries of Rehabilitation, States, Transport (other than Roads) and Works, Production and Supply	5669—70
Trade Unions Bill and Labour Relations Bill—Presentation of Reports of Committee on Petitions	5671
General Budget—List of Demands	5671—5759
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5671—5759
Demand No. 2—Industries	5671—5759
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5671—5759
Business of the House	5759—61

TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1951—

Motion for Adjournment—	
Restoration of cut in foodgrain ration	5762—63
General Budget—List of Demands	5763—5877
Demand No. 72—Ministry of States.	5763—5849
Demand No. 73—Territorial and Political Pensions	5763—5849
Demand No. 74—Kutch	5763—5849
Demand No. 75—Himachal Pradesh	5764—5849
Demand No. 76—Bilaspur	5764—5850

TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1951—Contd.**General Budget—List of Demands—Contd.**

Demand No. 77—Bhopal	5764—5850
Demand No. 78—Vindhya Pradesh	5764—5850
Demand No. 79—Manipur	5764—5850
Demand No. 80—Tripura	5764—5850
Demand No. 81—Relations with States	5765—5850
Demand No. 82—Ministry of Transport	5851—75
Demand No. 83—Ports and Pilotage	5851—76
Demand No. 84—Lighthouses and Lightships	5851—76
Demand No. 85—Central Road Fund	5851—77
Demand No. 86—Communications (including National Highways)	5851—77

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1951—**Elections to Committees—**

Standing Finance Committee and Central Advisory Council for Railways	5878—79
Resolution <i>re</i> Elected Legislatures and Popular Ministries in Part C States	5879—84
Resolution <i>re</i> measures for increased food production	5884—5980
Business of the House	5980—81

THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1951—**Papers laid on the Table—**

Notification No. 30—Income-Tax	5980
--	------

Point of Privilege—

Publication of Ganganath Committee Report for Purchase of Sugar	5980—83
---	---------

Business of the House	5984
---------------------------------	------

General Budget—List of Demands 5984—6105

Demand No. 51 —Ministry of Home Affairs	5984—6064
Maintenance of Destitute families of Political Sufferers.	5990—6062
Scheduled Tribes in Legislatures	6015—63
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	5984—6064
Demand No. 53—Police	5984—6064
Maintenance of Destitute families of Political Sufferers	6029—62
Demand No. 54—Census	5984—6064
Demand No. 55—Civil Defence	5985—6064
Demand No. 56—Delhi	5985—6065
Demand No. 57—Ajmer	5985—6065
Demand No. 58—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5985—6065
Demand No. 61—Ministry of Labour	6065—6105

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1951—

Business of the House	6006—6108
---------------------------------	-----------

Elections to Committees—

Standing Finance Committee for Railways and Standing Committee for Roads	6108
--	------

General Budget—List of Demands	6109—37, 6138—6217
Demand No. 40—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	6109—6137, 6138—6217
Demand No. 41—Forest	6109—6137, 6138—6217
Demand No. 42—Survey of India	6109—37, 6138—6217
Demand No. 43—Botanical Survey	6109—37, 6138—6217

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1951—Contd.

General Budget—List of Demands—Contd.

Demand No. 44—Zoological Survey	6138—6217
Demand No. 45—Agriculture	6138—6217
Demand No. 46—Civil Veterinary Services	6110—37, 6138—6217
Demand No. 47—Indian Dairy Department	6138—6217
Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay on Forests	6138—6217

Papers laid on the Table—

Ganganath Committee Report on Purchase of Sugar	6138
---	------

SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1951—

Motion for Adjournment—

Open Blackmarket in Sugar	6218—19
Extension Order <i>re</i> Income-Tax Investigation Commission	6219—20
Extension of Session and change of time for sittings	6220—21
General Budget—List of Demands	6221—6333
Demand No. 40—Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Policy	6221—6332 6221—6332
Grow More Food Policy	6285—6332
Demand No. 41—Forest	6221—6332
Demand No. 42—Survey of India	6221—6332
Demand No. 43—Botanical Survey	6221—6333
Demand No. 44—Zoological Survey	6221—6333
Demand No. 45—Agriculture	6221—6333
Demand No. 46—Civil Veterinary Services	6221—6333
Demand No. 47—Indian Dairy Department	6221—6333
Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay on Forest	6221—6333

MONDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1951—

Motions for Adjournment—

Police Firing in Jhansi	6334
Crossing the 38th Parallel by U.N. Forces in Korea	6335

Papers laid on the Table—

Amendments to Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940	6335
Amendments to Coorg Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940	6336
Statement <i>re</i> Jeep Contract	6336—40

Elections to Committees—

Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee	6341
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	6341
Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill—Intro- duced	6342
Cinematograph Bill—Introduced	6342

Business of the House—

Catching the Speaker's eye	6342—44
Hours of sitting	6345—46
General Budget—List of Demands	6346
Demand No. 4—Ministry of Communications	6347—6410
Demand No. 5—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	6347—6410
Demand No. 6—Meteorology	6347—6410
Demand No. 7—Overseas communications Service	6347—6410

MONDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1951—Contd.

General Budget—List of Demands— Contd.

Demand No. 8—Aviation	6347—6410
Demand No. 93—Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)	6348—6411
Demand No. 95—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	6348—6411
Demand No. 59—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6411—70
Demand No. 60—Broadcasting	6411—70
Demand No. 107—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting.	6411—70

TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1951—

Statement re Income-Tax Investigation Commission	6472—75
--	---------

Papers laid on the Table—

Specification of Scheduled Tribes	6475
---	------

General Budget—List of Demands	6475—6555
Demand No. 21— Ministry of Finance	6478—6538
Revaluation of Indian Rupee	6484—6537
Financial and Economic Policy	6484—6537
Sales tax in Delhi State	6484—6537
Failure to revalue the rupee	6484—6538
Failure of economy drive	6484—6538
Failure to check inflation	6484—6538
Condition of middle classes	6484—6538
Evasion of Income-tax	6485—6538
Policy underlying Audit	6485—6538
Sterling Balances.	6485—6538
Grants-in-aid to States	6485—6538
Results of devaluation	6485—6538
Demand No. 22—Customs	6478—6538
Indian Customs Service	6484—6537
Demand No. 23—Union Excise Duties	6478—6538
Demand No. 24—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax	6479—6539
Demand No. 25—Opium	6479—6539
Demand No. 26—Stamps	6479—6539
Demand No. 27—Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc. on account of the administration of Agency subjects and management of Treasuries	6479—6539
Demand No. 28—Audit	6479—6539
Demand No. 29—Joint Stock Companies	6480—6539
Demand No. 30—Miscellaneous Departments	6480—6540
Demand No. 31—Currency	6480—6540
Demand No. 32 —Mint	6480—6540
Demand No. 33—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	6480—6540
Demand No. 34—Miscellaneous	6481—6540
Demand No. 35—Grants-in-aid to States	6481—6540
Grant of Equitable Subvention	6484—6537
Demand No. 36—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments	6481—6541
Demand No. 37—Resettlement and Development	6481—6541
Demand No. 38—Pre-partition Payments	6481—6541

TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1951—Contd.

General Budget—List of Demands—Contd.

Demand No. 39—Extraordinary Payments	6482—6541
Demand No. 97—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	6482—6541
Demand No. 98—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	6482—6541
Demand No. 99—Capital Outlay on Currency	6482—6542
Demand No. 100—Capital Outlay on Mints	6482—6542
Demand No. 101—Commuted Value of Pensions	6483—6542
Demand No. 102—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	6483—6542
Demand No. 103—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	6483—6542
Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay on Development	6483—6543
Demand No. 105—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	6483—6543
Demand No. 62.— Ministry of Law	6553— 54
Demand No. 63— Administration of Justice	6553— 55
Demand No. 69— Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6553— 55
Demand No. 92— Parliament	6553— 55

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1951—

Business of the House	6556—59
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Introduced	6559
Finance Bill—Discussion on Motion to refer to Select Committee—Not concluded	6560—6655

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1951—

Motion for Adjournment—

Discontent among Bank Employees	6656—59
Laying of Adaptation Order on the Table	6659—62
Enhancement of Postal Rates	6662—64
Suspension of Sub-rule (2) of Rule 22 of Rules of Procedure	6664—66
Parliament Library Bill—Introduced	6666
Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	6666—67
Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	6667
Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill— Introduced	6667
All India Bar Councils Bill—Introduced	6667—68
Muslim Wakfs Bill—Introduced	6668
Dowry Bill—Introduced	6668
Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill—Introduced	6668
Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	6669
Dowry Restraint Bill (by <i>Shrimati Jayashri</i>)—Introduced	6669
Dowry Restraint Bill (by <i>Shrimati Uma Nehru</i>)—Introduced	6669
Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	6669—70
Food and Drugs Bill—Introduced	6670
Muslim Kazis Bill—Introduced	6670
Prohibition of Manufacture and Import of Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils Bill—Postponed	6670—80
Useful Cattle Preservation Bill—Postponed	6680—85
Training and Employment Bill—Motion to refer to Select Committee—Not concluded	6685—6733

SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1951—

Death of Shri Rasoolkhan Pathan	8734
Statement by the Prime Minister <i>re</i> Ruler of Baroda	8734—37
Papers laid on the Table—	
Provisional totals of 1951 Census	8737
Notification under section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934	8737
Air Transport Inquiry Committee Report	8737
Rajghat Samadhi Bill—Introduced	8737
Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced	8738
Finance Bill—Referred to Select Committee	8738—6809

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1951—

Statement by Prime Minister <i>re</i> Bihar Food Situation	8810—11
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Passed	8811—13
Motion <i>re</i> Report of Air Transport Inquiry Committee—Discussion on Motion —Concluded	8813—87

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1951—

Visva-Bharati Bill—Introduced	8888—89
Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	8889—8967
Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—Discussion on Motion to con- sider—Not concluded	8967—71

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1951—

Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Bill—Passed, as amended	6972—92
Inland Steam-Vessels (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	6993—7021
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on Motion to consider—Not concluded	7021—39

THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1951—

Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	7040
Notaries Bill—Introduced	7040
Business of the House—	
Change in hours of sitting	7041—42
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	7042—7119
Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Bill—Discussion on Mo- tion to consider—Not concluded	7120—25

FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1951—

Papers laid on the Table—	
Delhi Road Transport Authority (Audit) Rules	7126
Notifications amending Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules	7126
Notifications amending Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules	7126—27
Election to Committees—	
Standing Committees for Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Home Affairs, and Works, Production and Supply	7127—29
Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Bill—Passed, as amended	7129—53
Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	7153—76
Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed	7176—79
Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Bill—Discussion on Motion to consider— Not concluded	7179—97

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)
OFFICIAL REPORT

6556

6557

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 11th 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.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): Sir, I made enquiries at the Parliamentary Notice Office regarding the statement connected with the answer to Starred Question No. 3008, but I could not get any such statement there. Huge sums of money are involved in this matter and I wanted to put supplementary questions, but I was not able to get this statement; I was actually taken aback by the answer of the hon. Minister and I could not put any supplementary question. I wish something could be done in this matter of making these statements available to Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree there is a lot of difficulty and the difficulty is very genuine. With regard to these statements, I would urge upon the hon. Ministers to place them in the Notice Office not later than ten o'clock in the morning so that there will be at least three quarters of an hour available for Members who may be interested in them to go through these Statements and put supplementary questions if they so desire.

As regards this particular statement connected with question No. 3008, the hon. Member here says that he made enquiries there and found none available there. What is the position?

66 P.S.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Sir, nothing unusual was done in this instance. As is usual whenever anything is laid on the Table of the House, a copy is sent to me and another to the Parliament Secretariat. Anyway, I shall find out what has happened. I can read out the statement, if you will permit me, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. As a special case I would say that this may be put down as a short-notice question or the hon. Member may take it up on some other day. Possibly the copy has been mislaid or there has been some such mistake. There is no intention not to give the statement to the hon. Member.

Shri M. L. Gupta (Hyderabad): Sir, I wrote a letter to you about the Sugar Enquiry Committee and I do not know what has happened to that. I wanted some data to be laid on the table of the House.

And regarding Starred Question No. 2922 the hon. Minister was pleased to state that he would consider the question of placing the Kasturbai Lalbhai Report on State Enterprize on the table of the House. This is a highly important and technical matter and I would like to know when that report will be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is for the Minister of Food and Agriculture. The hon. Member Mr. Gupta wrote me a letter saying that having regard to the importance of the question of sugar, the House should have an opportunity to discuss the report on sugar. I asked the hon. Member to get in touch with the hon. Minister. Now he is raising the same matter here. Has the Minister got any observations to make regarding this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): It is under consideration and it will take some time before we can let the House know what the position is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Deputy Minister says that having regard to the importance of the subject, the consideration of this question will take a little more time; but it will be completed as early as possible. But I personally thought that having had discussion on this subject for three days, it need not be discussed any further. But the complaint seems to be that the report was not sufficiently long in the hands of Members. I can only say that we have got two days now and the matter will come up again for two days. In these four days, this matter can be discussed. I leave it to the hon. Minister to consider this and make a statement on this matter.

Shri M. L. Gupta: What about Starred Question No. 2922 and the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Report on State Enterprise? That report has not been forthcoming. Can the hon. Minister place it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to remind hon. Members of the scope of my work. If on any particular matter a letter is written to me, drawing my attention to that matter, I may include it in the agenda or ask the Minister concerned to be prepared with that subject. But I cannot go on adding such items ignoring a number of items that are on the order paper and giving preference to something else. About this particular matter, I shall ask the hon. Minister to enquire into it.

Shri S. V. Naik (Hyderabad): I did write a letter about it yesterday.

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): I have not received any letter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To whom did the hon. Member write?

Shri S. V. Naik: To the Secretary, Parliament Secretariat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should hon. Members fight shy of the Ministers? They can approach them and get whatever information they want. They should exhaust all such sources and come to the House only in the final or last resort. (Interruption) I have heard hon. Members one after another and we have already spent some five minutes. It was only the other day that encomiums were heaped on the hon. Minister of States and

now to say that he is unreasonable is absolutely far from the truth. I am sure the Minister will certainly give all the relevant information. That source must be exhausted before the time of the House is taken up.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): Sir, on a point of privilege. Under article 372, clause (2), the President is empowered to make adaptations of laws. Of the adaptations recently made I made enquiries from the Department and I learn that though it took place on the 4th of April, there is so far no copy of it available in the Library of the House nor any mention has been made of it in the House. I saw it published in yesterday's paper, but I did not want to bring this matter up before enquiring further from the Department concerned. I did my best to get a copy but could not. I only learnt that it was issued on the 4th April, but the Gazette is not yet out and probably no copy is available even now. I wanted to draw your attention to this matter so that such things may not happen in future when the House is in session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister of Law is not here; but I am sure he will take due notice of this matter and we may hear him to-morrow.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): What about the return of the Speaker?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I expect him to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

FINANCE BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1951, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah, Shri Ramnath Goenka, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Biswanath Das, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya, Shri M. V. Rama Rao, Shri I. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri A. K. Menon, Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha, Babu Gopinath Singh, Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah, the hon. Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 25th April, 1951."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to make any speech?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I understand last year the practice followed was of the Finance Minister not making a speech on this occasion. So I would prefer to follow that practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on the 1st day of April 1951, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah, Shri Ramnath Goenka, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Biswanath Das, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya, Shri M. V. Rama Rao, Shri I. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri A. K. Menon, Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha, Babu Gopinath Singh, Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah, the hon. Shri Mahavir Tyagi, and the Mover,

with instructions to report by the 25th April, 1951."

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): I beg to move:

"That the consideration of the Bill be postponed to 16th April, 1951 and the Estimates Committee should in the meantime examine and report to the House by 14th April, 1951, on the correctness of the figures and on economies suggested being effected."

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the facts as they are at present.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): This motion is not in order, for in the case of a Bill only a motion for reference to a Select Committee or for circulation can be moved. This motion directing the Estimates Committee to consider the Bill is not in order.

Shri Hussain Imam: A motion for postponement of consideration can be moved at any stage. It is not a motion adverse to the original one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. A point of order has been raised. We are not going into details as to what ought to be done to the main motion. Whatever may be the purpose of the motion, it is for postponement of consideration from today to the 16th April. Perhaps the idea is that the Estimates Committee should be given an opportunity. But such motions must have the consent of the Speaker before they are made. I consider it a dilatory motion. So far as the reference to the Estimates Committee is concerned, we are on the Finance Bill, and not on Budget Demands, where economies can be gone into. That was the proper time when reference to the Estimates Committee could be made. As a matter of fact almost on every Demand the Estimates Committee brought its security to bear. I regret I cannot give permission to this motion.

Shri Hussain Imam: This motion was tabled two days ago. I should have been informed that it was not admissible, so that I might have moved some other motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I feel an amount of hesitation when I give a ruling so far as the hon. Member is concerned. He knows the rules as much as I do. Such practice as he suggests is not followed. Rulings are not given in advance nor is intimation given to a Member as to what the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
opinion of the Chair is going to be, so that he may readjust and table another motion.

Shri Hussain Imam rose —

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The House is already aware that today and the 14th April have been allotted for consideration of this motion. At five o'clock on the 14th April, I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. I propose to call upon the Finance Minister at four o'clock on that day to reply. I trust this will suit the convenience of the House.

As regards the time-limit on speeches, I propose, in accordance with the rules now in force, to allot the usual ten minutes to each speaker which may certainly be extended in exceptional cases, to fifteen minutes.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): It should be 20 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty minutes and more they get even without asking in some cases.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, you have taken us by surprise by fixing the time-limit. However, you have reserved to yourself the discretion to increase the time-limit where you think the desire of the speaker should be accommodated.

Coming to the Finance Bill, I do not want to go into much detail, nor am I in opposition to the various taxation proposals made in it. It is not because that I like that all this taxation should be imposed but I do feel that they have been so imposed as to be uniform on all classes of people. Particularly when the financial position of the country is precarious I do not want to oppose the taxation proposals outright, and I do feel that the proposals made by the Finance Minister are fair, at any rate, according to my light.

The highest taxation is on tobacco and I have nothing to say against it. (An Hon. Member: Perhaps you are not a smoker.) It is not a question of my being a smoker or not. The point is that it is not going to affect the people as a whole. We are going to get a large income of Rupees twelve crores and I therefore feel, although there have been representations and telegrams with which Members have been flooded—and I am sure the hon. Minister must be having a similar experience—that it is a fair tax and I have been telling this to all those who

come from various parts of the country to see me.

12 Noon.

There is one point which has however, been brought to my notice and that is about the payment of tax by small *bidwallas*. The hon. Finance Minister probably knows the difficulties that they are likely to experience and I hope he will bear that in mind and in his reply will assure us that the tax will be collected so as not to cause any kind of trouble to these small people, who are petty *bidi* makers or small shopkeepers.

There is one matter to which I take objection and that is the surprise flung on the House by the hon. Communications Minister the day before yesterday, when his Demands were being discussed, that he proposed introducing new postal rates. Although by an executive order he can do it, it is unfair to the House that this proposal which is going to bring in a crore of rupees or more, should not have been embodied in the Finance Minister's speech. The Communications Minister should have informed him of his intention. For a whole month the House did not know about it and all of a sudden he has sprung the proposal, because he has the executive power to do it. Although he may be technically right the question is whether a Minister should be allowed, during the discussion of the Demands, to place a new proposal before the House and thus put the House in an awkward position. The merit of it is a different matter but I do strongly object to the procedure. If every Minister exercising his executive power makes.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has not the Minister referred to it in his speech on the Post and Telegraphs Department?

Shri Sidhva: The Communications Minister made the proposal on the Demands. In his Budget speech the Finance Minister should have stated it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister had already given an indication as to what he proposed doing. Should there be a repetition of it? If those details had been referred to or an indication given, why should there be a repetition?

Shri Sidhva: Not in the Budget speech. Only day before yesterday it was made for the first time and the new postal rates are to come into force from the 1st May.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it not communicated formally to the House?

Shri Sidhva: On that day he did not give the exact new rates. Today a communique from the Communications Department has been published in the Press. The House does not know anything about it.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think the Minister in charge of Communications did inform the House that he intended to raise certain rates. He also pointed out that it might well have been for the Government to raise them by executive action later within the course of the year. So far as I am concerned we only agreed on them after the Budget had been presented. He had not any proposals to make in this particular regard as the Budget was being formally made. I think therefore that they are comparable to the export duties which we have the authority to impose during the course of the year. (An Hon. Member: No, no.) It may be another month hence I may find that I am getting an income of X crores of rupees from the additional export duties.....

Shri Sidhva: But the House is sitting now.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What I meant to say was that as the House is sitting it has been communicated that he intends to do so.

The only question therefore that remains is the quantum of these rates. In regard to export duties there is a mechanism laid down in the Act itself, that we shall lay the notification on the Table. That is not so in regard to these postal rates, which are purely the result of executive action. Therefore, it seems to me that it is sufficient for the hon. Minister to inform the House that he intends to do so and to give his reasons why he intends to raise certain rates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would only say that after all Ministers get authority by way of delegation from the House. The House is supreme. It is better if a convention is established that while the House is sitting, action taken on such authority is first brought to the notice of the House—of which hon. Ministers are all agents—before the public is taken into confidence. I agree that while the House is not sitting power has been given to Government, as in the case of export duties, where some mechanism is provided for the purpose—a sitting of the House could not be convened merely for that purpose and so power is given to the executive to take action. But when the House is

sitting I expect that every Minister shall first lay the matter before the House before he announces it to the Press.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: With all due respect, just one submission I would like to make. In the case of the export duties, obviously, first the notification has to issue, and therefore the House has permitted Government to notify the public first and then inform the House. In this case also it may be possible that when the rates are announced then the House will be informed that rates have been announced by notification. I do not really see the difference between the two cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can only say this much that except in cases where an advance statement to the House is not conducive, as in the case of the Finance Bill where proposals for additional taxation have to be made at a particular chosen hour, and provision is made under a special law for collection of taxes from the day immediately after the Budget speech is made or the Finance Bill is introduced, except in such cases where there will be jeopardy to public interests and it is desirable that the notification should issue suddenly, in all other cases it is expected that the matter will be communicated to the House first. Even with respect to Railway rates, the House must be informed first when it is in session. Otherwise there is no purpose for so many representatives coming and sitting here. They are the representatives of the public at large and this is the forum where the public can ventilate their grievances through their representatives. There is no meaning in intimating the fact to the public at large first and ignoring the House. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to pay greater regard to this House.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is not a fact that the variations in postal rates were embodied in the Finance Bill last time? Why was the same procedure not followed in this case?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply once for all at the end.

