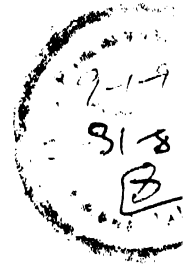
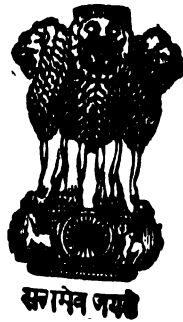


Saturday, 28th April, 1951



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

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Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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## 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 "बगैरह" 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 सापडे" 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 "Curch" 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 ।

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

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*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.

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## 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**

3671

3672

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

Saturday, 28th April, 1951

*The House met at Half-past Eight of  
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**REFUGEES FROM CHINA**

\*3596. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any refugees from China have come down to India to seek shelter and if so, how many;

(b) whether any facilities were given by Government to these refugees and if so, in what shape; and

(c) which are the places where they have settled down?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) About 800 Chinese refugees came to India. Of these about 130 have been allowed to remain in this country for the present.

(b) No special facilities were given except that some of them who arrived without visas were allowed to enter the country on compassionate grounds.

(c) 117 are staying in Kashmir while the remaining 13 are in Calcutta. These are allowed only temporary residence on conditions. None of them has been permitted so far to settle down in India.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** May I know if these refugees who migrated from China to India came here due to political considerations or for other reasons?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** As far as we could dive into their hearts they had troubles. Eight hundred refugees, I said, came; out of them 300 arrived en route to Formosa on transit visas granted by our representatives in West Pakistan, all of whom except 13 have left India. Perhaps these may

60 P.S.D.

have been moved by political difficulties. The remaining 500 refugees are mostly Chinese Turks who entered India via Leh, some of them without visas, but were allowed to enter on compassionate grounds. Most of these persons have proceeded on haj; 117 have been permitted to stay here temporarily subject to the conditions that they don't attract more refugees and that they leave India as soon as facilities are available. Well, judging from these things we may attribute their migration to political difficulties but we cannot say what their motives were.

**UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTION ON TRUST  
LAND**

\*3597. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Delhi Improvement Trust have requested Government to prevent unauthorised construction on Trust land?

(b) If so, have Government taken any steps to prevent such unauthorised construction?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** (a) Yes.

(b) A note explaining the position is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 17.]

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know the number of unauthorised constructions which have been built on Trust lands?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** On Improvement Trust land 6,402 unauthorised constructions have been built comprising an area of 54 acres, and then another 3,000 on nazul land comprising an area of 25 acres and there are others also.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know why these Trust plots are lying vacant? Is it because the Delhi Improvement Trust is not effective enough to get those plots utilised satisfactorily?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** A number of Improvement Trust plots are lying vacant because they have been sold either on leasehold or on freehold to people who have not been able to build on them. As far as the Improvement Trust itself is concerned, there have been difficulties about building.

**Shri Shiva Rao:** May I ask whether the hon. Minister has received the report of the inquiry committee which went into the working of the Delhi Improvement Trust, and when does she expect to pass orders on that report?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I received the report about three weeks ago. It is now in print. The moment it comes out it will be circulated to the Ministries concerned and I hope early action will be taken on it.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know whether these unauthorised constructions are in areas which are called developed areas of the Trust or in undeveloped areas?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** They are in developed areas, unfortunately.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know whether any assurance was given by Government or Government spokesmen at any time that these people, especially the refugees, who have built houses will be given alternative accommodation before they are evicted from such places?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** With regard to those constructions that have been put up before August, 1948 the refugees were told that we would let those remain and would give them alternative accommodation if we evicted them, but as regards those who put up houses after that date they were given ample warning that they would be evicted.

#### DIVISION BENCH OF SUPREME COURT IN HYDERABAD

\*3598. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the date on which the Division Bench of the Supreme Court of India was established at Hyderabad and started functioning?

(b) What was the highest number of Judges who functioned as Judges of this Court and how many Judges are functioning now?

(c) How many cases has the Division Bench dealt with so far?

(d) How long would the work of the Division Bench last?

(e) What is the total expenditure incurred till 31st March, 1951?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) A Division Bench of the Supreme Court of India was established and started functioning at Hyderabad on the 28th August, 1950.

(b) The maximum number of Judges who sat for the hearing of cases at Hyderabad was three—one permanent Judge of the Supreme Court and two *ad hoc* Judges appointed under Article 127(1) of the Constitution. There are no Judges functioning at Hyderabad now.