Shri Sidhva: The House is extremely obliged to you for seeing that the privilege of the House is not violated. As regards the increases in postal rates, Government are going to increase the money order commission and the minimum is now fixed for five rupees instead of ten. You know that this will affect the

[Shri Sidhva]

small people who use this medium of money orders for sending small amounts. The increases in rates are intended to bring to the Government an additional one crore and cover increases in registration charges etc. We have hardly any time to discuss these in detail, so I will go to my next point.

I now come to the nation-building departments for which the hon. Minister has made very scanty provision. Take education, for instance. The hon. Minister of Education very pathetically complained the other day about lack of funds. Under the Constitution he has to see that education is made compulsory for everybody within 15 years, and therefore he drew up a programme for fifteen years in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and called a conference of the State Ministers to find out whether that scheme could be put into operation. It was so good of him to have done this though the provision of the Constitution formed part of the Directives of State Policy and was not binding upon him—he could have ignored it. He wanted only one crore from the Centre to start with. And the Finance Minister refused it! Education is absolutely a State subject and the State Ministers agreed to share 70 per cent. of the cost leaving 30 per cent. to the Centre. With that one crore he could have given a fillip to education in India and within a period of fifteen years India would have seen the light. The Britishers kept us in the dark and kept 90 per cent. of our people illiterate. I am really sorry to say that while you are taking Rs. 13 crores from the people you will not give them one crore. We resented that taxation very much and I appealed to my friend, Shri Deshmukh to sympathetically consider his proposals and announce that he is going to give relief to the poor people. He has collected there thirty-one crores and another nineteen crores by way of enhanced rail fares, and it would be a most regrettable event if he cannot set aside one crore for the education of our people. How can he stand the test of public opinion if out of all the money provided there was not one crore coming forward for nation-building activities? I hope he will sympathetically consider this question.

Let me tell him what other countries are spending on education and public health. We in India are spending Rs. 1-1-0 on education and Re. 0-9-0 on health per head. The

total expenditure in India (including the States and local bodies) on education amounts to Rs. 3,49,74,470 which works out to a rupee and nine annas per head per annum whereas the United Kingdom, spends £32,59,35,500 which works out to £6.10.4 or Rs. 79 per head, and U.S.A. spends \$240,42,49,674 giving \$.21 or Rs. 125 per head. And ours is a rupee and an anna per head! Is it not shameful that we are spending on education only this meagre sum?

An Hon. Member: What is their income?

Shri Sidhva: You may say these are rich countries. Take the figures for the small countries—they are spending as much. Take Norway, Sweden, France, Switzerland—small countries they are, but they give first consideration to education and health.

On education we are spending nine annas per head of the population against U.K. spending Rs. 89 and U.S.A. spending Rs. 120.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi (Madhya Pradesh): May I know if the hon. Member has calculated the expenditure incurred by the States also?

Shri Sidhva: Yes. My figures are based on the total expenditure incurred by the Centre and the States and also local bodies. We have got two Ministries at the Centre for these nation-building activities. If these Ministries are meant for looking after Part C tiny States I do not want them to exist. Let them be there if they are meant to fix a programme for the whole of India. In this case one of them did it but the Finance Minister on grounds of financial stringency rejects it. In other countries education and health are given first priority but here in India the Britishers gave it last and we are continuing it on grounds of lack of finance. May I ask my hon. friend, Mr. Deshmukh when he thinks our finances will improve and when he will make our people literate? I want to know it. The question of compulsory education is included in the Directive Principles of the Constitution and it should not be ignored—of course, it is not a justiciable right like the Fundamental Rights. In the U.K. £398 millions are spent on medical aid. Every man gets free medical aid. Of course, even a labourer has to pay tax there, they give not merely free hospital treatment but they even supply spectacles and false teeth free. Only this morning I have read that they are, on account of financial

reasons, going to charge half the amount for false teeth and spectacles, but this year they have added £ five millions to the medical budget. That is the position in England. It may be impossible in our days to achieve the same thing, and I am not talking of impossible things. But we should at least strive towards this noble ideal, whereby everyone gets free medical treatment.

Then, I come to sales tax. I strongly oppose the arguments that Shri Deshbandhu Gupta gave against the imposition of sales tax. He said that the trade would dwindle and that the municipality's income would go down. That argument is baseless and groundless. Sales tax has been recognised by all countries as a just and fair tax. My friend asked me to address a public meeting on sales tax, which I did. I told the traders that they were working on wrong lines. I pointed out that all that they could do was to ask for exemption from sales tax in respect of certain articles. For instance, some States levy sales tax on food, fruits and even vegetables. That should be stopped. The rate imposed should also be equitable. Some States charge one anna; some charge two annas. Now that this subject has come under the Centre under article 286(3), I hope that the Finance Minister will take immediate steps to see that sales tax is levied on a uniform basis by all the States.

In the public meeting that I addressed, one point that was made out struck me and that is this. The Finance Minister, I understand, is going to extend the Bombay or Bengal Act to Delhi by executive order. This is not fair. Since there is no legislature for Delhi, the sales tax should be imposed by this legislature. I understand that the levy is to be made from 1st April or May and therefore the Minister cannot wait. I do not want him to promulgate any Ordinance, but what I do suggest is that if it is necessary to extend the other Act for the time being, he may do so but he must bring a specific Act in this legislature in the next Session. Only then will people feel that it is a people's tax.

Then I come to wastages. I had occasion to see Faridabad, a village fifteen miles from Delhi. I was told that the electric system was to be installed by the C.P.W.D. and they had quoted Rs. 30 lakhs but with the help of a Co-operative Board the whole thing was completed within Rs. 9½ lakhs. Had the C.P.W.D. done it, we would have lost nearly

Rs. 20 lakhs. I therefore emphasise that the Finance Minister should see that before any amount is passed, the item is fully scrutinised in all directions. I am quoting this instance because it was brought to my notice.

I am glad to note that the Military Department has saved about Rs. 68 lakhs on account of the switch-over from pure ghee to vegetable product.

From customs fine rupees two crores and odd have been realised last year. Out of this, the highest is from Bombay—rupees one crore and 58 lakhs. I do not mind it, because they may be merchants who deceive the Government and such fines are very legitimate. I do not dispute that. But while Madras's share is only rupees eleven lakhs and the share of Calcutta, which is even a bigger port than Bombay, is Rs. 54 lakhs. Bombay has come out with the highest fine. There is complaint in Bombay that merchants are harassed for the purpose of knocking out more penalty. Speaking subject to correction, I am told that there is a confidential circular asking the customs people to impose more penalties so that revenue can be increased. Wherever the merchants are at fault, by all means impose penalty, but I deprecate the imposition of fines for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In one or two instances, I am told that goods worth Rs. 50,000 have been confiscated. I have myself gone into the matter which at present is before the C.B.R. I hope the hon. Minister will pass strict instructions to see that this kind of harassment to the business community does not occur again.

The other day we were informed that the Hyderabad Nizam's money in the shape of jewellery is coming by special plane and that this will be invested in Government securities. I have a suggestion to make and I think it is worthy of consideration. Why should not our Government approach the Nizam and request him to let this money be utilised by the Government for the next fifteen years. He may be given interest. If the money is invested in our securities, it will not be available for utility purposes. I am sure if this proposal is made to the Nizam he will consider it. After all, even if he invests in securities he is going to get interest only. Why not approach him in these hard times, saying that "Government require your help. Will you consider this point?"

An Hon. Member: Is it Nizam's private property or State property?

Shri Sidhva: It is private property.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I did not quite follow the suggestion. If the money is invested in Government securities, the money is with Government and as it is a trust the Government securities will remain there and I think the trust will be financed out of the income from this investment.

Shri Sidhva: If the money can be utilised by Government, I am glad.

The other day I put a question to the Minister of State for Finance regarding insurance of moveable and immovable properties. He stated that figures were being collected about the extent of the properties and also said that they had not been insured and to my question as to how much had been lost due to fire, etc., he said that he had no information. We have got crores worth of moveable and immovable properties. I do not want the insurance premia to be given to private companies, but I want that the State should have their own insurance scheme and have these properties insured. I know that in Bombay alone properties worth rupees six crores have been lost due to fire and since they had not been insured I do not know how you are going to rebuild them.

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): What will be the net result? If the property is lost, it is lost. If it is Government insured, even then the loss comes to the same amount.

Shri Sidhva: You set aside a certain amount every year towards the national insurance account. Whenever any fire, or similar loss occurs, the money for rebuilding purposes is taken from this pool. What you are doing now is to ask the posterity to pay. I have never heard this in any commercial undertaking. All modern countries have accepted the principle of insurance. This is so far as immovable property is concerned.

What about movable property? I do not know whether Government insure them or not. For example, we get so many things from foreign countries, like wheat and other items. And again we have in foreign countries embassy buildings worth about rupees one crore and 28 lakhs. I do not know whether they are insured or not. Therefore, why do you not have your own State insurance and set apart a portion of your money as reserve?

Then, regarding the freight rate, the other day I put a question to the

Transport Minister as to how they arrange their freight rate in London for the commodities that are exported from foreign countries. He replied that our High Commissioner arranges it. When I asked him whether the High Commissioner makes a contract, he replied in the negative and said that they did not want to invent any new procedure and alter the custom of world shipping. I never asked him to alter the custom of world shipping. I asked him whether our High Commissioner enters into a contract for three or six months, as is the practice with other shipping concerns. He did not know. I do not blame him, because he is not supposed to know everything. But this is what the *Fair Play*, leading shipping journal of London, says:

"The recent experience of the Government of India in the world freight market has removed the confidence, if any, entertained by trade quarters in Government's ability to handle foreign trade. Shipping circles state that the country has always incurred a higher cost on the import of food-grains which could have been avoided if Government had been alert in booking freight in advance and in large quantities."

Shri Tyagi: What is the date of that journal?

Shri Sidhva: It is probably the March number.

May I submit to the Finance Minister that the Transport Minister is not supposed to know all these things, as such, he would go into this matter and see that in future our freights are booked in advance. I know that in India the European brokers, during the pre-independence days used to contract from the commercial firms in advance for a number of months for a number of steamers. In the transaction the firms used to get a rebate of five, ten or even fifteen per cent. I do not know whether our High Commissioner's office knows about it. This is a matter which deserves immediate attention because that will mean a lot of saving in our freight, particularly when we are importing large quantities of foodgrains.

I come to the question of gold. On account of the very high prices of gold that are prevailing we are losing Rs. 28 crores in exchange and rupees five crores in the matter of customs duty. The world free gold rate is Rs. 40, as against Rs. 115 per tola prevailing in India. The marriage season

is coming and the price of gold is likely to go up to Rs. 145 per tola. The other day in reply to a question the hon. Minister replied that Rs. 90 lakhs worth of gold had been smuggled. Who are the parties involved? It is the big officers, French officers, English officials who are interested in the smuggling of gold. Mr. Tyagi the other day answered that it was seized. When I asked him how much of it was confiscated he said it was considered to be confiscated. But I want to respectfully submit to him that there is a difference in the meaning of seizing and confiscating. Seizing means that you have taken possession of the commodity; confiscating means appropriating it after the charge is proved.

The Bullion Exchange of Bombay have made a statement that if Government makes some arrangements for the import of gold, prices would come down, smuggling would stop and Government would earn on import duty. I hope the hon. Minister will bear this suggestion in mind. Our custom is that for marriage there should necessarily be ornaments and no amount of persuasion will put an end to this custom.

I will reserve my further remarks for the Appropriation Bill, or some other occasion. I cannot allow important matters about finance to be overlooked simply because the bell is rung. Of course, I cannot disobey you, that is why I resume my seat.

Rev. D'Souza (Madras): I was anxious to intervene in the course of the discussion on Demands for Education and External Affairs and to make a few remarks on the policies of those Ministries. But I missed the opportunity owing to a mistake which was mine. I may therefore, be permitted by your indulgence to make these remarks on the occasion of this Finance Bill.

I have been listening and in other ways following the course of debates in connection with these various Demands and the formidable manner in which the policies, the spirit and the methods of Government have been subjected to a most thorough and searching criticism day after day. I believe that responsible and sensitive leaders have been sometimes struck by the vehemence by which wounds have been inflicted by hands that are considered to be very friendly. I do not think we should regret this unduly.

At the time that this House, first as Constituent Assembly and later as
66 P.B.

Parliament, was constituted, there was a general feeling that with the immense majority that Government commanded, our democratic system would not function well for lack of effective opposition. If people seriously believed that, I am sure, they must have been completely and agreeably disillusioned or disabused of that impression by the searching and sincere and very often constructive criticisms which Government have received in the course of this Budget session. I feel Government should not regret this. I am sure that those criticisms, coming as they did from Members of all sections of this House, those more closely connected with the policies of Government and those that are of a more independent nature, have been inspired by a real anxiety regarding the situation in the country. But if someone who is relatively detached from the political field may be permitted to say so, it seems to me that the general picture emerging as a result of these many-sided criticisms of Government and their policy is a darker picture than I think the reality justifies. I am giving my own impression of the matter, but I may be permitted to do so by your kindness.

The truth is that we are inclined to pitch our own expectations and to assess the achievements of Government not in terms of the practical experience we may have had in the art of democratic government, to which we are relatively newcomers, but rather in terms of the moral earnestness and spirit of sacrifice which inspired our struggle for freedom. And the same standards, the same methods, and the same tempo are generally expected even in these days when the earlier urgency has ended and we are settling down to the ordinary humdrum work of administration. I think to get an overall picture it is better to get into a detached atmosphere, remove ourselves to a certain distance, and see how the country, how the administration and how the rulers look from far away how they look not to Indian eyes but to the eyes of foreigners. Having had some contact with that opinion both here and elsewhere I should like to say that the general impression is that our leaders, our Government, and our different Departments on whose behalf these Demands are made, have functioned and discharged their duties in a manner about which they need not be ashamed. I believe that the general impression is that New India, Independent India, addressing itself to the tremendous experiment of democratic administration of an immense and complicated country, has acquitted itself

[Rev. D'souza]

with credit and far better, perhaps, than those who were not very sympathetic to us expected. That, I assure you, is the view and judgment of those that have no passion and who regard the situation with a certain detachment. I think therefore that Government's achievements are satisfactory, all the more so if we consider the complexity of administrative problems, if we consider the fact that democratic government nowadays is concerned with problems and methods which cannot come under the purview or the grasp of any single intelligence or a single agency, if we know that it is not merely Indian leaders and statesmen but it is statesmen and leaders of great experience and great traditions in every country that are groping, hesitating and blundering elsewhere. In view of all this it is our duty to form a more sober judgment on the situation; and consequently I think it is right for the leaders and for Government to ask of this House a full measure of sympathy and co-operation in the discharge of their duties.

There remains, nevertheless, a certain uneasiness and I feel it my duty to express that. The fact that these sharp criticisms of Government have come from different sections and from sections which might have been expected to be intensively sympathetic to Government, and that they have brought to the notice of Government facts and impressions of the situation in the country which are very disturbing, must make Government pause and consider. There is a gulf, a widening gulf, between the Government and many sections in the country. There is a gulf between intellectual leadership in the country as represented by responsible, intelligent and earnest men in this very House and Government and that is clearly revealed by the manner in which they have put forth their criticisms. There is a gulf between the ideals and policies of Government and, alas, the necessary degree of efficiency and incorruptibility in their administrative machinery. The fact of corruption and nepotism is an obvious one, and Government have not been able to bring out their immense administrative machinery in harmony with their ideals and desires. There is a gulf between the common man too who has not understood the motives and the difficulties of Government as shown by the failure of co-operation in regard to the affi-

cient working of controls, by the widespread existence of the black-market. This shows that the public too, as a rule, have not cooperated with Government. I think this vast and disturbing phenomenon of a lack of understanding, of a lack of uniformity of purpose, of a lack of cooperation between Government and administration, between Government and intellectual classes in the country, between Government and the masses, the lack of helpful cooperation on the part of the monied and influential classes, who could have financed our industries, improved our agriculture and production, this lack of cooperation must somehow be met and corrected.

The Finance Minister has been blamed for having recourse to the method of taxation in order to have a balanced and acceptable budget. Well, in the absence of other resources, in the absence of that cooperation from the monied classes, in the absence of that confidence in Government—which I do not say Government do not deserve but which somehow or other they have failed to secure—there is no other option; it was the lesser of the two evils, namely, an unbalanced budget and a budget made acceptable by having recourse to extra taxation. We are not happy over that solution; we do not feel happy to have to hear what newspapers described as the "cries and moans of dying class" namely the middle class. But in the face of this lack of cooperation, sympathy and helpfulness on the part of the richer classes in this country, classes that must have come to the rescue of a nationalist and democratic Government even at great sacrifice and risk to their personal fortunes, there was no other solution for Government but to milk the cow ~~that~~ threatens to be before long ~~entirely~~ dry.

From this let me pass on to brief references to one or two services that have a bearing upon this problem. As I see it, the problem is moral and educational: it is a question of bringing the people, all of them, the literate as well as the poor and the lower classes, to an understanding of the task before Government, of the difficulties that confront them, of the complexity of the very machinery of democratic government. It seems to me that in such a situation a long-term policy of real instruction to the common man, of education in the broad sense is one of the urgent needs of this country,—if this democratic government is to become something natural

to us, embedded in our consciousness, second nature to us. If on the other hand it has not become so—and the state of the country proves that—is it not the duty of Government with the intellectual and moral resources which it commands through the Education Ministry, through publicity and information and broadcasting, to enlighten the public, to instruct them rightly, in a word to have a dynamic scheme of education and instruction covering the whole of India, undeterred by minor difficulties and carrying all forward on the crest of that wave of enthusiasm which has brought us our liberty? I do not see in the policy of education or publicity or broadcasting or of the Information Department that wider vision, that enthusiasm, that grasp of general principles, that synthetic view of our problems, educational, moral and political, which the situation demand. That is why, with all respect to the Education Minister and to those loyal workers that cooperate with him, we must express our dissatisfaction at the achievements of the Education Ministry. I am glad Mr. Sidhva drew attention to that subject. The Education Minister certainly is timid in making demands for money. But I do not think that it is entirely a question of money. I am sure that if a little more persuasion were used, so gentlemanly and so obliging a Minister as the Finance Minister.....

Shri Sidhva: Maulana Azad said that he had tried persuasion also.

Rev. D'Souza: A little more of that persuasion could have surely brought out the trifle of a crore of rupees! But, as I have said, it is not entirely a financial matter. I assert it is a matter of organisation, of enthusiasm, of cooperation, of getting all people, all classes, together in order to carry out an all-India programme of universal, democratic, national education. We have not yet solved our problem in implementing the Constitutional provision about languages, about this all-India language. We say it is to be Hindi and it was promised that the Central Government would give money for the purpose in order that everybody in Non-Hindi areas may easily learn it, and help it to take root. But what has been done? Is there a uniform policy? Have different States and Universities been brought together in order to have a uniform, consistent and persistent policy in regard to these matters? I do not see any signs of these. So I should like to ask the Finance Minister that when the Education Minister comes for Demands in regard to these matters there

should be no hesitation or no doubting as to the value and the importance of this long-range preparation which is essential for the success of our democratic experiment.

At the same time Government realise that this vast educational and moral problem cannot be solved without the co-operation of prominent workers and private agencies which are active in this field. And the attitude of Government in regard to private enterprise in general is not always helpful. When private enterprise fails, or seems to fail Government often goes to the extent of complete control. If this control does not succeed, then there is hesitation and a going back. Private agents, whether in business or in education or in social service are puzzled and embarrassed by the lack, again I say it, of a consistent, vigorous and cohesive policy. It is this that we ask for that all those private agencies—and I am myself connected with a private or aided agency in educational matters—should feel confidence that they can work with Government, and help in a better understanding of the policies and the actions of Government in carrying out their duties. It is my duty to express our misgivings on this point. There are schemes which being discussed in certain States frighten and discourage these agencies, which are so necessary for the common good, in Education, as in business. I would request the Central Government, knowing the fears that are expressed, knowing the need and the importance of co-operation in a matter like this, to give every encouragement to private enterprise so that private benefactions, and the activities, the enthusiasm, the devotedness of unofficial agencies may be harnessed more and more under the guidance of Government to the educational advancement of the people. Governments must give up those half-hearted attempts at complete control, give up this policy, noticeable in several States of attempting it, then seeming to give it up because of the risks involved themselves in doubt and leaving others in doubt. The Central Government from the position of advantage which they occupy, should see to it that the Provincial Governments involved give up this unhelpful policy in favour of a frank and fruitful collaboration with private agencies. In particular, I may be permitted on this occasion to say that the very large number of educational institutions which my own small community, the Christian community, has set up for the educa-

[Rev. D'Souza]

tion to the renovation of many sections of our country may continue to receive that sympathy and help which they have hitherto received, in spite of the misgivings I have expressed. I do not think, considering the attitude of national solidarity and enthusiasm for the national cause which my community has shown, that these fears should be permitted to grow. I feel sure that Government will maintain their present status and welcome their readiness to render every help to the national cause with all the sympathy which we have hitherto received from it. On one particular point—one of my friends has made allusion to that—many of our people feel unhappy. We regret that on purely communal or religious grounds assistance should be denied to extremely backward people simply because they are Christians. I think that special funds set apart for the lowest and most neglected sections of our people should be distributed without reference to religious affiliations. A certain assurance in the matter has been given by the Education Minister, by the Prime Minister and by the President. I trust that these matters will receive the consistent sympathy and understanding on the part of Government and that the claims of the Christian community, especially the poorest sections of it, will be considered as they deserve to be considered.

Now, A word about foreign representation and the money that has been spent so far upon foreign embassies, legations, and for publicity in foreign countries and expenses of this kind. Some Members of this House, and some sections of public opinion have expressed a hesitation about this and questions have been asked as to whether all this great expense has been justified and whether necessary economies in this line too could not be made. Having had some knowledge by visits and personal experience of many of these establishments and of the work that they are doing and of the work that they should do, I have no hesitation in saying—and I say it with all the emphasis that I can command—that our great country is not spending all the money that must be spent upon the establishment of Indian Embassies, legations, and missions in foreign countries. I say that not because I think we must make any kind of show or any kind of parade from a mistaken notion of our dignity, in these matters. Let us remember that we are not an isolated nation and that we cannot function in the world and get our problems solved except by

correct understanding and knowledge of them by all the great powers of the world. We have problems regarding Kashmir, regarding foreign possessions in India, regarding the position of Indians in South Africa, which have to be disposed of. It is essential that the point of view of India, the spirit of India, the objectives of India in those matters must be made clear to larger numbers among responsible classes and makers of public opinion in Europe and in America. What we have been doing up to now is, I believe, not sufficient. It is not enough to say that propaganda or publicity, is not likely to be effective in these and other questions on which people may have made up their minds. That may be so in regard to international questions the pros and cons of which are well known but the situation is quite different with regard to India, her recent history, the motives and forces that have led her to take the stand she has taken. There is no question of dealing with people who have made up their minds. In most cases those minds are a *tabula rasa*. People are anxious to know the truth and willing to hear our case. Under those conditions, the sums spent on embassies and legations, on publicity and publications of all kinds will not only be not useless, but are essential and necessary for our good name and for the success of our foreign policy. We have a state in the international world. We have a role to play on the international stage. Therefore, I hope that if the Prime Minister with his sensitiveness in regard to expense and his desire that his own department should be the very first in submitting to the exigencies of economy may not be forced by this House or by the Finance Department to consent to economies or to reductions in establishments which are fraught with great danger to our good name and the efficiency of our foreign service. I hope that no short-sighted and unnecessary economy on the matter of foreign establishments may be permitted so that as I said, our just cause, our honourable motives and objectives which are based upon the ideals which the Father of the Country have given to us, may be understood by people who are ignorant—I say with full deliberation who are ignorant—and who would give to us sympathy and help in our endeavours if this ignorance were dissipated.

I am very grateful to you Sir, for the time that you have been good enough to give me. I say, therefore, that notwithstanding the grounds, for dissatisfaction to which I have alluded,

and the misgiving which it is not possible to suppress, I believe that Government are entitled, in the policies that they have enunciated and in the Demands that they have made, to the generous, to the understanding co-operation and sympathy of all sections of this House. I believe that that sympathy is all the more due to them because they have had the courage to launch into long term experiments and not experiments or measures that will yield immediate returns. We and people in the country under the present conditions want immediate returns and there is a danger that responsible leaders too might be unduly impressed by the cry for immediate returns. But as I said Government have had the courage in the internal policy and in the external policy to look far ahead, to plan not for today or tomorrow but for decades, perhaps even for many decades hence. For this they are entitled to a greater degree of sympathy than I think they have received. Let us remember we must pay a certain price in order to gather good seed, and prepare for the sowing time. The harvest will not come unless we pay the price and shed something of what we have in order to make that sowing really promising. Well, if today we and perhaps those who come immediately after us have to sow in tears, let us do so with good grace so that those who come in after years, our own children, and our children's children may reap in joy what we have sown in tears.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Dr. Deshmukh: I suppose you are following the list, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have got a list. I am calling other Members who are not in the list. I am trying to distribute the time of the debate in an equitable manner. Hon. Members will kindly bear with me. No hon. Member escapes my eye. It is only a question of my trying to find out how best to apportion the time amongst hon. Members. No hon. Member need feel a grievance. I shall try to do justice between Member and Member to the best of my ability.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): I only request you to enforce the rule that when an hon. Member rises, he shall be called upon to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. sister rose in her seat.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Uttar Pradesh): I start with a great hesitation because I have only five minutes

more. Anyway I shall try to say what I can and I shall take some time after the lunch hour. I confine my remarks only to the textile policy of the Government because I do not want to cover a large area and take more time than is scheduled to me. Again and again the textile question has been raised in this House because today most of us are seriously concerned about the textile condition that prevails in the country. For the last few years our people are suffering from shortage of the two primary needs of life, food and cloth. Government have been trying to take steps to meet the situation. But somehow or other, these two problems remain as acute. We have to see why is it that we have not been able to tackle these problems properly.

As a layman, I do not pretend to understand the intricacies of trade and industrial policy of the Government. But, as a consumer, as an ordinary citizen, I see a bewildering sight on all sides. We are suffering from shortage of cloth, high prices and mal-distribution. I will give one instance of the peculiar type of mal-distribution which I saw very recently. I was in the Central Provinces a few days ago. We know that there is shortage of *dhoties* and *sarees* everywhere. In this particular district where I went, there were plenty of *sarees* available, but no *dhoties*. The people were buying *sarees*, tearing the border and using them as *dhoties*. So much of yarn which could have been used otherwise, has been wasted in making these borders. This is the kind of mal-distribution that is prevailing there. Take the case of the handloom weavers. There are hundreds and thousands of handloom weavers and these were the people who used to clothe us before the mills came into existence. This ancient industry of ours is dwindling and dying out because of shortage of yarn. I need not illustrate the point. Only a few days ago, there was a *Satyagraha* in Nagpur by the weavers. you have all read about it in the papers.

I went to Assam a year and a half ago. Perhaps, hon. Members do not know, in Assam every woman knows how to weave and every house has got a loom. I went for the Women's Conference. The only thing that they wanted me to do was that I should come here and try to see that a proper quota of yarn was sent to them.

I had been to Panipat a few days ago where the blanket industry was flourishing. The blanket weavers have gone away to Pakistan; in their place, *khes* weavers have come from

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

Pakistan. They have rehabilitated themselves. The looms are lying there and they have started working. But, they have not got enough yarn. They get yarn enough for two days' work in a week. We are starving out this industry because there is no proper distribution of yarn. Good workers, and craftsmen who could produce wealth for the country are starving and are swelling the ranks of unemployment.

At least I should have thought that the mill-owners, the commercial and industrial people would have been happy. Unfortunately, they are also unhappy. That is the peculiar part of the whole thing. Why are they not happy? They complain there is no steady policy. We have no policy with regard to exports; we have no policy regarding price and production control. If there is a steady policy, they can carry on their trade and industry. Let us analyse the textile policy. What has the Government been doing about it? The policy is very unsatisfactory; there is no doubt about that. The Government has shown a lack of grasp of the problems that confront this industry. Before we attained freedom, during the war years, Government followed a policy which I should describe as a hand-to-mouth policy that is meeting the situation as it arose. That was inevitable under the circumstances. But when we switched on to peace time production, when we started producing for civilian consumption, we should have planned out a proper policy. The Government machinery should have been set to peace time activity. There should have been a well thought out policy, co-ordination, and a suitable machinery to implement that policy. Nothing has been done. I should describe the policy of the Government as a negative policy, not a positive policy. As the situations arise, we take some steps, just like a quack doctor suggesting some spurious remedies. There is no scientific and rational approach to the handling of the problem.

Let us take the basic factor in the textile industry, cotton. What have we been doing with regard to cotton? After the partition, it was natural that our cotton production should go down. These are the figures for the production of cotton. In 1942, we produced 62.23 lakh bales. In 1948, it came down to 21.88 lakh bales. In 1949, it came down to 17.65 lakh bales. Thus, there is a fall of 70 per cent. What steps were taken by the Government to increase cotton production? Nothing was done till only a few months ago when the ceiling price for

cotton was raised, when the growers were promised better type of seeds and other inducements were offered. We have yet to see what the result of these steps will be. A few days ago, I read in the newspapers a report about the meeting of the Textile Development Committee and their decision. The figures that this Committee gave out are very revealing. This report said that the total requirement of the country is 43 lakh bales. They have fixed a target of production of 40 lakh bales. They expect to get 36.37 lakh bales. That means that this Expert Committee has gone into the question and thinks that it is possible in this country to produce 36 lakh bales of cotton which would meet a major part of our requirements. In that case, we would have to import only seven lakh of bales. Why was this not done three years ago? Why were the Government sitting idle. The production was 17.65 lakh bales when we needed so much more. How much of valuable foreign exchange we have lost? Let us take cotton imports.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry to interrupt; I do not quite follow in which year 17 lakh bales were produced.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I have got this figure from the Government Statistics Bulletin. I am told by the commercial people that these figures are wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which year?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: 1949.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: In 1949, we produced 35 lakh bales.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): In 1950, we produced 3.23 lakh bales more than in 1949 and we expect to.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to know, if five minutes more time is given, will the hon. Member be able to finish?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Five minutes will not do.

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]

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Before I resume my speech, I would like to say that some doubts were raised about the figures of production of cotton that I gave, and those figures I

got from page 10 of this publication of Government's statistics. On page 10 you will find exactly what I have quoted.

Now, I will turn to the question of control of cotton. In 1949 the Government enforced strict control over the procurement and distribution of cotton that is to say, ginned cotton in bales. But there was no control on raw cotton or *kapas*. And what was the result? Raw cotton or *kapas* was available and it fetched fancy prices. Powerful units, units with sufficient finances could buy cotton at any price while the weaker units were starved out and some of them went out of action altogether. It is also an open secret that mills bought cotton and quoted figures for *kapas* in their books. This naturally dislocated the cotton production industry. The present system of procuring cotton through Government-named nominees is perhaps better, but I think even that can be improved. To my mind the best way would be for the Government to procure the cotton directly and distribute the total quantity on a scientific basis. Of course a very efficient and honest machinery is required to do the work.

I shall now deal briefly with the question of our imports of cotton. Cotton to-day is very expensive; it is difficult to get cotton from the world market and as a result every month the price of cloth is rising. Last July and August when cotton could be had from the foreign markets for Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,600 per candy, the Government did not allow our businessmen to import the cotton, due to what reason I cannot say—maybe procrastination, maybe diffidence, maybe inability to make up their mind. Whatever that was, they would not allow the import of cotton then. Later when cotton was selling at a higher rate, they were permitted to import it at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,200 per candy. I would like to say that it is also the business of the Government to keep track of the trends in world markets so that we may be able to negotiate to the best advantage of the country. Of course, the cotton position now is extremely difficult, the prices are very high and we should therefore try to import as little as possible and manage as well as we can with what little we have and can grow.

Now I come to the export policy of the Government with regard to manufactured cloth. In 1949 the Government permitted a small percentage of the production to be exported. In 1950 they found a glut in the godowns of the cloth mills. Instead of going

into the reasons for this glut, they simply allowed the export of cloth. They should have enquired into the reasons or the causes that led to this glut. What was it due to? Was it due to the fact that this country did not need cotton cloth? No, the home market did require cloth, a lot of it. But the cotton cloth manufactured here was priced so high that it was beyond the reach of the poor consumers. The producers knew how to do it, and how to get the optimum profit out of the cloth. Taking advantage of the concessions granted to them, they dyed the cloth or stripped them and sold them to the maximum advantage. Naturally the poor people could not buy the cloth and therefore there was a glut in the market. What the Government should have done is to control production and see that the mills produced such austerity standard cloth as the people could buy. Instead of doing that, they simply allowed exports and a huge quantity of cloth was sent out. Immediately our mills switched on to manufacturing cloth for export only and the home market was starved. I shall give a few figures here. In the first half of 1949, the average export was 275 lakhs per month. This rose to 1,051 lakhs per month in October, 1950. This rose further to 1,376 lakhs in November and to 1,322 lakhs in December, 1950. At no time in the history of our country did we export so much cloth outside. The total figures of our production and our exports for the years 1949 and 1950 are as follows. In 1949 the production was 3,805.3 million yards and the value of cloth exported was Rs. 49.36 crores. In 1950 we produced 3,652.3 million yards and the value of cloth exported was Rs. 115.56 crores. I am told by commercial people that these figures of export values given by the Government are wrong and that the figure should be Rs. 135 crores and not Rs. 115 crores. So you can see the result. When the production came down we still made an extra profit of about 130 per cent. I will just give what profit one factory has been making. In one factory the cloth sales in 1949 came to Rs. 170.39 lakhs and in 1950 the figure was Rs. 156.19 lakhs. But their comparative profits are like these—in 1949 they had a profit of Rs. 9.12 lakhs and in 1950 they had a profit of Rs. 19.99 lakhs or say, Rs. 20 lakhs. That means that with production five per cent. less, they had 50 per cent. more of profit. I wish Government had imposed an export duty on this cloth. They could have realised some revenue out of these excess profits of the mill-owners. But as I said, what they did was, they allowed free exports of cloth. The glut was produced artificially by the

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

manufacturing concerns by starving the home markets so as to get the maximum profit. Till February they were allowing unchecked export when it was reduced to 40 per cent. Since then an order has been issued restricting the exports further to ten per cent. Now in the budget proposals we are imposing a duty of ten per cent. on coarse and medium count cloth. I would like to know why we should not stop the export of cloth altogether? I mean the export of coarse and medium count cloth. This ten per cent. duty is not very much of a deterrent against the sending out of this cloth. So the best thing would be to stop the export of coarse and medium count cloth altogether, for the time being. I was talking to some businessmen since this order restricting the exports came out. They said, "We expect that by June there would be a glut again and we would be allowed to export again." That was their expectation. Since then orders have come stopping exports for six months. But some of these people are very clever they will see to it that the cloth is hoarded for this period and then they will export it when the restriction is removed. The best thing to do is to control production and also specify the type of cloth that should be produced. But what is the present policy? Is there any policy at all or is it an amateurish dabbling with a very serious problem that affects the whole nation? We allow exports for some time. Then after two months we restrict it to 40 per cent., and then to ten per cent. and so on. What is the result? The result is we lose the confidence of foreign markets. People lose faith in our commitments. And the consumer is also always on tenterhooks. He does not know what cloth he will get and when he will get it. So on the one hand there is a tendency here to hoard and on the other we lose our name in the foreign markets. The textile policy on the whole lacks proper planning and confusion prevails in the department. This is obvious from the recently published report that though the target for export for this period of January to June was 400 million yards licences were issued by the Department for 720 million yards.

I will say a few words about cotton waste, as I do not wish to take up too much of the time of the House. I shall be as brief as possible. Some of our home needs could be met from this cotton waste, but this cotton waste was freely allowed to be exported up to November. Only in November was some check put on this

export. A further order has allowed the export of certain types of cotton waste while certain other types which can be used here will be kept for the home market. Wisdom has dawned upon the Government though late. But my fear is unless we have a well thought out plan and policy the same difficulties might appear again. After six months the same sort of grave situation might be created. The cycle goes on—restrict exports, control internal distribution and it produces glut, remove restrictions and allow export and it results in famine in home market. Therefore a well thought out plan and policy is needed.

If a lay person could make suggestions I would like to make a few constructive suggestions before I conclude. Government should try to establish better co-ordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry and Supply to step up cotton production. Secondly, procurement and distribution of cotton should be done on a rational basis and the Government should try to supply the various factories according to their requirements. As regards the handloom industry, which is being starved, it is our duty to save that very valuable industry. We can reserve a certain percentage of the procured cotton, the yarn of which may be handed over to handlooms. We might also give an inducement to the mills in this connection. For instance we might remit a part of the import duty on such cotton which the mills utilise for manufacturing yarn to supply the handloom weavers. We can also reserve a certain number of spindles for the handlooms. We can impose restrictions on the manufacture of varieties on a scientific basis, certain varieties to be produced by handlooms and others by mills. These are ways in which we can help the handloom industry.

Most important of all we must standardise the manufacture of cloth for the home market. We must have a sufficient amount of austerity cloth. By austerity cloth I do not mean the type of cloth we got last time. What we got as dhoties were not dhoties but towels. They were not fit even for servants to wear. By austerity cloth I mean good serviceable cloth which people can wear. If we have good standard cloth, not cloth loaded with dyes to raise the prices, the difficulty of the home market can be met to a great extent.

I would also like to suggest what Gandhiji suggested to us when he was in our midst that Government should create a cloth pool. If they do so, we

can always rush cloth to the scarcity areas and thus control the black market to a great extent. This cloth should be distributed through fair price shops, co-operative societies and such other agencies, so that no black marketing can take place.

Most of all we require a firm export policy. At least for a year there should be one policy: otherwise no country can progress economically. Nobody at present can be certain as to what is to happen after two months. The course of textile industry does not change in short periods. There should be a firm export policy which gives opportunity to people to develop the trade.

Last of all, because there has been so much bungling and confusion, I would like to suggest that both as regards policy and administration a committee of the House may be appointed consisting of experts who can study the problem and make suggestions for the improvement of the textile policy of the Government.

Shri Ram Dhani Das (Bihar): I wish to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable condition of the minor Harijan communities who deserve not only sympathy but special aid, kind attention and justice of the House. Last year too I had drawn the attention of the House towards the same but having seen no change in the policy of the Government towards the Harijans, I think it my duty to remind the House of the facts again.

When the Constitution was being framed it was considered by the learned leaders of the country that to enable the Harijans to reach a stage of equal footing with other communities they deserved some special privileges and rights. That is why it has been laid down in the Constitution that the Harijans shall have some special privileges and rights for ten years. No doubt if the provisions in the Constitution are given effect to properly, Harijans shall become somewhat progressive. But may I ask Government whether all the Harijans are getting their privileges and rights? Are they educationally and economically progressing by the speed that there will be no more need to help them after ten years? I can say without hesitation the answer is No, especially in the case of the minor Harijan communities like Dom, Mushar, Balmic etc., who are regarded as untouchable even by the untouchables of the country and who are not conscious of their rights and privileges.

I know that lakhs and lakhs of rupees are granted for their education and other development works both by the Centre and the State Governments year by year and consequently a number of Harijan boys are getting education and are making progress. But may I ask the Government here again whether the minor Harijans as stated earlier are getting such educational and other kinds of help? It will have to be admitted that they are not progressing like the others. The House will be surprised to know that till now not even a single Dom Harijan has graduated in Bihar. One can hardly find more than two or three matriculates in the whole province. Even in the lower classes and primary schools their number is very few and their condition is the same in other parts of the country too.

Why are they not progressing like others? In reply I may simply say that they are economically most poor. They have no houses to live in. They shift from one place to another and take shelter in municipal sheds. But here too they are not settled permanently as their services are not permanent. According to their poverty as explained it is quite impossible for them to send their children to schools, where in the primary stage they get a stipend of rupees five only which is quite insufficient to meet their educational expenditure, clothing, food, etc. The result is that instead of sending their children to schools they prefer to send them to work in municipalities, where a boy gets Rs. 20 to 30 per month. It is clear therefore that unless an adequate stipend which may fulfil all the requirements like food, clothes, etc., even in the primary stage, is granted to such Harijan boys, they cannot study and prosper. I very much doubt how the Government will be able to put these poor Harijan communities on an equal footing with other Harijans and non-Harijans in the country. I therefore submit that the Finance Minister should budget an extra amount for the uplift of these poor minor Harijan communities. A committee of experts with some representatives of these poor communities should be appointed to look into the matter and make concrete suggestions as to how they may be uplifted and put on an equal footing with others. Here it is necessary to add that where there is a committee for the distribution of the stipends some representatives of these poor communities should be taken into it. I hope Government will sympathetically consider the matter and direct all State Governments to do the needful. I hope the Finance Minister will take note of this

[Shri Ram Dhani Das]

and will give his consideration to the matter as early as possible.

Shri Kamath: For the first time in our history two heads, and not one, are looking after our finances.

Shri Tyagi: One is bald!

Shri Kamath: One of them is a civilian turned expert (*An Hon. Member:* What about you?) and the other a soldier trying to become an expert. Therefore we can fairly be confident that our finances are in good hands—four hands and not two.

The Government comes before the House every year with a Bill of this kind, the Finance Bill. This, I believe, is the fourth Finance Bill since we attained independence and the second since we became a Republic. The Finance Bill, proposing as it does, usually, fresh burdens upon the people, is not a pleasant subject for discussion, yet this House is bound to face it year after year, with sympathy sometimes, with fierce criticism at other times, but with intense seriousness at all times. The state of the Republic is not quite that which will enthuse everybody. While we have, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister, been running after global glitter and have attained a certain measure of global glamour, I am constrained to state that our home fires have tended to become dimmer and dimmer. The elementary needs of food, clothing and shelter have not been adequately met. People asked for bread; they have been given very little of it, sometimes plenty of adulteration with it. The Home Minister told us a few days ago that he found cow-dung mixed with *our* in Madras—what action he as a Minister took, God only knows, but he told us that he found it in Madras. People asked for yarn; they were treated to plenty of yarns by the Commerce and Industry Minister.....

Shri Goenka (Madras): What yarn?

Shri Kamath: My friend, Mr. Goenka is very well acquainted with yarn and yarns both, so I need not tell him anything more. People asked for houses—especially the refugees asked for houses—they were promised plenty of prefabs which ultimately turned out to be a complete fabrication. And thus we have come to this pass in April, 1951. I do not deny that the country has been integrated though at the cost of partition, I do not deny that we have attained, as I said, to a little global glamour, but the internal position is not at all, to my mind at any rate, one of which we can be proud. And now with this state of

affairs staring us in the face, Government has come to us with fresh proposals for taxation, for additional burdens to be levied on the poor people of this country, perhaps today the poorest in the world. The Chinaman was reputed to be the poorest in the world formerly, but I am told that during the past two years from a country deficit in food and cotton China has become a surplus country. So, I think today India is perhaps the poorest—I am not quite sure—country in the world, but we have got fresh proposals for taxation today. And why? Because Government has wasted our resources somewhat thoughtlessly. The Railway Minister the other day wanted to take about Rs. 18 crores from the common-man not for his own Railways but to augment the General Revenues. If we survey the workings and the projects of Government during the last three or four years, one is forced to the conclusion that with more circumspection and care it could have been easily possible to reduce the wastage on many of the projects. I can only mention a few in connection with this matter. There have been so many projects mentioned in Parliament as well as outside, and among them, over jute we are supposed to have lost a few crores because of our jute policy. And my friend, Mr. Tyagi who now has become a *bhogi* as I said the other day, himself was among the first to point out this waste or this muddle to the House. The latest, and one to which he referred the other day when he was on this side of the House, was the matter of the import of sugar last year over which the country was put to a loss of over a crore, according to him, and the House insisted that an enquiry must be held. And what an enquiry we had! I would not say it is a white-washing business, but I have no hesitation in saying that it has been an enquiry of the most perfunctory type. And here, the House will be interested to hear what sort of an enquiry it was, and what the attitude displayed by the Government and Mr. Ganganath was in this matter. Mr. Tyagi—the hon. Mr. Tyagi—when he was not 'the honourable', on the 6th January writing from Lucknow to Mr. Ganganath, said:

"My claim for an enquiry was, firstly, to know as to whether according to the terms of the sugar deal the nation did or did not suffer such a heavy loss. Secondly, if there is a loss, which officer or Minister was responsible, either by commission or by omission, to have brought this loss? My second claim was that whosoever is found guilty must be taken to task."