(c) The Division Bench at Hyderabad disposed of a total of 389 pending matters. Out of this number, ten cases have been transferred to the Court at Delhi, having regard to their importance and the questions of law involved in them.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 64,101/15/-.

**Dr. Deshmukh rose—**

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. May I ask you, Sir, whether an M.P. can follow the proceedings of the House sitting in the visitors' gallery?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, Dr. Deshmukh.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know if there is any proposal to create any other similar Bench for any other part of India?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** No, Sir, but probably the hon. Member is indicating that this is an extraordinary thing to do to have a Bench in Hyderabad, but I can explain the extraordinary reasons for it. There were so many pending cases at the time when the Court corresponding to the Privy Council in Hyderabad, namely the Judicial Committee of Hyderabad had been abolished, which was the final Appellate Court till then. There were 370 appeals, criminal and civil, pending before that Court. As most of the proceedings were in Urdu a special arrangement had to be made whereby two Urdu knowing Judges of the High Court in Hyderabad could be added *ad hoc* to the Supreme Court division, and we went through the rest of the matter as expeditiously as possible, as the figures I have already given would show.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know in how many out of these 370 appeals the judgment of the High Court was upset?

**Mr. Speaker:** In how many cases? It is too much to ask.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** May I know the names of the Judges who were appointed *ad hoc* and till what date the Bench lasted there?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** If the names are interesting I will give them. As for the date which I will give first, it lasted till February, 1951 when the last sitting was held. Mr. Justice Ramchandra Nalk and Mr. Justice Khalil-uz-zaman Siddiqui, Chief Justice and Judge respectively of the Hyderabad High Court, were requested to attend the sittings, and Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan, a permanent Judge of the Supreme Court was a third Judge of that Bench. Later Mr. Chief Justice Fazl Ali and Mr. Justice Mahajan constituted the Bench because the two Hyderabad Judges had been concerned at one stage or another as Advocates or Judges in some of the cases which had to be gone through.

#### INTEGRATION OF STATE FORCES

**\*3599. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the strength of the forces of Rajasthan, Madhyabharat, PEPSU and Saurashtra that have been integrated with the Indian Army as from 1st April, 1951?

(b) What is the estimated recurring expenditure per year that they will cost the Indian Exchequer?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji):** (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

#### CENSUS

**\*3600. Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether, in the present census, different States issued their own instructions for enumerating and grouping of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes;

(b) if so, how they differ from the list notified by the Government of India for award of scholarships; and

(c) the reasons for the Government of India not issuing a comprehensive instruction in conformity with the notification of the Ministry of Education aforesaid noted?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) No. Lists used in the recent census for all Part A and Part B States for the enumeration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes were identical with those specified by the Constitution (Scheduled Castes)

Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, both of which were issued by the President under Articles 341(1) and 342(1) of the Constitution. The enumeration of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Part A and Part B States was also based on instructions issued by the Government of India. These instructions provided that census authorities should base their enumeration on local lists furnished to them by the State Government concerned. These instructions further provided that the State Government might furnish lists of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or lists of non-backward classes whichever was found to be more convenient locally.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Education has drawn up a list for the specific purpose of award of scholarships by the Central Government. It does not distinguish between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and 'other' backward classes. It is not necessarily identical with lists of backward classes recognised as such for various administrative purposes in different States. The Government of India therefore considered it necessary to use locally prepared lists. These local lists were compiled solely for the purpose of collecting necessary information without giving rise to controversy regarding who should or should not be locally recognised as backward classes. As stated by me clearly on more than one previous occasion in this House, it is not the intention of the Government that any privileges or concessions which any class or classes recognised as backward enjoyed hitherto should be withdrawn merely of non-inclusion of the class or classes among Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or in any other list used in the census.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the backward classes be given the same preference as they are being given today?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has stated that in the last part of his answer.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Is there any case of a student who was rejected for the scholarship on account of not being on the Scheduled Caste list?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** The census has been completed only recently and if the question relates to non-inclusion in the backward class list, the hon. Member may wait for some time before any rejections take place on that ground.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** In matters of giving preference in scholarships and appointments, will State Governments follow

the list drawn up by the Education Ministry?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Educational facilities are provided on a broader basis than reservations in appointments. Necessarily, the educational list will differ from the list in connection with reservations. The two Departments are different and the two principles are also different.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether it is a fact that Ukdri, Lunia and Muraos communities of U.P. who were registered as backward Hindus in the previous census have been registered as Muslims this time as per supplementary instruction of the Census Commissioner?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** In the census, a column for religion is provided and the answer given by the person enumerated is final and instructions are strict that whatever answer is given as to religion is recorded. The tribal distinction is different from religion and the name of the tribe as given by the person enumerated is also recorded. This is the position which has been explained over and over again. Still there is unnecessary doubt and suspicion.