And he mentioned that the scope of the enquiry must be widened to ascertain as to who in the Government, in the entire Government including the High Commissioner in London, was responsible for this muddle. But the Government, I must say, very unresponsively and irresponsibly refused to accede to the request of Mr. Tyagi. Subsequently he has been elevated to the State Ministership and I hope that even now he can move in the matter as Minister of State for Finance. I hope we have not seen the last of this particular enquiry. It has been a most shabby enquiry and the House will not rest satisfied with this kind of an enquiry into this matter. The report of Mr. Ganganath himself makes very funny reading. The finding he has come to is this, very brief and terse:

"The statement made by Shri Mone satisfies me that there is nothing with regard to which any objection might be taken to anything done by any officer of the Ministry of Agriculture."

There was no attempt to go deeper and behind the scenes, and to see what was really wrong and where.

The other day the Prime Minister was pleased to refer to Mr. Tyagi's appointment in the House—when he was appointed. He hoped that the inclusion of Mr. Tyagi in the Cabinet would strengthen the Government.

Dr. Deshmukh: To put more kick in it!

Shri Kamath: And he went on to say on a subsequent occasion:

"I admit that there is nepotism, inefficiency, wastage and corruption in this country, but in spite of all this attack we are a more efficient, we are a more clean nation than most nations in this wide world."

I am not averse to patting ourselves on the back, but the question arises: Why should we condemn other nations when we do not know much of them? And the pertinent point here is that when we go on saying that we are the best and the strongest Cabinet, we are the most clean and most upright nation in the world, does it not give a sort of indirect encouragement to those people, to those officers or those outside who are not really hundred per cent. honest, and a discouragement to those officers, many of them, a very large number of them, who are honest and conscientious and hard-working?

This breeds complacency and at this moment complacency is dangerous.

The Prime Minister went 3 P.M. further. At a public meeting—it was neither the place nor the time for him—he attacked Parliament. Whatever he had to say against Parliament should have been said here and we would have listened to him; but in a public meeting or forum, where people know very little about Parliament and the matters and muddles that are being discussed here, I was really pained to learn that a statesman of his eminence and stature should have stooped to that level. I am going by Press reports. I do not vouch for the correctness of these reports, but all papers are agreed on what he said at this public meeting in Delhi a few days ago. "I can whisper to you," the Prime Minister said, "that many Members of Parliament lack discipline." Then he said, "I have investigated all these charges made in Parliament and I have found that they are not true." It is in the *Hindustan Times* as well as the *Statesman*. I am referring to the proceedings of the Delhi State Political Conference. The question arises whether Government themselves are setting an example in this regard and whether they themselves are acting as a highly disciplined team from which we can copy or learn many things.

Again, the Prime Minister the other day, referring to the opposition to the Hindu Code Bill, stated in Lucknow...

Shri Bharati (Madras): How is the reference to the Prime Minister's speech relevant?

Shri Kamath: Whatever deals with administrative or policy matters is relevant.

He said that the people who opposed the Hindu Code Bill were the most incompetent and worthless people. (*An Hon. Member; Shame.*) It is all right for a polemical politician to say this, but this is hardly a statement to be expected from a statesman who wants to win the support of the people. The Prime Minister went so far as to say that if any of the charges were proved—charges of corruption or of inefficiency that had been made in Parliament—"I am prepared to resign immediately". I do not know much of the other charges, but about one at least I am completely satisfied and convinced and I challenge anyone as regards that, and that is the muddle of the pre-fabricated housing factory. There, the Minister has refused to hold an enquiry in spite of the fact that the Standing Finance Committee unanimously—and the Finance Minis-

[Shri Kamath]

ter also—demanded an enquiry into this matter. The Minister and the Government have not accepted the Finance Minister's recommendation in this matter and I am prepared to say on this occasion that if after a full and impartial enquiry it is found that there is no substance in the charges I have made in regard to incompetence, inefficiency and mal-administration I am prepared to resign my membership of Parliament.

As I said, the policy of Government is animated by good motives, but when it comes to implementation, as Dr. John Matthai said last year and even this year I think it is true, the administration seems to break down at the point where it comes into contact with the people; and in this regard many of our representatives abroad also have not come up to the mark. As regards the food problem which is very acute today, it is not far wrong to say that the tongues of some of our men and women abroad have tended to hit the stomach. If their tongues had been kept under control, things might have been different. Our Ambassador in Washington is not free from the amiable feminine foible of garrulity.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (West Bengal): 1 object.

Shri Kamath: I have said what I have said, and I think that our Ambassador in Washington has made some remarks which have been taken exception to by the American public, and on one occasion she went to the length of criticising the American Public Relations Organisation.

The other day, even the Congress President referred to our calamities as being due to the wrath of God. I do not know how far it is true, but we will have to wake up betimes and find out ways and means of toning and tightening up the administration. That is the first need of the hour. We should enthruse the people, so that they may render willing cooperation to Government.

There are one or two other points, for instance, the vacillating policy of Government about certain measures. The Estate Duty Bill was introduced in Parliament long ago, but no action has been taken on this matter for the last many years. Then also, we do not know what has happened to the Industries Regulation Bill. We are now told that the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill will not come up in this session at all. I do not know why these important Bills are postponed from time to time, and instead

of trying to raise revenue out of such measures as the estate duty or capital levy, the common man is being burdened with fresh impositions.

In the end, I would only say this, that while our Government has from the beginning tried to do what it could in the circumstances, yet I have felt all the time that there was inherent weakness in the approach of the Government to the people, and that the gulf between the Government and the people has tended to widen during the last two or three years. Unless that gulf is sought to be bridged, unless Government satisfies the people by concrete measures and concrete actions, especially in the matter of food, clothing and shelter, unless the Government puts forward before them concrete achievements, I for one am sure that co-operation from the people with Government will continue to decrease until a time may come—God forbid—when the people may actively revolt against the Government. I hope that will not happen.

Shri Biswanath Das (Orissa): My hon. friend Mr. Kamath has made a reference to the publication of a speech of the hon. the Prime Minister on the Hindu Code Bill. In fact, I sent the Prime Minister a cutting and a letter of protest. I received a reply assuring me that the publication contained an inaccurate statement of what he had stated, and that he had never made any allegation or cast any aspersion against Members of this House and therefore no notice need be taken of the same.

Shri Kamath: I sent a question about it, but it was disallowed.

Mr. Chairman: If Mr. Kamath is prepared to take what Mr. Biswanath Das has said, there is no point in sticking to what Mr. Kamath has said.

श्री भट्टकर: आज जो फाइनेंस बिल (Finance Bill) रखा गया है और फाइनेंस बिल तैयार करने के लिये जो बर्थ मंत्री जा ने जो इतना परिश्रम उठाया है और तकलीफ उठाई है, और जनता यह आशा रखती थी कि इस साल उसे कुछ न कुछ इस बजट (Budget) के द्वारा सहूलियत पहुंचेगी, परन्तु बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष देश जो खेतियर प्रदेश है, वहां के किसानों की हालत कुछ सुधर सकती और वह

ज्यादा दिलचस्पी से काम कर सकते, इस बजट से ऐसा उन्हें कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता जिस से वह ज्यादा अनाज की पैदावार कर सकें। उन्हें पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए और अपना कारबार ज्यादा करने के लिये उत्साह नहीं मिलता है। जब उनके पास ज्यादा काम नहीं रहता है उस समय ग्रामों में तेल निकालने, रस्सी बनाने, गुड़ बनाने, ब्रूम (Broom) बनाने, कशीदा निकालने, पोल्ट्री, (Poultry) चावल साफ करने, सूत कातने और कपड़ा बुनने या ऐसे ही और काम उन्हें मिल जायें तो आज जो हमारे देश की परिस्थिति है वह बदल जायेगी। हमारे जो काश्तकार खेतों में काम करने वाले हैं, या उनके पास जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन दोनों की हालत बहुत खराब है। जब मैं इधर आ रहा था तो रास्ते में एक काश्तकार मिला उस ने मुझ कहा कि आप का तो बजट सेशन (Budget session) है, आप वहीं जाने वाले हैं क्या, ? मैंने कहा हाँ, तो पूछा कि इस साल हमारे लिये क्या होने वाला है ? मैंने कहा कि आप के लिये बहुत अच्छी बातें हो जायेगी। इसपर उस ने ऐसा प्रश्न पूछा कि भला वहाँ आप के यहाँ मिनिस्टर (Ministers) कितने हैं। मैं ने कहा कि शायद १४ हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) को लेकर पांच स्टेट मिनिस्टर (State Ministers) हैं और छः डिप्टी मिनिस्टर (Deputy Ministers) हैं तो पूछा कि इतने से काम के लिये इतने मिनिस्टर मैं ने कहा कि भाई, बड़ा काम है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान का काम करते हैं, उसने पूछा कि पांच, छः और १४ यह क्या है, मैं ने कहा कि यह हमारे कारोबार को चलाने वाले हैं और उन्हीं से हमारा

काम ठीक ठीक चलता है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उधर तो काश्तकार के लिये और मजदूर को पेट भरने के लिये खाना नहीं मिलता है और इधर आप एक मिनिस्टर, दूसरा मिनिस्टर, तीसरा मिनिस्टर बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस पर हमारा बहुत पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। वह पैसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को कम करना चाहिये और जो पैसा खर्च किया जाय वह काश्तकारों के लिये और खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिये होना चाहिये। इसके बाद उस किसान ने दूसरा प्रश्न किया। उसने पूछा कि हम इतनी मेहनत करते हैं, हम यहाँ कपास बोते हैं, उस का कपड़ा बनाते हैं, अनाज पैदा करते हैं, और सारे काम करते हैं लेकिन हमें खाने को नहीं मिलता, पहिनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। आखिर यह सब कपड़ा और खाना कहाँ जाता है। मैं ने उस से कहा कि हमें तो कपड़ा चाहिये ही, लेकिन दूसरे देशों को भी चाहिये इसलिये वहाँ भी भेजा जाता है। अब बहुत भोजना तो शायद बन्द कर दिया है। इस पर जानते हैं उस ने क्या कहा ? हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी शायद मराठी जानते हैं, उस ने कहा 'घरची करे देवा देवा, म्हणे वाहे राष्ट्रपिला भोली सिबा'। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि 'घर की लुगाई करे ईश्वर ईश्वर, और उन्हें बाहर की साडी की पडी फिर'। तो यहाँ न तो खाना मिलता है, न कपड़ा मिलता है। आज जो काश्तकार और मजदूर हैं उन दोनों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि बही पैदा करने वाले हैं, वही खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन को तो कपड़ा और खाना मिलता नहीं, दूसरे देशों में भेजा जाता है। वही बातें कपास के बारे में हैं। काश्तकार कपास यहाँ पैदा करते हैं, काश्तकार को हम तीन चार सौ रुपया की कंडी (candy) देते हैं,

[श्री भटकर]

वही बाद में हजार बारह सौ में बिकती है, (कुछ माननीय सदस्य: बाईस सौ रुपया)। मेरे भाई कहते हैं कि बाईस सौ में बिकती है। तो जो उस को पैदा करने वाले हैं, जो काश्तकार और मजदूर खेतों में काम करने वाले हैं, जब तक उन को यह सब नहीं मिलता है तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता और जो तरक्की हुई है वह भी खत्म हो जायगी। इस अकस्मिकता का यही कारण है, और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज (Universities) हैं, कॉलेज (colleges) हैं, अगर काश्तकारों की तरक्की करनी है तो, शायद आप हंस भी देंगे मेरे इस कथन पर, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उन को चन्द दिनों के लिये बन्द कर दिया जाय और उन से जो पैसा बचता है वह काश्तकारों के और दूसरे कामों के स्कूल खोले जायें। यह कॉलेजेंस दो बरस के लिये बन्द कर दिये जायें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि उस में जो पढ़ते हैं वह नौकरी के लिये मारे मारे फिरते हैं। उस ने मुझे यह भी बतलाया कि हमारी सरकार हम से पैसा लेती है, कपास छेती है, लेकिन जब कपड़ा तैयार होता है तो वह बाहर भेज दिया जाता है। आठ दस दिनों की बहस में हमारे बिहार के मित्रों ने अपने यहां की हालत बताई। और कहा कि वहां के लिये अन्न बस्त्र हमारे मंत्री साहब नहीं देते हैं, तो वह तो ऐसा ही हुआ कि चार आदमी एक गांव में जा रहे थे। गांव में एक बुड्डी रहती थी जिस के पास बहुत पैसा था। माल भी बहुत था। तो उन्होंने उस बुड्डी का पैसा अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और बुड्डी को खटिया से बांध दिया बुडिया चिल्लाने लगी। लेकिन उस दिन मेले

का दिन था, सब गांव के लोग मेले चले गये थे। वह लोग बुड्डी को ले कर मेले में चले। बुडिया कहती जाती थी कि इन लोगों ने मुझे लूट लिया, हमारा सब बचन ले लिया, तो आगे के खटिया पकड़ने वाले दो आदमी कहते थे। बुड्डी कहती है सच, तो पिछले वाले दो कहते थे ममर सुनता है कौन। तो यहां सब चिल्लाते हैं मगर सुनने वाला कौन है। ऐसी हालत है। जो काश्तकार और मजदूर हैं उन के लिये तो कुछ होना चाहिए

अब देखिये कि वन-महोत्सव पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। बिहार में जो पानी गिरा है वह वन-महोत्सव के सबब नहीं गिरा है। तो जो इतना पैसा खर्च किया या है उस से कितना फायदा हुआ है? इस से कोई ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हुआ है। जो ढाड़ लगाये गये हैं उनमें से कितने नष्ट हो गये और कितने बचे हैं यह देखिये।

कुछ बात जो आपने शहरों के लिए की है वह शहरों के लिए तो ठीक है, लेकिन गांव वालों के लिये यह अन्नपूर्णा अच्छा नहीं है। यहां के अन्नपूर्णा में खा कर गांव वाला खेत में काम नहीं कर सकता। यहां तो राशन (ration) मिलता है। लोग अपने यहां राशन का अनाज खा कर अन्नपूर्णा में जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि पेट भर कर खाया ऐसा अन्नपूर्णा रखना तो पैसा गंवाना है। सरकार जितने लोग अन्नपूर्णा में जाने वाले हैं उनका राशन बंद करे तो दर असल में कुछ अन्न हम बचा सकेंगे पर होता ऐसा नहीं।

आप कल्चर (culture) के लिये पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं और उधर गांव वाले भखे मर रहे हैं। हमें आशा थी कि हमारे त्यागी साहब काश्तकारों के लिए बहुत कुछ करेंगे। जब उन्होंने यह जगह त्याग दी

धीर बहां जा कर बैठे तो हम आशा करते हैं कि वह गांव वालों के लिए कुछ न कुछ त्याग जरूर करेंगे। ऐसा करने से ही कार्य चलेगा और इसी से समाधान होगा। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Bhatkar (Madhya Pradesh): The expectations of the people with regard to the Finance Bill, which has been prepared by the hon. Minister of Finance after a great deal of pains and hard work, were that it would bring some relief to them. But it is rather sad to note that this budget does not promise anything which would make the condition of the peasants and the cultivators, who form the bulk of the population of this land, any better; or encourage them to take more interest in their work and thus enable them to produce more food. It does not give them any encouragement to increase their capital and develop their profession. If they were to get additional work in the form of oil pressing, cord making, 'gur' making, broom making, embroidery, poultry, husking of rice, spinning and weaving and similar other works in the villages in their spare time, the conditions that prevail in the country at present would change. The condition of the tenants or of the agricultural labourers who work along with them, is very bad. When I was coming to this place I met a peasant in the way. He asked me whether I was going to attend the Budget Session of Parliament, further asking as to what was being done for the people this year. I told him that many good things were going to be done for them. At this he asked me another question as to what was the number of Ministers. I told him that probably they were fourteen in number, including the Prime Minister, besides them there were five Ministers of State, and six Deputy Ministers as well. In surprise he wanted to know from me whether there were actually so many Ministers. I told him that it was so, because the work to be accomplished was tremendous and they had to manage the affairs of the whole of India; to which he again retorted as to what was represented by those numbers of five, six and fourteen. I tried to satisfy him by saying that they had to manage the whole work, and it was because of these people that our work was going on smoothly. In brief what I mean to say is that while on the one hand the peasants and the labour do not get a square meal a

day, on the other you are trying to increase the number of Ministers. So much of our money is being spent on them. Our hon. Prime Minister should save this money and spend it for the welfare of the tenants and the labourers who work in the fields. After that he asked another question from me and it was that they worked so hard and produced so much of food and so much of cotton made so much of cloth and did all other things but did not get any food to eat and any clothing to wear; and asked as to where did all that go. I told him that the other countries too wanted cloth and it was being sent there; though it was not being sent there in such a large quantity now. Do you know what he remarked at that? Our hon. Minister of Finance perhaps knows Marathi. The peasant said, "*Gharchi kare deva deva, mahne bahiraghila choli Siva*" meaning thereby that the members of the family are praying to God for rescue and we are thinking about others. So neither food nor cloth is available here. The condition of the peasants and the labourers, who actually work in the field, is so bad that they do not get even food and clothing. It is being sent to the other countries instead. The same is the case with cotton. The cultivators produce cotton and we purchase it from them at the rate of three to four hundred rupees per candy, which we afterwards sell at the rate of one thousand to twelve hundred rupees per candy. (Some Hon. Members: Twenty-two hundred rupees). My friends say it sells at twenty-two hundred rupees. Unless the producers of this commodity, i.e., the peasants and the labourers, who work in fields, do not get all this, the country cannot progress and the progress that we have achieved so far will also end. It is not the only cause of our deterioration but there are many other things as well. We have universities, colleges and schools. If you really want to improve the condition of the peasantry, I think—you may laugh at my suggestion—that these colleges and universities should be closed down and whatever you save on this account you should spend that on the peasants and the schools of other arts and crafts. If these schools and colleges are closed down for a period of two years no harm would come, because the students who come out after receiving education from these institutions only hanker after jobs. He also told me that our Government takes money from them, takes cotton from them but when the cloth is manufactured, it is being exported. During the last eight or ten days of the Debate, our friends from Bihar gave a very vivid picture of the conditions

[Shri Bhatkar] prevailing there, and said that our hon. Ministers did not allot any quota of food and cloth for that place. It is just like the incident that four persons were going to a village. There lived an old woman in that village who had riches and other precious things. They took all the riches of that old lady into their possession and tied her to a cot. The old lady began to cry. But there was some fair on that day and all the people had gone there. These four persons took away that lady with them and passed through that fair. All the way the poor lady cried saying that these persons had looted her and had taken away all her wealth. Two of the persons who were at the head of the cot said, "She is speaking the truth" while the other two who were following said "But who listens to her." In the same way people cry here but there is nobody to listen to them. This is what happens. Something must be done for the peasants and the labourers.

Just see how much money was spent on the *Vanmahotsava*. Whatever rains have come in Bihar, it was not because of the *Vanmahotsava*. I want to know the advantages that we have derived from spending so much of money. Its benefits have not been so great. Just see how many of the planted saplings have survived and how many of them have not survived.

Certain things which you have done for the cities, they are all right there, but things like the *Annapurna* etc. are not going to do any good to the villages. Villagers will not be able to work in the fields after taking meals in the *Annapurna*. There is rationing here, people go to *Annapurna* after they have taken their rationed meals at their homes and say that they have taken to their heart's fill. To run such *Annapurnas* etc. is a sheer waste of money. If the Government were to stop the rations of the people, who go to the *Annapurna*, only then we may in fact be able to save some food. But it is not being done like that. On the one hand you are spending money on culture while on the other people die of hunger in the villages. We expected that our Shri Tyagi would do something for our peasantry. Now when he has left this place and has occupied a seat on the Treasury Benches, we have every hope that he would certainly sacrifice something for the rural population. Only by doing so can the whole work be run smoothly and the problems solved. With these words, I finish.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I do not want to dwell on the matters which have

been dealt with at great length during the discussions on Demands for Grants or during the General Discussion of the Budget. I want to make some suggestions to the Select Committee on the Finance Bill and also to make a few humble suggestions to the hon. the Finance Minister regarding reallocation of revenues to important and urgent matters. At this stage it is not possible to completely change the structure of the taxation proposals as have been incorporated in the Bill, but it will be possible for the Select Committee to consider whether they can make some changes in regard to the different taxes that are to be levied and in regard to the groups on whom they should be levied.

The Finance Minister has told us that he will get rupees six crores of revenue from the additional direct taxation on income. I do not want to reduce the amount that he can get, but I want to suggest that while trying to keep the total amount intact, if that can be done, it is absolutely essential that the additional tax on incomes of five thousand to twelve thousand must be done away with. It is extremely unjust and unfair. I said this before and I repeat again—and many other Members have also said during the General Discussion of the Budget—that the policy of progressive taxation has been abandoned in these proposals. Progressive taxation is recognised in all civilized countries as the only way in this matter, and here we are putting a five per cent. surcharge on all incomes. I say that it is very unfair on the lower middle class incomes and I do hope that the Select Committee will at least make this one vital change. I do not want to go into the story of how this particular class is one of the worst sufferers today. I would only like to remind the Finance Minister and the Select Committee who are going to report on this Bill that even since January the cost of living index has risen. The Finance Minister told us, I think it was yesterday, that while he would make every attempt to see that the cost of living index does not go up further he was frank enough to say that he could not say that there could be any appreciable improvement in the next year or so. In that case it is all the more desirable that this additional burden should not be placed upon this group.

I suggest, instead, that the excess profits tax should be brought back. I do not understand why this vacillating policy is being continued. We told the Government three years ago that this sop to the capitalists was not going to bring capital formation, and that is true today. I do not want to go into

the details of that. But I do think that the time has more than come when the excess profits tax should be re-imposed and I do hope that the Select Committee will give due consideration to this. I know the Finance Minister will say that it is very difficult to collect this excess profits tax due to the procedure that is followed by many very respectable, or so-called respectable, firms in regard to the payments of these taxes. But I am sure that the Finance Ministry will be able to devise ways and means to overcome this difficulty and to collect this tax.

I do not want to go into all the other taxation proposals. I think that in view of the difficulties we are facing today in the country, this type of indirect tax which the Finance Minister has tried to levy as far as possible on near-luxury articles, will have to be levied this year. But I want to raise a point that Mr. Kamath also raised, and that is about the Estate Duty Bill. The Finance Minister may tell us that the Estate Duty Bill would not apply to agricultural land for which the States would have to levy duties. I quite agree, but I am sure that if in the Centre the Estate Duty Bill is enacted immediately to cover non-agricultural land, it will be some inducement at least for the States where development needs are very great and where it would make a fundamental difference if they had the estate duty. It is for the Centre to give not only a directive but also a lead, and I hope that whatever be the urgency of any other Bills during this session, this Bill which has almost been thrown into the waste paper basket will be brought back by the present Finance Minister and passed in this House. I am sure that all the Members of this House will co-operate to see that as little time is spent as possible in passing so vital and urgent an enactment.

There is really no use denying that there is a sense of extreme urgency in this country in regard to the basic needs such as food, cloth, shelter, and education. I must include education of the large masses of people who have been given the adult vote and yet have not been given any means to be trained to utilise the vote to the best of their ability. Nor can greater production take place until the men and women on whom it ultimately depends have some modicum of training and health.

Therefore it is on these accounts that we must see that money is rightly spent. I do not mean that just giving a certain Ministry more money will bring the desired result *ipso facto*. The grow-more-food campaign is an illustration of money being given for a vital need and not being spent to

the best purposes. That is not my suggestion. I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that he might allocate the money which he would get at least from the three Ministries that have been examined by the Estimates Committee which amounts to something like rupees four crores and re-allocate it to certain very vital needs.

Before going into what suggestions I have for those vital needs, I want to say that yesterday the hon. Finance Minister told us in this House that there were some discrepancies in the figures of the Estimates Committee and those of some of the Departments in regard to which they have made recommendations for economy. I may say that the members of the Estimates Committee in particular are surprised to hear this, for these figures were really given to us by those Ministries concerned. The hon. Minister of State who is a party to those recommendations knows well about this matter and I hope that before accepting any changes suggested by the Ministries, the matter will be placed at least before the Estimates Committee again. But supposing there is some discrepancy and it is not a full four crores that can be saved. Suppose it is rupees three crores even from these three Ministries, I expect that we will get some savings of a similar nature, if we can scrutinize some of the other Ministries, particularly Defence. Without impairing their efficiency—the last thing I would desire is to impair the efficiency of any department which is serving any vital need—I am sure that if scrutiny is made into Defence Supply, then perhaps there might be some saving also and this money I should say should be reallocated.

Food is a vital problem today and of course, for the immediate urgency, we have to import food. At the same time we are spending large sums of money on grow-more-food and a lot of money on schemes of which we will be reaping the reward in the future. I would suggest that one of the vital needs today is to spend money on agrarian reform. I am not talking of the *zamindari* abolition only. *Zamindari* abolition can only come in and be of some effective help if we introduce co-operative farming. We talk a great deal in this country about co-operatives. From my own experience, I say this is mostly lip sympathy. It may be the intention of our leaders, of the Ministers at the top, both in the Centre and the provinces, but in actual fact there is resistance. I know this from the rehabilitation schemes. Some of us have been urging both in the Centre and in the States concerned that

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

these vast sums of money that are spent on rehabilitation of refugees might be spent to much better purpose if it is done through co-operatives. Although there are directives given in this matter, nothing is ever really carried out to any appreciable degree. We have passed the stage when co-operatives should be only of an experimental nature. We must see to it that in this country agrarian reform particularly through the methods of co-operatives does come in. The fragmentation of land is increasing in this country. How can scientific methods of agriculture come about if there is no check to this. We must do away with exploitation through the *zamindari* system. We must introduce some system by which we can overcome the defects of fragmentation and I would suggest to the hon. Minister that at least rupees one crore may be set apart this year to encourage in the States farming co-operatives.

I would also reiterate what I said a few days back that money should be laid aside for the implementation of schemes of rural education particularly and I suggest that this can be best done by finding the personnel from amongst the student community by which means you can invoke their enthusiasm. There is a good deal of feeling in this country that we do not take the help of those who offer it. Just as the Government may feel that people are not coming forward, there is a feeling amongst the people that their help is not asked for. Therefore ways and means by which the help of the people could be taken should be devised immediately and I would with all respect to the hon. Finance Minister suggest that he might give serious consideration to some of the suggestions that I and many other Members have made in this House.

Dr. Deshmukh: Before I begin to offer the observations which I wish to make, I would like to congratulate Rev. D'Souza for the excellent speech that he delivered this morning. (*An Hon. Member:* He is not in the House). I like particularly the reference he made to the criticism offered by Members of this House and I as a member of the Congress Party would like to say that it is really true that in our speeches sufficient mention is not made nor sufficient time devoted to emphasizing what good the Government has been able to do. The reason, of course, is mainly lack of time and not lack of inclination. This at any rate is true of me. We have not even a single second to waste on compliments and paying compliments is

nothing but a sheer waste when the same time can be utilized better for offering suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Ministers. That is the reason why we seem always to harp on the darker side and the bright side does not figure in our speeches. But on balance, I do not agree with Rev. D'Souza. According to him the picture on the whole is bright. According to me it is not at least so bright as he thinks because I wish it were brighter.

Then, I would also like to say that the speech made by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani on the textile policy deserves very careful attention not only by the hon. Finance Minister but also by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is unfortunately not here. I hope he will carefully read the speech and see that cotton-growers get proper prices and the whole textile policy is improved at least hereafter.

Shri Tyagi: The Deputy Minister is here.

Dr. Deshmukh: He is not the Minister for both Industry and Commerce, so far as I know. I do not know whether he is in charge of Commerce or Industry or both because the change has taken place only recently. We are yet to know what he is; whether he has really been given any scope in the Industry Ministry, I have yet to learn.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): In view of the fact that a reference has been made.....

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member had observed regularly, he would have seen that the Deputy Minister is answering questions during the question-hour for both Industry and Commerce. From that he can safely conclude that he is the Deputy Minister of both Industry and Commerce.

Dr. Deshmukh: With very great respect to you, I know just as much as you do in this respect, in fact a little more.

Shri Karmarkar: I may add that for purposes of this debate, I fully represent the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry.

An Hon. Member: For the purpose of this debate only?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. It is relevant now.

Dr. Deshmukh: This time should not be counted against me.

Mr. Chairman: The time taken in this controversy will not be made good.

Dr. Deshmukh: I listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. Finance Minister when he presented the Budget to the House and I characterized it as unadventurous. It is long since he delivered his speech and I do not feel that there is any reason for me to alter my opinion about it. It seems to me that in framing the Budget the hon. Finance Minister considered himself as one travelling in a leaky boat in a sea full of rocks. The hon. Finance Minister somehow scrambled and reached a spot on the shore, not of his own choice. In framing the Budget, which is undoubtedly a very skilful one, the hon. Finance Minister has endeavoured with the greatest of difficulties to make both ends meet. His skill and wisdom lay in steering clear of many pitfalls. It was for this reason that he has omitted all mention of all isms, and did not permit the word nationalisation to come in anywhere; nor did he dilate either on the burden that the taxpayer was going to be burdened with, or on the advantages or disadvantages of state trading. Being an important member of the Planning Commission himself, he did not mention what important part that august body played in moulding our financial policies as embodied in the Budget proposals. Most of the items of revenue have shown substantial returns much above the estimates, and yet, the financial position of the Government of India continues to be precarious. Any one who was not such an expert financier as the hon. Finance Minister, would have taken some radical decisions either to outwit or to win over the capitalists. But, Mr. Deshmukh has neither praised nor condemned them and I think he was very wise in doing so because by neither means can capital be brought in. He has also not tried the expediency of giving further concessions to the capitalists, probably because the sincere efforts made by his predecessor did not bear fruit. But, I thought that Mr. Deshmukh will go to the root of the matter and rehabilitate the finances of this country by rehabilitating the psychological shocks given wantonly by the Cabinet Ministers or the unthoughtful assertions made by certain people in the country. Instead, Mr. Deshmukh consoled himself by leaving things as they were and allowing everyone to hug his own convictions, and keep his views to himself. It may be that he considered this the only safe way in the present circumstances when many people were propounding self-contradictory ideas. I wonder if this reflects in any way the situation inside the Cabinet. However that may be, I am constrained to express my disappointment at the Budget. It does not seek to remedy the maladies which still

persist; nor does it show any anxiety to inspire the people to any important nation-building activities by which method alone could we hope to catch up those nations which have gone much ahead of us. It is however conceivable that the Finance Minister considered the whole situation so hopeless that, according to him, even the maintenance of the *status quo* amounted to an achievement.

The question that he should have asked himself as well as the Cabinet was, as to who was responsible for the sorry pass to which the nation has been brought, and if it was not time that some definite steps to check the rot created by the half-baked policies, were taken. Unless this is done, what the Finance Minister has done in this Budget would remain as a mere patchwork, which will fail to bring in permanent relief to the nation. Apart from this, there is no clear indication regarding retrenchment or increase in the nation-building activities. From the very beginning when this Government came into power, they have never seriously taken up the question of retrenchment or economy. Nor have they done much to cure the Government of India of its inefficiency. In the course of the last financial year, most of the Ministers have come to realise that they stand on the brink of a precipice. Whether it is sugar, jute, cotton, textiles, food, fertilisers or locomotives, there are grounds to complain and mistakes on a large scale have been committed. The word 'scandal' is not liked by the hon. Prime Minister. I would not therefore like to use it; I would use a softer word, 'mistakes, big mistakes'.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): Although you mean the same thing.

Dr. Deshmukh: Naturally, people are becoming impatient and ceasing to expect much good to come out of our policies. Schemes which have proved unremunerative are still being pursued. Undertakings about which innumerable warnings were given are still being persisted in. Unless we bring about some radical change, it is a common conviction that we are heading rapidly towards a catastrophe. The whole world went through a long drawn out world war. There were periods of acute scarcities; scarcities of food, fuel, clothing, and sugar. The war ended. India achieved independence. But, the situation in every respect has not only not improved, but deteriorated beyond all possibilities of comparison. It is very well to extol freedom. But, those whose bellies cannot be filled up by patriotism naturally ask if this is the

[Dr. Deshmukh]

meaning of freedom. On the one hand, millions of those who have never seen good days are worse off; those who were well off have become more wealthy. Political consciousness consequent on the attainment of freedom has itself created and is creating uncommofly deep resentment amongst the people because the misfortunes are not being equally shared.

This is a discussion on a Bill, and I respectfully urge that there can be no time-limit to my speech, under the rules.

Mr. Chairman: I am bound by the ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker when he was in the Chair.

Dr. Deshmukh: But, no ruling can change the rules of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member did not care to point that out when the other hon. Members were bound by the ten minutes rule, if the hon. Member was aware of that position.

Dr. Deshmukh: I did not like to interrupt when other hon. Members were speaking. And I know you dislike interruptions.

Shri Sidhva: Even under the rules, there is, I think, time-limit.

Dr. Deshmukh: I have said that this is an unadventurous Budget. I really think that the policy that we are following regarding the finances of this country is lukewarm as it is lukewarm in many other respects. The reason why we seem to emphasise the darker side of the whole show is because we are earnest about the progress of our country, and we are impatient to see that India attains a high place among the nations of the world and not because we harbour any antagonism towards or look upon with disfavour upon the composition of the Government or any particular individual in it.

Shri Amolakh Chand (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order. I think the hon. Member is reading his speech; if that is so, it may be taken as read and the House proceed further.

Dr. Deshmukh: I have not been reading my speech. I have been merely looking at my notes. The hon. Member is wrong.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is known as a finished speaker; I do not think he is reading his speech.

Dr. Deshmukh: I thank you for the compliment. The hon. Member has newly come to this House; he does not

therefore know my reputation as a speaker as other Members do. I would beg of you to give me a few more minutes; I will merely touch a few points to which I want to draw the attention of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes.

Dr. Deshmukh: Yesterday, when the hon. Minister was replying to the speech, he discounted the idea of examining the question of the revaluation of the rupee. I bow before his judgment and expert knowledge as to what would be beneficial for India. But, I think that an expert committee to examine whether it is really right that the present rate of the rupee should continue would be worth while. I would also like a committee to be appointed to see how far we have benefited from the Export Promotion Committee's recommendations. As I know, we have derived very great benefits from the acceptance of these recommendations. But, the question is whether the time has not come when we should examine and if necessary revise that policy.

Then so far as State-trading is concerned, I would like to urge the acceptance of the report. It is probably correct to say that we have not been very strong in our recommendations about State-trading in all respects. That was because we knew the incapacity of the Government to tackle any such questions and because we knew that even a good thing if it is badly managed, it is likely to recoil upon us and create disadvantages worse than before. That was the reason why we did not recommend wholesale State-trading. Whatever we recommended is capable however of conferring a great deal of benefit on the nation. I would therefore suggest that orders in this respect should be passed at a very early date and the recommendations made by the State Trading Committee should be accepted without delay.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there are many mushroom foreign concerns growing in this land. I do not want to ban them because I do not mind foreign capital coming here and establishing big industries; but if they are merely trading concerns which take away the profits that should have gone to the Indian pockets then I think that should not be encouraged. If what I say is correct then I think the matter deserves close examination.

I am also unable to understand what particular provisions there are in present Hindu Law which create

impediments in the way of the introduction of an Estates Duty Bill. I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister if he will kindly explain the position, during the course of his speech in reply.

I would also like to know whether there is any co-ordination between the Planning Commission and the policy in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, whether the Commission really takes stock of what this Ministry does and tenders any advice. We find various statements of policy and, as has already been complained by other Members there is no proper integrated, rational and stable industrial policy. Our commercial policy also is very shortsighted in that it is being revised repeatedly and nobody knows what exactly is the policy of the Government at the moment.

I would like to mention one thing about the Income-tax Investigation Commission. A friend has brought to my notice that in one case out of a total income of Rs. 60 lakhs an income-tax assessee had donated about Rs. 40 lakhs to properly registered trusts, yet he has been charged with an income-tax of Rs. 24 lakhs. I think such a case, if the facts mentioned by me are correct should be looked into.

Lastly I would like to know from the Finance Minister if there is any need to continue the control of capital issue. We complain of capital being shy. Under these circumstances there should be no need for any further capital control. Yet we find the administration which was created some time back for the control of capital issues still exists.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मैं ने बहुत दिनों से कोशिश की कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिले, लेकिन मैं कृपा प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। रेलवे बजट पर कुछ नहीं बोल सका, इस बजट पर भी कुछ नहीं बोल सका। लेकिन आप धन्य हैं। मैं अब तक समझता था कि स्त्रियों में न्याय करने की शक्ति कुछ कम होती है किन्तु उस राय को मैं अब बदल दूंगा।

सभानेत्री महोदया; जब संसद् के सामने राष्ट्र के आय व्यय का हिसाब और अर्थ विधेयक समर्पित होते हैं, उपस्थित होते हैं,

तब सरकार के जितने कार्य हैं सब पर सिंहावलोकन किया जाता है। अभी जब हमारे कामत साहब प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) यानी प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे तो एक भाई कह रहे थे कि यह रिलेवेंट (relevant) कैसे है। उन को जानना चाहिए कि ऐसे अवसर पर सरकार जो जो करती है, जितनी भी बातें सरकार के सम्बन्ध में कही जा सकती हैं, सभी प्रसंग के योग्य हैं, प्रसंग के बाहर की बात नहीं है। आज भटकर जी का जो भाषण हुआ मुझे बहुत पसन्द आया, तथा उस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि मन्त्री इतने हैं, उपमन्त्री इतने हैं कि एक किसान से उन की बात हो रही थी तो उस ने कहा कि इतने आदमी क्यों? सभानेत्री महोदया, मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह तो ठीक है कि अंग्रेजी सरकार चली गई, जाने के लायक थी, लेकिन जो मैं बीच बीच में सुनता हूँ कि देश में स्वराज्य हो गया, इस से तो मुझे इतने जोर से चोट लगती है कि समझ में नहीं आता कि बोलने वाले या तो समझते नहीं कि स्वराज्य कहते किस को हैं या दूसरों को ठगते हैं। सभानेत्री महोदया; स्वराज्य के मानी होंगे कि सारा देश समझे कि वह अधिकारी है, उस पर किसी का शासन नहीं है। यदि किसी का शासन रहे तो उस को स्वराज्य नहीं कह सकते। जनता का शासन हो। सरकार तो स्वराज्य में भी रहेगी लेकिन इस ढंग से वहाँ स्वेच्छाचारी सरकार नहीं रह सकती। सरकार और सरकार के जितने अंग हैं वे सब लोग समझेंगे कि वे जनता के सेवक हैं और किसी तरह के वे अधिकारी नहीं हैं, मालिक नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पहले से जो सरकार के अंग हैं वे तो हैं ही, मेरे मित्र लोग वहाँ यानी मन्त्री

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

पद पर जाते हैं उन के भी दिमाग इस तरह गड़बड़ा जाते हैं कि वे भी अपने को मालिक समझने लग जाते हैं। लेकिन यह शर्म की बात है; दुःख की बात है, और सब के लिए रोने का बात है। तो स्वराज्य अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता। सरकार में परिवर्तन हुआ है; अंग्रेजी राज्य गया, हिन्दुस्तानी राज्य आया, कुछ लोगों का राज्य आया और काम ज्यों का त्यों चल रहा है। इस लिए स्वराज्य का ठीक ठीक मतलब जो होगा वह तब होगा जब, जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, शासन की बात तो रहेगी ही नहीं। उस वक्त, पार्लियामेंट में जितनी बातें होंगी वानी पार्लियामेंट में जो निर्णय होंगे सरकार आंख मूंद कर उन को मानेगी और उन के मुताबिक चलेगी। यहां तो हमारी परिस्थिति इस वक्त ऐसी है कि सरकार का जो निर्णय होता है वह हम लोगों को मानना पड़ता है। यह कहने में कि गवर्नमेंट इज रिस्पॉन्सिबल टु पार्लियामेंट (Government is responsible to Parliament) संकोच मालूम होता है। वास्तव में अभी तो यह हालत है कि 'पार्लियामेंट इज रिस्पॉन्सिबल टु दी गवर्नमेंट' (Parliament is responsible to the Government) इसी सम्बन्ध में, सभानेत्री महोदया एक बात और है। यह जो बात कभी कभी लांग कहते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार है, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है, यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं तो देखता हूँ और दुःख के साथ रोना पड़ता है कि जिस कांग्रेस के लिये जीवन दिया, जिस कांग्रेस ने इतने बड़े ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य को खत्म किया, आज उस कांग्रेस को देशी सरकार ने खत्म किया। आज वह कांग्रेस नहीं है। हां अभी जो कांग्रेस है वह गवर्नमेंट कांग्रेस है। यह कहना कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है यह बात बिलकुल गलत है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब तो सभापति जी आ गये, सभानेत्री जी का सवाल नहीं रहा।

श्री नजीबुद्दीन अहमद : उपसभापति।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : नहीं, जो बैठते हैं वह सभापति ही होते हैं। तो मैं अभी आप के आने के पहिले सभापति जी, जो बात कह रहा था वह यह है कि आज हमारे देश की जैसी परिस्थिति चल रही है उसमें यह जो आज बातें मैं कह रहा हूँ, या यहां जितनी बातें होती हैं, उन को मखौल में नहीं लेना चाहिए, हुंसी म नहीं लेना चाहिये।

४ अ० १०

और उसे ऐसे रूप में नहीं लेना चाहिये कि मैं आप के खिलाफ़ कहता हूँ कि उन के खिलाफ़ कहता हूँ, या मैं किसी के खिलाफ़ कहता हूँ। किसी के खिलाफ़ का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। यह ३५ करोड़ भारत वासियों की संसद् है, यहां पर जितना काम हाना चाहिये, वह किसी की प्रसन्नता के लिए नहीं, किसी की खुशी के लिए नहीं, किसी के सन्तोष के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए। यहां पर तो भारत वासियों के भाग्य का निर्णय होता है, और यहां पर जितनी बातें होनी चाहिये, वह संबंधा देश के हित को ध्यान में रख कर होनी चाहिये।

अब सभापति जी; कल यहां पर आप ने एक रूलिंग (ruling) दी थी, और बहुत सी रूलिंग यहां पर दी जाती हैं; लेकिन यह बात सब के सोचने की है कि आज आप एक काम करते हैं, आज उन का जो फल होता है, वह तो होता ही है, लेकिन वह हमारे कारनामे

हमारी भावी संतान के लिए नज़ीर हो जाते हैं, उदाहरण हो जाते हैं, प्रीसीडेंट (precedent) हो जाते हैं। आज आप इस जगह पर हैं, कल कोई दूसरे रहेंगे, और परसों सम्भव है कोई तीसरे आदमी यहां पर विराजमान हों। इसलिए सदा इस बात का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि सर्वथा न्याय हो और उस को (personal) या व्यक्तिगत रूप में नहीं लेना चाहिये। मैं आप से वह बात कहना चाहता था, और मैं आप के ही लिए रुका हुआ था, और भाग्यवश आप आ भी गये। ये मेरे जो अपने भाई छड़ीदार लोग हैं, और खासकर श्री अत्य नारायण सिन्हा, मेरा उन का तो बहुत दिनों से प्रेम है, उन के खिलाफ मैं नहीं बोल सकता लेकिन आज तो बिल्कुल दूसरी बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : व्हिपिंग (whipping) से क्या आप को ज्यादा दर्द हो रहा है ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : दर्द होने की बात है। यह जो सभापति का इतना बड़ा आसन है, उस को बहुत पाक और साफ होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आसन पर बैठने वालों का दावा होना चाहिए कि जितने सदस्य लोग हैं, वह मर्यादा पालन करे और यहां संसद में डिसिप्लिन (discipline) बनाये रखे। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि डिसिप्लिन एक स्वतंत्र गुण नहीं है, मर्यादा एक स्वतंत्र गुण नहीं है, डिसिप्लिन तो पैदा होती है सेंस आफ जस्टिस (sense of justice) से। सभापति जी; सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जितने सदस्य लोग हैं, सब के दिल में यह अटल विश्वास रहना चाहिये कि

सभापति के आसन पर जो बैठने वाले हैं, उन से अन्याय हो ही नहीं सकता, भूल से भी नहीं हो सकता, ऐसा दृढ़ विश्वास सब लोगों के दिलों में होना चाहिये और इस विश्वास से मर्यादा पालन का भाव उत्पन्न होना चाहिये तथः डिसिप्लिन पैदा होनी चाहिये, तभी काम ठीक ठीक चलेगा। अब आप जो आर्डर, आर्डर (order, order) कह देते हैं, तो उस पर तो हमें बैठ जाना पड़ता है, चुप हो जाना पड़ता है, वह तो दूसरी बात हुई। लेकिन यह याद रखें कि हर कोई डिसिप्लिन यानी मर्यादा कायम रखने के सम्बन्ध में सहमत है, पर उस के साथ जरूरी है कि जो आसन पर बैठने वाले हों, वह इतने निर्लेप हों, जिन पर किसी प्रकार का, किसी समय भी कोई शक न होना चाहिये। और सभापति जी, आज यहां पर हम हैं, कल यहां पर दूसरे होंगे, और जिस तरह हम यहां पर आचरण करेंगे, वह भविष्य में आने वालों के लिए नज़ीर बनेगा। हमारी नई आजादी है, नई पार्लियामेंट है, यहां पर हमें ऐसे ऐसे विधान और ऐसे ऐसे ट्रेडीशन्स (traditions) बनाने हैं, जिन का कि हमारी आने वाली भावी संतान अनुसरण कर सके। जिस समय हमें आजादी प्राप्त हुई, और हमारी यह नई स्वतंत्र सरकार का निर्माण हुआ, उस समय हमें इस से बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ थीं। क्योंकि हम लोग बड़े देश सेवक हैं। बड़े तपस्वी हैं और हम ने आजादी प्राप्त करने के रास्ते में बड़े बड़े कष्ट उठाये हैं अतः मुझे पूरी आशा थी कि जब हम सरकार बनायेंगे और वह शासन कार्य चलायेंगी, तो वह इस ढंग से चलायेंगी और ऐसा ट्रेडीशन इस्टैब्लिश (establish) करेगी, ऐसी मर्यादा स्थापित करेगी, जिस

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

का हमारी भावी संतानें बड़े गर्व के साथ पालन करेंगी ऐसी मेरी आशा थी, लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मेरी आशा ग़लत निकली और इस समय मुझे तुलसीदास जी का रामायण में कहा हुआ वचन याद आ जाता है कि

“का सुनाय विधि काह सुनावा,
का दिखाय यह काह देखावा”

क्या आशा करी थी, और भगवान ने उस की जगह क्या दिखाया। श्री रामचन्द्र जी को गद्दी मिलने वाली थी, राजतिलक होने वाला था, और हो गया बनवास। उस वक्त माता कौशल्या ने कहा था कि क्या हम ने आशा की थी, और क्या विधाता ने हमें दिखाया। उसी प्रकार हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि हमारे आदमी जब गद्दी पर जायेंगे, जब उन के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर आयेगी, तो वह लोग क्या क्या करेंगे, क्या क्या उम्मीदें हम ने उन से बांधी थीं, लेकिन आज क्या सुनते हैं। तो सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत दिनों से नहीं बोला हूँ, और बहुत दिनों से मेरी बोलने की इच्छा थी, लेकिन उस का अवसर नहीं मिला, लेकिन आज सभानेत्री की कृपा से मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिल गया है। हां तो मैं कह रहा था कि यहां पर जो आप की सेवा में बोलने वाले सदस्यों की लिस्ट (list) वाली प्रथा है, उस को तो नहीं रहना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि हम पुरजा आप के पास भेज दें और अपनी इच्छा और अपनी मांग आप के पास भेज दें, लेकिन ज़रा यह भी सोचने की बात है कि सभापति का जो आसन है, उस आसन पर बहां पर किसी तरह का कोई बाहरी प्रभाव न पहुंच सके। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से और सभी भाइयों से अर्ज

करता हूँ कि इस बात पर विचार करें और इस प्रथा को सदा के लिये नष्ट कर दें।

अब सभापति जी, जो फाइनेन्स बिल (Finance Bill) की बात है, बजट (Budget) की बात है, और उस में कंट्रोल की बात भी आ जाती है। इस कंट्रोल के बारे में हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस के लिए स्वयं गांधी जी ने हमें आज्ञा दी थी कि इसे हटा दो तो हम ने उसे हटा दिया था और उन के बाद फिर हम ने इस को लगा दिया। यदि रखिये कि यह वर्तमान सरकार गांधी जी की पैदा की हुई है, उन्होंने इस का निर्माण किया है। इस का क्या मतलब है, इस का तो यही अर्थ निकलता है कि यह गांधी जी की विरोधी सरकार है। और अगर ऐसा समझा जाये, तो क्या गलती है? और कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि कंट्रोल के चलाने में इस सरकार को कामयाबी हुई है, यदि ऐसा कोई कहते हों, तो मैं कहूंगा कि उन को ईमान और धर्म का डर नहीं रहा है। सत्य तो यह है कि कंट्रोल में उन को सफलता नहीं हुई है; सफलता हों भी नहीं सकती है और यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि सफलता आयेगी। इस काम में सफलता की कोई आशा हो नहीं सकती है और मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कंट्रोल आखिर आप किस की तरफ से करते हो, यह जो कहा जाता है कि रिसपान्सिबिल गवर्नमेंट (Responsible Government) है, देश की प्रतिनिधि सरकार है, तो सारा देश तो चाहता है कि कंट्रोल यहां पर न रहे, कंट्रोल ने हमारे देश को नष्ट भ्रष्ट कर दिया है उस

में हमारे देश के नैतिक बल को मण्ट किया और उस के जरिये इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला है जिस का वर्णन करना कठिन है और इतने पर भी यदि आज कन्ट्रोल रखना चाहते हैं, उस से बढ़ कर बुरा काम दूसरा नहीं कर सकते। कन्ट्रोल आज उठाना चाहिये और फ़ौरन उठाना चाहिये और अगर नहीं उठाते हैं, तो मानना होगा कि हम लोग गांधी जी के उपदेश के बरखिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं और देश के हित के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं, और स्वेच्छाचारी हो कर यह काम कर रहे हैं। सभापति जी, मैं तो यहां तक उम्मीद रखता हूं कि अगर स्वतंत्र रूप से यहां पर राय ले ली जाय, इस संसद में, तो साफ मालूम हो जायेगा कि कन्ट्रोल का जारी रखना पार्लियामेंट भी नहीं चाहती है। सभापति महोदय, हमारे श्री जसपत राय कपूर साहब ने कन्ट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को एक पत्र लिखा था. १५८ आदमियों ने कन्ट्रोल के बारे में अपनी राय दी है, और उन में से २९ आदमियों के अद्यवा सब आदमी चाहते हैं कि कन्ट्रोल उठाया जाय। यह कन्ट्रोल किस के हुकम से है, और किस के हित के लिए है? यह कहा जा सकता है कि कन्ट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट (Control Dept.) में बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं, जिन को हटाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। एक दफा मंत्री जी से हम ने ऐसा सुना था कि ४५ हजार आदमियों को नौकरी से हटा देना कितना बुरा होगा तो मैं यहां यह कहूंगा कि किसी भी देश में कोई काम होता है और उस के लिए पद की जरूरत होती है, तब आदमी बहाल होता है। लेकिन यहां ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि किसी आदमी को बहाल करने के लिए पद का निर्माण

होता है। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि कन्ट्रोल का रखना इतना बुरा है जिस की कोई हद नहीं है। यह लोग कर रहे हैं, करें, लेकिन इस से बड़ी बुराई होने वाली है।

अब एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह कि हमारी जो वैदेशिक नीति है वह सुनने में तो बड़ी अच्छी मालूम होती है लेकिन जहां तक पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बार बार कहते हैं कि जो बटवारा हुआ है वह अच्छल है। सभापति महोदय, मैं भी कहता हूं कि मेरा यह आशीर्वाद है कि बटवारा अच्छल हो इस में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ हूं। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहता हूं कि आप जो यह बार बार कहते हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, और वह नहीं कहना चाहिये। यह तो ठीक है कि जो बटवारा हो चुका है वह रद्द नहीं हो सकता। जितनी शुभकामना रखने वाले लोग हैं वह सभी चाहिये कि बटवारा अच्छल हो, पाकिस्तान के लोग सुखी रहें लेकिन एक बात मैं कहता हूं। हमारे पाकिस्तान के भाइयों को मालूम होना चाहिये और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि जब तक पाकिस्तान से हटे हुए लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और वह लोग जन्न बिना और कपड़े बिना कष्ट में हैं और उन के दिलों में वह भावना है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारा धन अन्याय के तरीके से छीन लिया है, और हम आज इसी वजह से तकलीफ में हैं, जब तक उन के दिल में यह भावना रहेगी तब तक मेरा आशीर्वाद, प्रधान मंत्री का

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

आशीर्वाद काम नहीं करेगा। तब तक पाकिस्तान का सिंहासन डांवां डोल रहेगा उन को यह याद रखना चाहिये कि अगर पाकिस्तान रहेगा तो न्याय के बल पर रहेगा, अन्याय के बल नहीं रह सकेगा।

इस बात को भी याद रखना चाहिये कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री अक्सर कहा करते हैं कि यहां आ कर कि जितने हमारे कर्मचारी लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ जेनरल क्रिटिसिज्म (General Criticism) नहीं करना चाहिये, हां किसी खास आदमी के लिये कुछ कहना हो तो दूसरी बात है। मुझे इस से दुख होता है क्योंकि सुबह उन्होंने पहले कितनी बार नौकर-गाड़ी की निन्दा की होगी और वही आज आ कर ऐसी बात कहते हैं। सभापति महोदय, यह बात आप को भी मालम है और सभी लोग जानते हैं कि जो अंग्रेजी सरकार यहां पर थी उस के जो कल पूजें काम कर रहे थे वही आज भी हैं और जिन के लिये हम लोग कहा करते थे कि टाप हेवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Top heavy administration) है और ज्यादा खर्च के लिये उसे दोषी ठहराते थे, सभापति महोदय, शायद आप ने भी कभी कभी ऐसा कहा होगा। जो अंग्रेज सरकार किया करती थी वह आज कहां नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कहता हूं कि यहां आदमियों और अफसरों की तारीफ़ दी जाया करती है। कोई भी अफसर प्रधान मंत्री के पास आ जाता है, वह दस दिन उन के पास रहता है उन दस दिनों में वह दिखा देगा कि वह बड़ा ईमानदार है, यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। उन को इस की रिपोर्ट मिल जायगी कि वह

बड़ा ईमानदार है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो प्रशंसापत्र दे दिया कि सब अच्छे हैं, ईमानदार हैं, पर मैं पूछता हूं कि इस से क्या होता है। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी कह दें कि सब ईमानदार हैं, लेकिन लोग जानते हैं कि वह ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते, काम में गड़बड़ी करते हैं, तो प्रधान मंत्री का वह प्रशंसापत्र बेकार है। हम लोगों को आज कौन प्रशंसापत्र दे सकना है जिस के साथ हम रात दिन रहते हैं, जिस के साथ हम काम करते हैं, जहां हम रहते हैं उस गली कूचे के लोग कहें कि हम ईमानदार हैं तो वह ठीक माना जायगा। चार दिन में अगर आप किसी को कोई प्रशंसापत्र दे दें तो उस का कोई मूल्य नहीं है। सभापति जी, आज जो हमारे यहां गड़बड़ी है, कर्पण (Corruption) है उस के लिए एक आदमी आज जवाबदेह नहीं है यह ठीक है, सारा समाज गड़बड़ में पड़ा हुआ है, जिस के रग रग में घूसखोरी घुसी हुई है। आज जब कभी हम किमी के सम्पर्क में आते हैं तो पूछते हैं कि आप कहां रहते हैं, अमक अमक स्थान पर रहते हैं, कहां काम करते हैं, यहां करते हैं आप की आमदनी क्या है इतनी है, ऊपर की आमदनी क्या है? यह सवाल किया जाता है कि ऊपर की आमदनी क्या है। सभापति जी इस प्रकार सारा समाज गड़बड़ा चुका है, यह ठीक है लेकिन इस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी का उन लोगों का समर्थन करना और इस प्रकार से उन का प्रशंसापत्र देने की बात बहुत बुरी है, वह नहीं देना चाहिये। खास कर इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि यही हमारे भाई लोग, ईमानदार

कोग एक जमाने में सब की निन्दा किया करते थे, आज नही लोग उन की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं। यह कहां तक ठीक है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और वह बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो राष्ट्र का काम करते हैं, तो उन का यह दावा ठीक है कि राष्ट्र उन को मैनटेन (Maintain) करे, उन की परवरिश करे। लेकिन परवरिश तो उसी स्टैंडर्ड (Standard) से हो सकती है जैसे राष्ट्र को आमदनी हो। तो भला आप देखिये कि राष्ट्र में लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, हर सूरत से परेशान हैं। पता नहीं आप किस तरह लोगों की आमदनी निकालते हैं, पर अगर उसे ठीक मान भी लिया जाय कि यहां पर लोगों की आमदनी पचास साठ रुपया पर कैपिटा (per capita) है लेकिन यह हमारा टाप हेवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो है वह क्या है। सभापति जी, मैं इतना कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा कि जो हमारे मुल्क की हैसियत है, जो रुपया पैसा मुल्क से आता है वह किस के पास से आता है। जितना पैसा आता है वह देश के प्रबन्ध के लिए आता है और सभी देश के प्रबन्ध में और लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में लगना चाहिये। मैं देशमुख साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप पीने चार अरब रुपया ले रहे हैं उस में से कितना रुपया किसानों के हित के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि लूटो और बांटो का हिसाब है। यह हमारा बजट लूट बांट बजट है, मैं इस को बजट नहीं कहता। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हमारे जो करोड़ों लोग रहने वाले

हैं, हमारे देश का काम करने वाले हैं, उन को सभी को हक है कि उन की परवरिश हो, और परवरिश उस स्टैंडर्ड से होना चाहिये जो हमारी जनता का है। जनता को दुःख मिले और यहां के लोग मौज करें यह बिल्कुल अग्याय है। कराँची कांग्रेस के प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक सब से बड़ा वेतन पांचसौ रुपये मासिक होना चाहिये था। एक बार एक अर्थ मन्त्री बोले थे कि आप तो बराबर पांच सौ पांच सौ की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज पांच सौ के माने हजार डेढ़ हजार होता है, मैं कहता हूँ कि अच्छा वैसे ही ले लो। डेढ़ हजार ले लो, लेकिन जो आज की आमदनी है वह ईमानदारी की आमदनी नहीं है। यह नहीं लेना चाहिये। हम अगर ईमानदार हैं तो जैसा मैंने कहा उस को मान लेना होगा। अभी जिस तरह से चल रहा है, उस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। जितने बड़े लोग हैं वह नहीं समझते हैं कि जितना उन लोगों को हक है उतना ही लें, अगर क्याथा लेते हैं तो वह भी बुरा करते हैं। इसी तरह से जितने लोग सरकारी काम करने वाले हैं उन को हक है कि उन की परवरिश हो। लेकिन पद पर जा कर जो घूस रिश्तत लेते हैं वे क्रिमिनल (Criminal) हैं इस पाप से बचने वाले बहुत कम हैं। ईमानदार भी होंगे, यह नहीं है कि सभी बेईमान हैं, लेकिन क्याथा संख्या बेईमानों की ही है। और वह पवों पर आ कर अपने फायदे में ही लगे रहते हैं जो कार्य बहुत बुणित है। यह बात मैं किसी को दुःख देने के लिये नहीं कहता, यदि किसी को दुःख होता है तो वे क्षमा करेंगे। शासन को शुद्ध करना चाहिये। यह काम देश के सहयोग से,

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

हम सब के सहयोग से ही हो सकता है। सरकार से अकेले नहीं हो सकता। बीर मैं कुछ न करूंगा। अगर किसी को यह बुरा मालूम होता हो, तो फिर भी क्षमा मांगता हूँ।

मैंने तो यह बात केवल देश के भले के ख्याल से कही है। कहा गया है कि हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं बचः और सत्य बात कहना हमेशा कटु होता है, उसे मीठा होना बड़ा कठिन है। इसलिये मैं माफ़ी मांगता हुआ अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और बैठ जाता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): I had been trying since long to get an opportunity to speak, but I could not get a chance. I could not speak on the Railway Budget or the General one. So I am thankful to you. Thus far I used to think that women have lesser sense of justice but now I will change my view.

When the Budget of the country and the Finance Bill are presented before the House, all actions of the Government are reviewed. Only a short while ago when Shri Kamath was dealing with the Prime Minister's speech, some friend of mine wanted to know how far that matter was relevant. He should know that at such an occasion whatever is said about the doings of the Government is relevant, and not irrelevant. Today I much liked the speech of Shri Bhatkar and for that I extend my congratulations to him. He said that there were so many Ministers and Deputy Ministers that even a peasant who had once talked to him would not approve of it. British rule has ended—and it ought to have been ended—but when I hear people saying that we have got *Swarajya*, I feel so much annoyed that I begin to think that either the people who say so do not quite understand what is meant by *Swarajya* or they are deceiving others. *Swarajya* means that people may begin to think themselves to be a self-governing nation independent of any outside domination. In case of any outside interest ruling the country, it cannot be said to have achieved *Swarajya*. No doubt a Government is

required even if the country attains independence; but such a Government cannot be an autocratic one. In a way the Government and the officers of the Government must consider themselves to be the servants of the people and not their masters. But it is a matter of regret that even my colleagues, what to say of those who are already there, get puffed up with power on joining the Government and begin to think themselves masters of the People. It is a shameful and regrettable thing. We cannot be said to have achieved *Swarajya*. It is a mere change in the Government—British rule has been replaced by the Indian one—a set of people has replaced another set and nothing more; everything is going on as usual. As I said before, the word *Swarajya* will be worth its name only if there remains no question of anybody's domination. Under *Swarajya* it will be binding on the Government to blindly follow the decisions of the Parliament and act upon them. The circumstances at present are such that we have to abide by the decisions of the Government. One feels a little hesitant in saying that the Government is responsible to Parliament. Really speaking it is Parliament which is now responsible to the Government. Besides, I do not quite understand what they mean by describing the existing Government as the Congress Government. It is a pity that the Congress, which brought about the end of the British rule in this country, should fall a victim to country's own Government. The existing Congress is no more a Congress. However, it can be described as Government Congress. It is absolutely incorrect to call this Government a Congress Government.

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

Now the Speaker has arrived and so there is no question of Mr. Chairman now.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No, he is in the Chair, so he is the Speaker. Sir, before your coming I was saying that in view of the existing circumstances whatever I was saying today or whatever was discussed here should not be laughed away. It does not mean that I am speaking against you or anyone else.

4 P.M. The question of speaking against anyone does not arise at all. This Parliament is a representative body of 35 crores of India's citizens and so nothing should be done here as may be of interest and satisfaction to any particular individual or group alone. We are here to decide the des-

tiny of the country and it is because of this that whatever is done here should be in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Many rulings are given here and one was given by you, Sir, yesterday; but it is a matter which requires active consideration of all before any final decision is given, because what is done today may, apart from its immediate consequences, stand as an example and become a precedent for our future generations. Today you are here, but in future other persons may occupy the Chair. It should be, therefore, always borne in mind that justice may be done to all. Nothing should be looked at from any personal or individual point of view. I wanted to submit this thing to you and was actually waiting for your coming. As luck would have it you have come in time. Since long I have a deep affection for my party Whips, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha in particular, and as such I cannot speak a word against any of them. But the situation at present is quite different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is whipping causing much pain to you?

Babu Ramnarayan, Singh: It is a matter of pain. The elevated position of the Chair demands that it should be very just and fair. It is but true that the person occupying the Chair should see to it that the Members maintain the dignity and discipline of the House. Nevertheless, it should be known that discipline and dignity are not qualities by themselves. It is the sense of justice that gives rise to discipline. Sir, all the Members should have an unshakable and strong belief that Chair cannot do injustice in any case and this belief should create in their hearts the sense of dignity and discipline. Then only can the work be done rightly. It is another thing that we have got to keep quiet and resume our seats when you call 'Order, order'. But it should be borne in mind that everyone is prepared to maintain dignity and discipline in the House provided, of course, the person occupying the Chair is so impartial as is beyond any suspicion. Today we are here; maybe that in future others may take our place. What we do today will be an example for our successors. Ours is a new freedom, our Parliament is also new. We have to enact such legislations and establish such traditions as may be acted upon by our future generations. With the advent of independence when our new independent Government was formed, we had great expectations from it. As we were patriotic and hardy and had undergone untold miseries during the struggle for freedom, we had hoped that when we would form the Government, it would

run the country's administration in such a way and establish such traditions and dignity as would enable our future generations to act upon them with a sense of pride. Such was my expectation but it went wrong. At this time I am reminded of Shri Tulsidas's words in *Ramayana*: 'Ka sunay vidhi Kah sunava, ka dikhay yah Kah dikhava' i.e. what good things we hoped to hear, what fine sights we hoped to see, but what bad news and what pitiable sights has Providence shown us! Shri Ramchandra was to be declared crown prince and *Rajtilak* was to be performed, but he was exiled instead. Then his mother Kaushalya was stated to have said that what had actually taken place was quite contrary to her expectations. In the same manner we were expecting that our representatives, when they would hold office in the Government, would do great deeds but our expectations have not come true. As I had not spoken since long, I had a desire to speak for last so many days; but I could not get an opportunity. It is today that by the kindness of Mr. Chairman I have been able to get an opportunity to speak. I want to say that the system of maintaining a list of speakers is not desirable. It is right that we may convey to you our desire or demand, whatever it may be, by means of a chit, but we should see to it that the system of maintaining a list bear upon the Chair. I request you and this House to take due consideration of this point and do away with such a practice.

Now, with regard to the Finance Bill and the Budget which also deal with the control problems, all of us are aware of the fact that these controls were lifted as a result of Gandhiji's desire to do so. After his death they have been re-imposed. It should be remembered that the existing Government is a creation of Gandhiji and he alone was responsible for its formation. Now such an action implies that the Government is opposed to Gandhian principles. If one draws such conclusions, one cannot be said to be mistaken. Nobody can claim that the Government have been successful inasmuch as the controls are concerned. If one says like that, I would but say that he has no fear of the sense of honesty and religion. As a matter of fact they have not achieved any success so far in this matter; neither can they get it. We cannot also say that there is any likelihood of their ever getting it. There can be no hope at all of success being achieved in this respect. May I ask them on whose behalf after all they are continuing controls? It is said that the present Government is a responsible one and is a representative body of the whole country. But the entire nation wants the controls to

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh]

be lifted, as they have not only destroyed it economically but the country has also suffered morally. The controls have brought about an undescrivable corruption. In spite of all these vices if controls are allowed to persist, nothing can be said to be more wrong than this. Either the controls should be removed before long or it should be confessed that we are going against Gandhiji's preaching and our country would be adversely effected on account of this autocratic policy on our part. I for one believe that if impartial opinions be ascertained in this House on the issue of controls, it will be seen that Parliament does not like the controls to continue. Our friend Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor had written a letter to us with respect to these controls, and with the exception of 29 all the 158 persons who gave their opinions regarding the operation of controls expressed the desire that controls should be removed. By whose orders are these controls being operated and for whose benefit are they meant? It can be argued that many persons are employed in this Department and it is very difficult to discharge those people. We had once heard from the hon. Minister that to discharge 45 thousand persons from service would mean disastrous consequences. At this I would like to say that in other countries it is for the posts that people are employed but in case of our country posts seem to have been created with a view to employ some persons. This, of course, is very undesirable. Hence I say the controls are extremely harmful. If these people persist in retaining them let them but this is going to lead to a disaster.

Now I shall say a word with regard to our foreign policy. It all sounds so well. But there is a snag when we come to consider our relations with Pakistan. Our Prime Minister is never tired of repeating that the partition that has been made is irrevocable. Sir, I too say let the partition be irrevocable. I bless that sentiment and agree with the Prime Minister in that behalf. But, then, I fail to understand why should you repeat that statement so frequently. This should not be done. It is true the partition once made cannot be undone. All well-meaning people would like to let the partition remain irrevocable and the people of Pakistan to live in peace. But there is just one snag. Let it be known to our brethren in Pakistan as also to our Prime Minister that so long as we have in India people who have been driven out of Pakistan, who are suffering for want of food and clothing, who nurse the feeling that they have

wrongfully been divested of their wealth, and belongings, which is the sole cause of their suffering today, and that so long as they keep nursing that feeling neither my blessings nor those of the Prime Minister are going to be of any avail, so long the pedestal of Pakistan is bound to remain shaky. Let them remember that if Pakistan wants to live and thrive it must live and thrive on the strength of justice and fairplay and not on the strength of iniquity and injustice.

There is another point. Our hon. Prime Minister has often said that no general criticism should be made of our services and that we must confine our criticism to particular individuals alone. This pains me for how often he himself must at one time have indulged in the condemnation of the bureaucracy. It is a pity he should have to say such a thing now. Sir, as you know and as we all know, we have the same administrative machinery working in this country at this time as was working during the British regime. That top heavy administration, as we used to call it, and whom we used to blame for extravagant expenditure—as, Sir, you yourself might have done sometimes—is still there. The things that used to be done by the British Government are being done even today everywhere. Often we hear individuals and officers being praised here but there is nothing strange about it for an omelette comes to be attached to the hon. Prime Minister for a few days and by means of a meticulously clean behaviour succeeds in creating an impression of immaculate honesty. Accordingly the hon. Prime Minister comes to form that opinion about him. The hon. Prime Minister then issues a general testimonial testifying to their good conduct and honesty but how does that help them? The hon. Prime Minister may keep saying that they are honest but the people know that they do not work honestly, that they indulge in foul play. Thus the commendation certificate granted by the hon. Prime Minister is of no use. Now, who is the man most competent to give us a certificate of honesty? It is the man who is with us constantly, it is the man with whom we work. If the people living in our neighbourhood were to call us honest, this statement alone would be worthy of any credence. The certificate of commendation which you give to someone after say four days' contact with him has no value. Sir, it is correct that no one individual can be held responsible for the maladministration and corruption that are to be seen today. The entire community has fallen a prey to this degeneration and corruption has taken a firm hold on it. A man meets you and asks, where do

you live, and you tell him about the place of your residence. Then he asks, where do you work, and you tell him where. Again, what is your income, and you enlighten him. Finally the question comes, what is your extra income. This is common enough. Sir, it is true that the entire society has become corrupt but it is very much undesirable for the hon. Prime Minister to back them up like that and to give them a certificate of commendation. There was a time when these very gentlemen used to condemn everybody but now they are engaged in a chorus of praise. How far is that right?

I shall touch upon just one more topic before I close. Those in India who are working for the nation are right in claiming that the nation should feed and maintain them but the standard of such maintenance has got to conform to the national income. Now, we find the people of the nation starving and suffering in every way. It is not known how you work out the national income per capita but even if we were to concede that it comes to fifty or sixty rupees per capita how does it compare to this top-heavy administration of ours? May I ask what is the source of our country's wealth and income? This income is meant for the country's administration and should be spent over that administration and for the fulfilment of the needs of the people. I would like to ask Shri Deshmukh how much money out of the amount of 375 crores of rupees is going to be spent for the benefit of the cultivators. It looks like the case of robbing and then dividing the booty. This budget of ours is probably a 'rob and divide' budget. I should not call it a budget. I would assert that the crores of people living in India, the crores of our workers, are all entitled to be maintained. This maintenance has got to accord with the living standards of our people. It is sheer injustice that while the masses are in distress the people here should be living in luxury. According to the resolution passed at the Karachi Session of the Congress the maximum salary should have been five hundred rupees a month. Once an hon. Finance Minister remarked, "You are repeatedly harping on this 'five hundred' theme, but you should know that five hundred these days means a thousand or a thousand and a half". I would say, "Very well, let it be like that. Take a thousand and a half". But the incomes now being made are not honest incomes. These must cease. If we claim to be honest my proposal should be acceptable. Things cannot go on the way they are going on at present. The big ones fail to understand that

they are entitled only to receive their rightful share and no more and that they are not playing fair when they receive more. Similarly all Government employees are entitled to be maintained but the acceptance of bribe is criminal. There are very few who keep free from this evil. There must also be honest people among them, for not all of them are dishonest, but the majority are dishonest and when they are appointed to some office they keep themselves regularly occupied in serving their own ends which is a despicable practice. I am not saying this with a view to injure anyone's feelings and if anyone's feelings are injured I should beg to be excused. The administration must be purged and this is a task that can be accomplished with the co-operation of the country, with the co-operation of all of us and not by the Government alone. I shall say nothing more. If anyone feels hurt by what I have said I beg his pardon once again. In saying all this I was moved by the good of the country alone. It is said:

*Hitam manohari cha durlabham
vacha*—Good advice seldom sounds sweet.

Truth is always bitter. It is seldom sweet. Hence I end my speech with a note of apology.

Dr. C. D. Pande (Uttar Pradesh): I rise to make a few observations on this Budget. I believe, it was Shri Tyagi, the newly appointed Minister of State for Finance, who said after the Budget was presented that he was very proud of it. I wish I could share his feelings and the country could share his feelings. This year's Budget is as good or as bad as any previous year's. There is no freshness of outlook: there is no novelty; there is no new feature of which we can be proud. This Budget is just to meet the deficit that we are faced with due to mismanagement. You have imposed new taxes, but what is the plan behind them? Where you think that you can collect the tax easily, you have imposed it. Otherwise, I cannot say that this is a very happy Budget. I know that Shri Tyagi had no hand in formulating it.

Shri Goenka: Why do you assume that?

Dr. C. D. Pande: I know it for a fact. We are passing through very abnormal times and there are dark forces working in and outside the country. The Budget of a country in such circumstances should not only be mere book-keeping and making provision for the year's expenditure. It should also give a shape to the society and lead the way

[Dr. C. D. Pande]

to the new social order that we want to achieve. If it is simply going to be an account of the expenditure and income, anybody could formulate a Budget, but that would not work. If I may say so, the Budget that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan presented in this House four years ago caught greater imagination than this Budget has done. He may have had his own reasons for having that type of Budget, but he had some boldness, and some new things to do, which you have totally failed to show. This Budget is one based on the old routine. Nothing new has been thought of. In a modern State, you should take into account the tendencies, demands and urges of the people for which they are clamouring, and then frame the Budget. The situation today in our country is that there is distress, poverty, ill-will against the capitalists: people want you to give a lead, so that their ills may be cured. Instead of helping them, you have taken recourse to taxations which add to their misery.

I would have been very much pleased if the Finance Minister had thought of the death duties or inheritance tax, or even of excess profits tax as Mrs. Ray pointed out. There would have been some justification for that. But the Finance Minister has done nothing of the type. He has imposed a surcharge of five per cent. on income-tax. What is this 'surcharge'? Why do you call it a 'surcharge'? This five per cent. surcharge may yield Rs. six crores, but whatever is the yield it should be divided according to the formula between the States and the Union. The States are entitled to it and there is an award and a convention that half the income-tax realised by the Union Government should be divided among the States in a certain proportion.

Shri Tyagi: May I remind the hon. Member that under the Constitution there is a provision that surcharge will not be divided?

Dr. C. D. Pande: I know that. You have deliberately given the name "surcharge" to this addition in the income-tax. It is simply a device for depriving the State Governments of their dues. The State Governments in formulating their Budgets have taken into account the share of the income-tax which they will get from the Centre. In my own State of Uttar Pradesh, they have suffered to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs on account of your proposals. I will tell you how. Due to the increase in railway fares, there is an additional expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs on account of travelling

allowance bills. The U.P. Government runs a monopoly transport service and it is the biggest consumer of petrol in U.P. Owing to the increase in the duty of petrol, an additional expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs has resulted. On the whole, the total additional expenditure is more than Rs. 50 lakhs. And yet, you have devised this word "surcharge" so that they will not get their share.

Shri Sidhva: But the surcharge money is meant for the Centre.

Dr. C. D. Pande: But the income-tax has to be divided among the States and this is a part of the income-tax. Anyhow, I leave it to the Finance Minister to judge.

Then, the Government have imposed a tax on *biris*, cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco. Only a financier with less imagination but a more expeditious mind comes to such decisions. You know that a tobacco addict cannot do without it. Therefore, you make him pay for it. I myself feel the pinch. I am a smoker and I know that cigarettes which used to cost eight annas per packet are now costing nine annas and in some places even ten annas. You have imposed a tax of only half an anna on a packet of ten cigarettes, but the actual incidence of the tax on the consumer, varies from one anna to two annas. The same is the case with *biris*. You have imposed a tax of nine annas per 1000 *biris*, but the *biri* merchant says, "Look here, the Government has increased the tax; therefore, instead of two annas per packet, you must pay three annas per packet." The incidence of the tax has been widened from two pice to two annas. What remedy have you thought of for this? None.

Then, you want to increase the taxes here and there. There are so many ways in which you can fill the State coffers without resorting to these burdens. First of all, my mind goes to what I would call a slight process of nationalisation of the Imperial Bank. There is a continuous demand in the country for this. Imperial Bank carries on business on behalf of the Government throughout India. It has 350 branches. It is making profit on account of your patronage and prestige. It may be making Rs. one crore or Rs. two crores.

Shri D. D. Pant (Uttar Pradesh): It makes rupees six crores.

Dr. C. D. Pande: I am thankful to my hon. friend. He says the profit is rupees six crores; if so, you could easily

have dispensed with the tax on cigarettes and *biris*. Why do you not nationalise the agency which is earning everything through your patronage and prestige? You have nationalised the Reserve Bank. I do not think that you will get as much from that as you will get if you nationalise the Imperial Bank, because the Imperial Bank is engaged in day to day banking and has a widespread organisation. And you will be surprised to know that the entire management is foreign. The Empire has vanished, but the Imperial Bank sticks to this country. Why do you maintain this name 'Imperial' Bank? If you cannot nationalise it why do you not extend the branches of the Reserve Bank throughout the country and do the business through your own agency, so that whatever profit accrues comes to the State coffers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member should address the Chair.

Dr. C. D. Pande: Sir, I am only conveying my submission to the hon. Minister through you. This country, except perhaps in cities, is composed of lower middle class people and labourers, who are not in a position to pay taxes. What you can take from them is in the form of physical labour. I have a serious suggestion to make which the hon. Finance Minister would be well advised to adopt, that he should devise a plan of levying three days' labour from every able-bodied grown up member of society. Those who are not in a position to contribute in physical labour should, in place of three days' labour, be asked to pay their ten day's income to the State coffers. This may be a type of capital levy, but in abnormal times we have to take recourse to such novel and drastic measures. If every citizen of this country contributes three days' labour, or ten days' income, we would have amassed thirty crores of rupees a year. We need finances very badly not only for maintaining what we are doing, but for doing new things. What have you done in this country? Your social schemes are next to nothing. Those who have come recently from England say that England is mildly socialistic. But what are their achievements? If we cannot achieve what they have achieved, we will be in great peril. The dark forces that are working within India and outside India have to be watched and have not only to be watched, but have to be met. How are you going to meet them? These are not the measures to meet that calamity, that menace, that peril.

This Government is led by an eminent, progressive minded leader—

our revered Prime Minister, **Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**. I am constrained to say that these proposals are not worthy of that great leader. I wish that he could give more time to the financial policy of the country, because on financial policy depends the shape of things to come. If we do not meet the situation that has arisen, then we are sure to find harder times ahead. One wishes to know if there are any measures at our command to meet the challenge of Russian imperialism? Our closest friend and neighbour China has come under its orbit and the shadows are lengthening across Indo-China, Burma and even within our own borders in Talengana, Assam, Bengal and so many other places. You have to meet this menace through this Ministry and a great responsibility rests on the leaders of this country. I hope they will rise to the occasion.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu (Madras): I do not propose to talk tall finance, about the sterling balances and the exchange ratio of conversion loans and currency issue nor do I propose to talk about capital investment which is intent upon small capital and big returns; nor about baneful protective tariffs. I will again not talk about certain wholesome proposals of amalgamating some of the superfluous Ministries, nor about a top heavy administration which is costing the tax payer so much without corresponding return. Better ways of checking and scrutinising the estimates and the expenditure of the various Ministries by the Finance Ministry I have to leave untouched for want of time.

It is very tempting to compare our Budget with the budgets of other countries. But I must say at the outset that it is fallacious to do so. Ours is an administrative budget; it is not a budget of a nation or a country. The whole sum that you have provided in the Budget will not enable us to purchase two warships, or any automatic weapon which will be useful to us. We have, therefore, to see how our finances have to be improved.

Unfortunately, our income-tax groups as they are very articulate and rich and very elusive. They run away in motor cars or aeroplanes and the poor ryot who is planted to the soil even as a stone, is the target at which every tax increase is aimed, because he cannot easily move even as a stone, unless turned over by a crow-bar.

I am concerned with such taxes today which besides causing a burden go to a very great extent to hamper industry, that is the cottage industry of the ryot. I would like first to speak about tobacco. Since Lord Vishnu

[Shri Ramaswamy Naidu]

churned the ocean which gave *amrit kalash*, the poor people have been very much satisfied with the *amrit kalash* of a small bit of tobacco, which when put in the mouth remained there an eternal fountain of *amrit* for hours together. That is proposed to be taxed now.

The other thing which is allied to it is the *biri*. It is proposed to tax them with a licence fee of Rs. 50 and allow them only half a pound free of tax for manufacture. A half pound tobacco will allow a family to manufacture only 500 *biris*, whereas a cottage industry family can produce at least 2,000 *biris* in a day. Further the production of *biris* has to be checked and taxed and till that is done by the excise authorities, the people will not be able to market them. This will go a long way to ruin the cottage industry in the South, especially in Madras and the extreme South in the Tinnevell district where many families live on this industry. I suggest that the licence fee must be reduced and the free quantity must be increased to at least two pounds, so that these families will be able to produce at least 1,000 to 1,500 *biris* and be in a position to earn their livelihood.

Allied to that is the solace which people have been deriving by smoking these *biris* and cigarettes. They used to forget their worries by looking at the fine smoke that was put out by these *biris* and cigarettes. To their chagrin they now find that every *biri* and cigarette has gone up in price and the total cost to him in a year for *biris* has gone up at least by Rs. ten and for cigarettes by Rs. 25.—leave alone cigar smokers like my friend Mr. Sondhi and the high-placed gentlemen.

This leads me to that cottage industry of matches. Matches are a common thing in the family; everyone is interested in matches, not only in human matches, but matches that light our hearths in the morning and lanterns in the evening, and light our *biris* and cigarettes every day. It is mainly a cottage industry in spite of the output—whether it is hundred gross boxes per day, or an output of 2,000 gross boxes per day, it is essentially a cottage industry. There is no machine there. Everything is done by hand. Everything except the splinters and veneers—every other thing is done by hand. The box-making, the dipping, the stacking, the side-packing—everything is done by hand. Unless one goes to such of the factories and sees the process one will be tempted to think that these high class factories which make one thousand and two thousand

gross a day are mechanized factories. But that is not a fact. The South Indian match industry is a purely cottage industry. The boxes and other things are made in the houses where the poor, the lame and the invalid are enabled to earn their livelihood.

Last year the Government was pleased to give some relief. I would only request the Government this year also to increase the rebate that they are giving, to increase the third category from 100 gross boxes per day to one lakh gross boxes per year. As regards the second category which has been fixed as five lakhs gross, I would ask them, even if they do not find their way to give any further rebate, at least to give the slab system so that these manufacturers may be able to produce over and above the limit of five lakhs gross boxes per year. That is, if the five lakhs gross boxes manufacturer is enabled to produce two lakhs gross boxes more, you will be getting a crore and odd of income as taxes and you will be giving a rebate of only a few lakhs of rupees. Now the system works in the opposite way. In order to gain the rebate on five lakhs gross boxes, that manufacturer is tempted not to produce more, for fear of losing the rebate. To prevent that, to give him the benefit of rebate, and to see that production is increased, you will have to allow the slab system in the second category even though you may not be able to do anything in the first category.

The common man, as I have said, is the most taxed of all individuals. The per capita taxation nowadays works out to about Rs. 24 to 30. Further to this he has to pay the Panchayat Board tax, the Local Board tax and ever so many other taxes. You should consider whether the tax-payer fully gets his due. In our country there are about eight crores and odd of school-going children of which only 25 per cent. are in schools. Even out of this 25 per cent., the percentage that attains complete literacy is only ten per cent. That works out only to 22 lakhs of fully educated persons. In these days when we are giving our people suffrage without any restrictions, should this state of affairs continue? We must see that the poor man's lot is improved. We must see that he is enabled to live a higher standard of life. We must be able to see that he is better educated. We must be able to see that he is provided with all his needs and requirements. It is not enough that we, living in towns and semi-towns have got all the amenities of life that have been provided to us by the Municipalities, Local Boards and Panchayat Boards. We must look at the villages.

His troubles are that there is very bad insanitation, there are no roads to reach the towns to market his produce, there is no free and compulsory education in his village, and there is no facility for him to educate his child up to the proper stage. The utmost that a villager can aim at nowadays is a schoolmaster's place, and not even a clerk's place, while the people in towns have got their relatives and sons educated and by virtue of their influence and their position they have been able to secure Government jobs and other posts favourably for themselves. The villager has been left in the lurch. He will be exercising his suffrage very soon. He is now a fool, and a fool can be worked upon by a knave very easily—be he a knave of the 'Velstick' variety. He can be worked upon by this knave, or the man will be tempted to return a man like himself—that is, a fool. I would very much like to know if my hon. friends here would like to classify themselves in either of these categories. Surely we will not allow ourselves to be called knaves, nor would we like ourselves to be called fools. But if we are to be returned by the electorate that is to come into existence this year, we must either educate that other man to our level so that he will return us, or we should have the better sense not to seek election at his hands. So, what I would say is that we must see that the common man, the man in the street is better educated, is allowed to live better, is given all the facilities that the townspeople are being given. Then alone can we expect our country to advance. Every tax, either direct or indirect, is aimed at this man. The Government, through the railways or through protective tariffs, and in many other ways, tries to tax this poor man and not the rich man. If this poor man is going to be taxed like this he will be bled completely, and there will come a time when he is not able to move about. Therefore I would request our Finance Minister and the hon. Members themselves also to administer the dose of vitamins in time to prevent this bleeding man who has been bled very much from collapsing and thereby bringing our country into a very wretched condition.

Shri Hussain Imam: I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity at this late hour to speak on this occasion. We have to face a familiar thing today, but its features are somewhat unknown. The Finance Bill has been coming before the House from time, I may say, immemorial

But the special features of this Finance Bill which distinguishes it from others, and which was disregarded by the last speaker from U.P., is the fact that it wishes to tax the people while there is no real revenue deficit. Both the Finance Minister and his colleagues have started to tax the people, not to meet the current needs, but to meet the future needs.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Who is the other colleague?

Shri Hussain Imam: Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you.

Shri Sondhi: There was a misunderstanding and I wanted it to be cleared.

Shri Hussain Imam: Our old friend Mr. Tyagi is *nirdosh*. The only *tyag* he has done is of fighting along with us for the principle of saving the people from taxation. Perhaps that is the only charge against him, because he is not responsible for this Budget.

The motion which I tried to move in the morning was not meant to be dilatory or anything wasteful but it was simply to concentrate attention on a peculiar aspect of this Bill. We find that in the democratic set-up of the world there is always a provision to scrutinize and vote the supplies, that is, demands for grants. But there is no provision there to scrutinize and vote upon the estimates which may be placed by Finance Ministers. We have been consistently receiving them estimated by the Finance Ministers for the last three years. I will therefore tell certain facts.

The closing balance as given in the original budget papers of three years, I am going to quote. For 1948-49 the closing balance was predicted to be Rs. 57 crores, but the accounts of that year showed that we had a closing balance of Rs. 192 crores. Then in 1949-50 the prediction was that the closing balance would be Rs. 58 crores, but the actuals showed a closing balance of Rs. 149 or 148 crores. Again in the year 1950-51 the prediction was Rs. 78 crores but the Reserve Bank account of 30th March 1951 shows that the Government's balance was Rs. 162 crores. These are figures from Government accounts. This is the tall story which all the Finance Ministers have been telling us about the dangerous condition of Government finances. I will go further, and quote to you the figures from Explanatory Memorandum

[Shri Hussain Imam]

of the estimates of Budget, Incomes and actual incomes and estimates of expenses and the actuals. For the year 1948-49 the Budget estimate of income was Rs. 255 crores whereas the actual was Rs. 371 crores, a difference of something like Rs. 116 crores. It is not an ordinary difference which can be left aside on the plea that things are changing and things might happen. It was a deliberate move on the part of the Government to give a wrong picture to this House. The Budget estimates of expenditure for that year, was Rs. 257 crores. It was not actually a deficit but it was said that we are passing this estimate but we will endeavour to make an economy of Rs. 2½ crores on account of the Economy Committee of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai which was appointed in that year. The actual expenditure was Rs. 307 crores. Similarly for 1949-50 the Budget figure was Rs. 323 crores for income and actually it was Rs. 350 crores and for expenses the estimate was Rs. 322 crores and the actual was Rs. 297 crores. The result of these four figures is that in the two years, we had under-estimated the income by Rs. 143.14 crores or 25 per cent, and we had under-estimated the expenses also by Rs. 25 crores which works out to 4½ per cent. So there was a clear 20 per cent. excess of the incomes, over expenses, in the two years on an average in the actual figures. This is not an ordinary thing which you can pass off.

I therefore claim that if we are to work as a democracy, there must be some method whereby we can settle and find out the correctness of the figures of the hon. Finance Minister; because the justification for the further taxation is that the estimates are correct. I have proved that the estimates are consistently wrong as far as paper proofs can be given; but if it is a question of faith, there is nothing to say about it. You can have faith that everything is correct, then there can be nothing to say about that. Then it is best to have a dictatorship instead of having a democracy.

In this connection, I would remind the House of one very glaring mistake which I specially mention to the hon. Finance Minister. On page 4 of his Budget of the Central Government the first item is: Sale proceeds of America and lend lease surpluses. The last Budget estimate was Rs. 70 lakhs and the revised budget is Rs. 4.68 crores and I have with me the bulletin issued by the Department of Industry and Supply telling us that in six months time—I can give the pages also: it is

volume III No. 2, page 82—the sale value is Rs. 4.06 crores in the first quarter and in vol. III No. 3 page 131 it is Rs. 5.10 crores in the second quarter. The income is Rs. 8.16 crores in the first six months of the year for which he estimated on 28th February, 1951, Rs. 4.8 crores. These are the actual figures published in the I. and S. Bulletin. I had expected that when I mentioned some of these facts in my speech on General discussion of Budget in the beginning of March, perhaps, the hon. Mr. Tyagi would be able to give me some reply. I have looked through his reply and I have failed to find anything. But these are very material things. It is for this reason that I had suggested—although in other democracies they do not have a body to vouch for the correctness of the budget figures—that we in our special circumstances do require some organization to do this scrutiny if there is to be any effective control by the legislature on the executive Government. Incidentally I was reminded by the speech of Dr. Pande of the remarks which I had made in March that the Budget was inflationary. It has been thoroughly borne out by Dr. Pande's remarks, that the U.P. Government has been saddled with an additional expenditure of further Rs. 50 lakhs on account of the taxation proposals of the Government of India. If this is the condition of one state Government, you can well imagine the effects it will have on the budget of private persons throughout the country.

Another achievement of the Ministry is that whereas the index number of foodgrains prices for the year 1947 was 292, on 24th March it was 414, a rise of 122 points or an increase of 42 per cent. under this benign Government. I have not taken any particular date of 1947 but I have taken the average for that year. Similarly in the case of general index it has risen from 329 in 1947 to 447, a rise of 118 points. The 122 points in food, mind you, is all at controlled prices which is only effective for about 20 per cent. of the population, 80 per cent. of the people have to pay much higher prices. From this we can measure the miseries of the people in the villages.

I find that when one turns back from one kind of life, he becomes exactly the opposite. We have seen revolutionaries have turned saints, and similarly those who believed and worked on the principle of deficit financing during the years 1937-40 have now become the tax financiers with a vengeance, they would tax people not only for current needs but even for future needs, because they cannot get

any money from any source and because they are over confident about their own prospects. A remark was made derogatory to our officials. I do not hold a brief for any one, but I must say this in justice to our officials, that the vast majority of them have not in any way proved false to the country. We have passed through very difficult times and their ranks have been diluted immensely; this has made their stature and their outlook not quite up to the mark, but that does not mean that we should run them down. Whatever the Congress Party may have said about them in the past is no reason why they should persist in saying the same thing in the present day. I personally believe that the great mistake of this Government is that they do not follow the systems. The great success of the British was due to the fact that they laid down systems for each kind of work and they vigorously pursued them. Let me just give you an instance. In the whole of the jeep incident which was enquired into, in the whole statement, I have not found any mention of the Finance Ministry anywhere. Was there no finance officer there? Has he no important part to play in it? Is there no need to have a financial control on the defence requirements and purchases? How is it that in four full pages of this account there is not a word about Finance? Where was the finance officer when the matter was being entered into or enquired into. All that I see is that a new contract is being made and then the contract is finalized. I find no mention of Finance here. Is this the way in which you can run the Government of this vast magnitude. As I have said many a time, fundamental rights must be superior to the legislature; similarly the system must be superior to exigencies. Unless you have that system and unless you observe that amount of control over yourself, you will not have control anywhere. But you do not have control over yourself. What is this? Even now we do not find any mention about the terms of the contract. What kind of contract have we taken? Have you heard that a contract is entered into in this world of today with its rising prices in August 1950 to be effective till September 1952? Can you believe it? The chances are that if the matter will come again before the House, we would find it has not been fulfilled; it cannot be fulfilled, I say it deliberately. Anyone who has any knowledge of commercial and financial conditions will tell you that a contract entered into in 1950 cannot be honoured in 1952. The prices are rising, the wages are rising, the stand-

ards are rising, the shipping costs are rising and every blessed item in the cost is rising. When we have made a contract of this nature, we are deluding ourselves into the belief that this contract has been finalized and that it will be effective till the end of its time. Something will crop up as it has cropped up now.

Shri Tyagi: Which contract is my hon. friend referring to?

Shri Hussain Imam: The new contract about jeeps, with an unnamed firm, whose capital is not known, about whose guarantees we have no specific information, and about which no papers have been laid on the table of the House. Papers have come out with such sacrilegious remarks that it is the duty of any self-respecting Government to contradict. I feel ashamed as a Member of Parliament that the Government is attacked like that, and it is their duty not to allow such insinuations to go unchallenged.

Shri Tyagi: Does my hon. friend want that Government should lay on the table of the House every contract and all the papers?

Shri Hussain Imam: I am referring to the attack by the *Blitz*. In fairness to us, that must be replied to by the Government in a categorical manner.

Shri Goenka: There are so many blackmailers in the world; you cannot go on replying everybody.

Shri Hussain Imam: It is not a question of replying to everybody. The way in which this matter of jeeps has been dealt with makes it necessary that we must give some kind of reply to the allegations.

Another instance that I wanted to mention is the company law. I have some connection with this. I must very strongly complain against the Government's niggardly expenditure in the matter of the company law administration. The expenditure on the company law administration is very low and it shows that the Government is not giving any heed to the needs of the investing public. One of the reasons why there is no investment in industrial concerns is, that the company law—whatever law there is—is not being administered, because of lack of suitable personnel and a sufficient number of personnel. I am a member of the Company Law Expert Committee. We have come across instances where many facts and figures that we want were not available. The

[Shri Hussain Imam]

Registrars say that they have not got enough money. That has been the general complaint Government is earning more than 25 lakhs from public companies, but is spending only five lakhs. I therefore suggest to the Finance Minister that he should take immediate steps to increase the staff and have suitable personnel appointed as Registrars, so that they may be able to work the company law fully; because our report and the Government's action thereon are not coming within the life time of this legislature. Therefore, it is necessary that while this Act is still un-amended, at least the precautions that we can take should be taken as far as possible. An interim report should be called from our committee and implemented immediately, because the conditions are very bad. If I had the time, I would have given instances of how people are being robbed, and managing agents are doing everything in their power to remove the confidence of the public in this system of management. I will give you only one instance. A company with a capital of eight lakhs, by means of years of good working, built up a reserve fund of 24 lakhs. A new managing agent came and within three years, he has written down a loss of 28 lakhs. These people are allowed to go on. There is another instance in which he himself is primarily responsible. He is an abettor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who?

Shri Hussain Imam: Our Finance Minister. On the Income-tax Investigation Commission's report, I have been asking that the names of these people must be given to the shareholders and Government must proceed against them for having defrauded the shareholders of their just profit. These people must at once be dismissed from their managing agency. If the Government cannot do even this much, under the present law, that law must be changed. This is a primary duty which the Government owes to the shareholders. If the Government is not going to do that, I am afraid, they will be accessories themselves of the crimes.

In conclusion, I should like to say that there is no need for so much taxation. If the Finance Minister and the Members of the Select Committee would give some thought to my remarks, they could reduce the taxes, and thereby gain the sympathy of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Syam-nandan Sahaya.

Hon. Members: It is already five o'clock, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; I wanted to take the opinion of the House. A number of hon. Members are anxious to speak and we have to conclude this discussion by tomorrow. There are two days now and two days after the report of the Select Committee is received. I would like to know the wish of the House whether we can sit till 5.30.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to understand that the Noes are larger? I wish to give a chance to two more hon. Members. We shall sit till 5.30. Hon. Members have another way of getting out of the meeting by getting away. I would request hon. Members to continue to keep the quorum. I shall try to accommodate all hon. Members so that each one may have an opportunity to speak.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I have been listening to the debate on the Finance Bill for the whole day and I thought that many of us were confusing the debate on the Finance Bill with the General Discussion and discussion on the Grants. It is one of the most important functions, if not the most important function, of this legislature to vote Grants and to accept or reject the taxation proposals. That is what the Finance Bill brings before the House. Therefore, it is due to us and due to those whom we represent in this House to scrutinise the Bill carefully and see if there is really good justification for any fresh taxation proposals.

The budget of a country is supposed to reflect in some measure the economy of the country. I found this morning a brief statement of the U.K. budget in the morning papers. I hope the hon. Finance Minister also has seen it. I found that the budget of the U.K. was of the tune of 4000 and odd million pounds, which in Indian terms will be about 400 crores pounds. If you see our own figures, you will also find that we have roughly a Budget of 400 crores of rupees.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Does the hon. Member equate 4000 million pounds with 400 crores of rupees?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I said 400 crore pounds, not rupees. I said, in Indian terms, not in Indian money, because million is not used in India except by those who talk in English terms. We speak of lakhs and crores

I said that the British budget was of the tune of 400 crore pounds. Our budget is for 400 crores of rupees. When we take into consideration the per capita income in the United Kingdom and that in India, it will immediately be apparent that comparatively the incidence of taxation in this country is much higher because...

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: I think that is wrong.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I do not know on what basis my hon. friend says that my figures are wrong. The per capita income in the United Kingdom is 773 whereas it is 57 in India. The actual amount which we are collecting by way of revenue in order to meet our expenditure in the Centre as well as in the States comes to nearly 800 crore rupees as against 400 crore pounds in England.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know what figures the hon. Member is quoting, but I think they are wildly wrong. In the United Kingdom the national income is about nine to ten million pounds and ours is likely to be about 9,000 crores.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: I may also point out to the hon. Member that the taxation in India is 8;17 per cent. of the national income and it is 41·7 in the United Kingdom.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Well, I do not know what figures the hon. Member is referring to, but.....

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan): From some authentic material, of course.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: May be, and perhaps Mr. Raj Bahadur also agrees with him, but I have not seen these figures and I cannot agree with him. I was referring to the figures published in this morning's paper about the budget of the United Kingdom as presented by the Finance Minister of that country, and the figures which I find in the year books of the budget figures of the different provinces in India, excluding the Part C States. Now, this is a matter of figures and I have no doubt that if the hon. Finance Minister scrutinises the U.K. budget figures he will find the correct position. I am referring only to the budget figures and not to the general income of the nation from borrowings and other such things.

Increase in taxation, I suggest must be justified by better amenities. But if we see the past history of the budgetary position we will find that we

are saddled with higher and higher taxes and this has resulted in a higher cost of living. But we have not got proportionately higher standards of living. Costs are going up year by year and the cost of living too is going up, without in any way improving the standard of our living. In this view of the matter it becomes all the more necessary for us to examine whether there is justification for any further taxation. We find that the Budget proposals mean to raise about Rs. 31 crores by way of fresh taxation. We can look into the figures of the Budget. Naturally the proposals in the Budget for this year are based on the figures of at least the previous year. We find however that for existing customs revenue the revised estimate for 1950-51 is Rs. 145 crores—I leave off the lakhs—and the Budget proposal for 1951-52 is for Rs. 141 crores. Considering that we have recently entered into the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement and also other agreements with different countries, I thought that our proposed receipts from this head should have gone up instead of going down. Even if we take the figure of income on this head at what was shown in the revised figure, it will be found that we will have about Rs. four crores more on the present conditions without taking into consideration the advantages from further incomes that might be derived on the basis of the Indo-Pakistan and other trade agreements. Then the corporation tax is at a figure of Rs. 38 crores in the revised 1950-51 estimates. In the present proposals the corporation tax has been put at about Rs. 30 crores which again shows a lower expectation of about Rs. eight crores. In the income-tax account, our revised figure is Rs. 127·88 crores and the present proposals contain the figure of Rs. 126·57 crores which also shows a lower expectation of about Rs. 1½ crores. But as I have already said, we can certainly expect a better income from customs revenue on account of the Indo-Pakistan trade and also from bigger exports of jute materials, because we will be able to get more jute and will therefore be able to export more jute goods and get more income thereby. Even without that we find that if we base our proposals on the revised figures of last year, we have got about Rs. 13½ crores or roughly Rs. 14 crores which these revenue heads would bring to the coffers of the Government without any addition to the existing taxes.

When we look at the expenditure side we find that as compared with the revised estimates there is an increase of Rs. four crores on Civil Administration. Then in other heads also

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

like Civil Works and Direct Demand on Revenues, there is an increase of about Rs. 4½ crores. In spite of the best efforts at economy, unfortunately we find that out of about 92 main items on the expenditure side there are about 55 which show an increase. Apparently, if the financial position was not as satisfactory as the Finance Minister would like it to be, one thing could have been done in the matter of expenditure, namely to restrict the expenditure to what they are and not to allow any increase thereon. In fact there is a growing demand not only in this House but outside also for economy in Government Expenditure. The committee over which you presided, Sir, the Estimates Committee, has said most unequivocally that there is room for larger economy. In this view of the matter, I feel that even on the expenditure side, perhaps the Government might have been able to bring down the expenditure and effect some savings and thus they might have met some of the deficit which is now proposed to be met by further taxation. Looking into the telephone directory the other day I found that almost every Ministry's Secretary has a Private Secretary and a Personal Assistant, and in many cases perhaps even more than one. I am not conversant with the working of the Central Government Departments. But knowing as we do the conditions I may submit, not in any spirit of criticism but to express an opinion which I feel in the larger interests of the country, that considering that efficiency even in the Departments is not such as we would like it to be, or even not such as it was in the past, I feel that this type of expenditure could well be curtailed as too many cooks are spoiling the broth. Therefore we are not convinced that with the income on the existing heads of revenue and with retrenchment in the expenditure of the country, there was really any great justification for making new taxation proposals.

Then the Finance Minister in the present Budget has transferred certain items of expenditure on capital heads to revenue. However much it may be desirable to do so—perhaps there may be some items which so far were under capital but which might properly find their place on the revenue side—it is a matter which, in my opinion, should be once for all decided and it should not be done piecemeal in one year or the other just with a view to meet the exigencies of the situation, because the Finance Minister will concede, I hope, that the principle of having fresh taxation to meet the capital

requirements of the country is, to say the least, a dangerous principle and should not, in my opinion, be allowed to form a precedent in this House. I have no time to detail more reasons and I do not think they are necessary either for an eminent economist and finance expert like the Finance Minister.

When we come to the proposed taxes, I find that the new taxes are largely a burden on the poorer section. There are three important proposals in the Budget, One is the raising of the tax on tobacco. It will be seen that the tax on chewing and smoking tobacco has had a full 100 per cent. rise, whereas in the case of other tobacco the increase is not as great. The reason given is rationalisation of the entire taxation on tobacco. But I submit that if rationalisation actually results in taxing the poor man, we might much rather keep the system irrational for the time being and not allow the poor man to suffer. As is clear from the speech of the Finance Minister he considers this as a rather insignificant part of the tobacco tax. That is not correct. In this country the chewing and smoking of tobacco is largely prevalent in the villages and a larger portion of our countrymen live in the villages and they do not use other forms of tobacco like cigarettes and cigars. Even if this tax on tobacco has to be raised the burden must fall on those who can afford to bear it and not on the poorer sections. As it is, it is only a burden on the poorer sections. Although it is not directly concerned with the Finance Bill, the Railway Budget also contained an increase in railway fares. The rise in the third class fares was to the extent of 25 per cent. whereas in other cases the rise was not so much. Here again it is the poor man who is hardest hit. We have also seen the announcement regarding the increase in postal rates. Considering the proposals made they will be a burden on the poorer sections. I therefore submit that the taxation and other proposals in the Budget go to hit hard the poorer sections in our country and I do not see how the present Government could possibly agree to taxation of this nature.

The hon. Minister has referred to inflation and how he has tried to meet it by not allowing the Budget to be a deficit one. In public finance at times one has to have even a deficit budget if the situation so warrants and perhaps in special circumstances a deficit budget is even better for a country than a surplus one. As you have noticed the British Budget is a deficit budget by £90 million. Government

have tried various methods to check inflation. It was suggested when devaluation was effected that even that was a method to check inflation. Yet the inflation has not been checked and the spiral of inflation is going up. I would like Government to realise that this is not the method to check inflation successfully and permanently. The only method is production and I wonder whether the Budget proposals as they are would help in that direction in any way. Even lubricating oils have been taxed, which means that the cost of production will go up and the cost of the manufactured goods will also go up. There is therefore no justification for this extra taxation. I hope the Select Committee will remember all this and recast the Budget in such a way that new taxation may be avoided and if fresh taxation is to come at all, they should see that the burden does not fall on the poorer sections but on those who can afford to bear it with better grace.

श्रीचरी रनबीर सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि बावजूद मेरा नाम लिस्ट में होने के कम से कम आखिर में पांच मिनट के लिए आपने मुझे बुलाया है।

इस के बाद में माननीय मंत्री महोदय, का शक्तिया अदा किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होंने एक मुहिम की तरफ कदम उठाया है जिस में कि अगर वह कामयाब होते हैं तो देश आर्थिक तौर पर आजाद हो जायेगा। अभी तक देश को दूसरे की हुकूमत से ही आजाद कराया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो इस दफा नये टैक्स लगाने की कोशिश की है वह इसलिये नहीं कि उन्हें बजट में आम खर्च के अन्दर कमी मालूम देती थी बल्कि इसलिये कि वह देश की तरक्की चाहते हैं और देश को दूसरे देशों से आर्थिक तौर पर आजाद कराना चाहते हैं। इस के लिए मैं उन्हें बन्धुवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मुझे उनसे कुछ गिला भी है और मैं अपना वह गिला जाहिर किये बगैर नहीं रह

सकता। यही नहीं अगर भगवान ने चाहा और आने वाली पार्लियामेंट में भी वही अर्थ मंत्री बने तो उस समय जो आपसियाँ उन के सामने आने वाली हैं उन की तरफ मैं उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज जो टैक्स लगाने के तरीके में भेद भाव बरता जाता है वह बहुत बिग तक नहीं रह सकता। ला मिनिस्टर साहब (Minister of Law) यहाँ भोजव नहीं हैं, इसलिये मैं आप की मारफत अपनी आवाज उन तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी तकलीफ उठाई इस चीज के लिए कि उस क़ानून को यानी Land Alienation Act, 1900 को गैर क़ानूनी और कांस्टीट्यूशन के विरुद्ध करार दिलवा दें जिस से कि पंजाब के लाखों काश्तकारों का भला हुआ। लेकिन मैं आज उन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए भी तकलीफ उठायेंगे कि देश के अन्दर टैक्सों के लगाने में जो भेद भाव का तरीका है उस को भी वह मिटाने की कोशिश करेंगे मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिए वह सुस्त रहेंगे क्योंकि छोटे छोटे काश्तकार हैं जिन के ऊपर कि लैंड रेवेन्यू ऐक्ट (Land Revenue Act) लागू होता है और जो उस के शिकार हैं वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट (Supreme Court) तक जा नहीं सकते और वह उस क़ानून को डिस्क्रिमिनेटिंग (discriminating) करार नहीं दिलवा सकते, इसीलिये मैं उन का ध्यान विशेषतया इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि इन्कम टैक्स क़ानून के तहत जिस की आमदनी पांच हजार से कम है उस के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता, लेकिन एक काश्तकार चाहे वह चाटे में ही रहता हो, लेकिन अगर वह एक बीघा भी काश्त

[चौधरी रनवीर सिंह]

करता है तो उस को लैंड रेवेन्यू अदा करना पड़ता है। तो मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है। क्षायद मेरे कुछ भाई यह सुभाव दें कि यह लैंड रेवेन्यू का किस्सा तो प्रान्तीय असेम्बलियों का किस्सा है, हम इस के जबाबदेह नहीं हैं। इस के बारे में मेरा उन से यह निवेदन है कि यह बात सही नहीं है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर १० ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जिन्हें सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज़ (Centrally Administered areas) कहा जाता है और जिन का लैंड टैक्स (Land Tax) इस हाउस की जिम्मेदारी है। आप दिल्ली प्रान्त को ही ले लीजिये। दिल्ली के अन्दर लैंड रेवेन्यू का जो सिस्टम है वह आप के इनकम टैक्स के तरीके के मुताबिक नहीं है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab): Sir, I am much thankful to you for although my name was on the list, I have been called at least for the last five minutes.

After that I must be thankful to the hon. Minister because of his making endeavours in a direction in which if he gets success, our country would become economically independent. So far our country has achieved independence from the foreign rule only. In my opinion this time he has not imposed these new taxes because of the fact that he feared some deficit in the general expenditure side of the budget, but because he wants that the country should make progress and be free from the economic slavery of other countries. For this I cannot help without thanking him. But at the same time I have

some grievances to put before him and I cannot help without giving an expression to them. I want to draw his attention to those difficulties also which might face him, if he, by the grace of God, were to become the Minister of Finance in the next Parliament also. This discrimination that is being done these days in imposing these taxes cannot last for long. The hon. Minister of Law is not present here, therefore through you Sir, I want to convey my impressions to him. He took a great deal of pains in getting the Land Alienation Act, 1900 declared illegal and against the spirit of the Constitution. This has proved highly beneficial to the lacs of the tenants of Punjab. But I want to ask whether he would take any pains for getting those discriminations removed which are now being made in imposing taxes. I think he would not act very promptly in this regard, because the small tenants, who come under the purview of Land Revenue Act cannot go to the Supreme Court for redress and cannot force the Court to declare this Act discriminating. Therefore I particularly want to draw his attention to this fact. You know that according to the Income Tax Act, incomes of less than Rs. 5000/- per annum are exempted from the payment of income tax, but a tenant may be running at a loss has to pay the Land Revenue even if he cultivates even one *bigha* of land. I want to ask, is it not a discrimination? Perhaps some of my hon. friends would say that the matter of the Land Revenue comes under the jurisdiction of the State Legislatures and they are not responsible for that. But my submission is that it is not so. There are about ten States in India, which are called Centrally Administered Areas for whom this House is responsible so far as Land Tax is concerned. Take for instance the case of Delhi Province. The system of Land Revenue in Delhi is not like the income tax system of other places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next day. The House will now stand adjourned till 10.45 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 12th April, 1951.