**Thakur Krishna Singh:** What was the basis for the preparation of the lists of backward classes and when were they prepared?

**Mr. Speaker:** This has been answered; probably, he has not caught it.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** May I know whether the lists of backward tribes of some State Governments for scholarships are different from the lists of the Central Government and if so whether the Government of India intends to bring about uniformity in the lists for scholarships?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Uniformity is always neither desirable nor possible. In the various provinces the conditions are well understood in great detail by the Local Governments and backwardness is appraised accordingly. The Central Government deals only with a smaller number of questions in regard to scholarships and it would be a very bad thing for the backward classes if we try to make the lists uniform.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that students from Scheduled Castes in Delhi State are not getting the same facilities as they get in U.P. and East Punjab in the matter of scholarships?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** I would like the hon. Member to study the data that is furnished and examine it properly

and then put questions, because without any specific mention of the cases I cannot answer a question like this.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** My question is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We shall proceed to the next Question.

#### STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

\*3601. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply to one of my supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 2185 asked on 14th March, 1951 and state whether Government have now decided to open the State Insurance Scheme for insuring Government properties?

(b) If not, when is the proposal likely to materialise?

**The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to open any State Insurance Scheme. It is the general practice of the Government to carry their own insurance. What I had stated was that the Government are considering a request from a Pool of Indian Insurance Companies that Government should insure their properties abroad with the Pool.

**Shri Sidhva:** Am I to understand that none of the moveable or immovable properties of the Government of India are insured anywhere in India?

**Shri Tyagi:** Generally they are not.

**Shri Sidhva:** What is the loss sustained due to fire during the last year?

**Shri Tyagi:** I cannot give the exact figures of the loss in regard to last year, but I shall give the figures of the previous years. The loss during the year 1946-47 was Rs. 2,45,90,000. In the Defence Department the losses were like this:

1939-40—Rs. 4,000 theft, Rs. 2,000 fire,  
1940-41—Rs. 300 theft, Rs. 93,000 fire,  
1941-42—Rs. 800 theft, Rs. 41,000 fire,  
1942-43—Rs. 42,000 theft.

These figures are from the Appropriation Accounts of Defence Department. The exact figures could not be calculated.

**Shri Sidhva:** What is the total amount?

**Shri Tyagi:** In 1948-49 it was Rs. 1,21,000. I have got figures only up to 1948-49.

**Shri Sidhva:** In view of this enormous loss by fire or theft, may I know

the reason why properties are not insured?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is entering into an argument.

**Shri Sidhva:** What was the loss incurred by fire in the Bombay Naval Stores and Office last year?

**Shri Tyagi:** As I have said, it is not economical to insure, because if Government were to start to their own insurance it means that Government themselves cover the risk. It all practically comes to the same thing mathematically.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members who have something to do with local bodies may know that, it is cheaper to insure with themselves rather than give insurance premia to companies.

#### INCOME-TAX ON STERLING PENSIONS

\*3602. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have withdrawn the exemption from income-tax and super-tax payable on sterling pensions?

**The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi):** Yes, with effect from 1st March, 1951.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know since when the sterling pensions became liable to income-tax?

**Shri Tyagi:** I have already given the answer.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Is it a fact that it became liable to income-tax long before this notification was issued?

**Shri Tyagi:** The history of the case is that the sterling pensions were exempt from income-tax since 1922. They were exempted by means of a Government notification. Then in the Government of India Act, 1935, this was again guaranteed by means of a section. The Income-tax Amendment Act also guaranteed the exemption of these pensions in 1939. In the Indian Independence Act, the Adaptations section 272 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was deleted. Therefore, since then we had the freedom to take away the exemption.

The Government of India had been negotiating with the Government of the U.K. for an agreement with regard to relief basis of double income-tax and during that negotiation the Government of U.K. agreed that we had a right to levy taxes on Sterling pensions given in the U.K. The agreement is still under negotiation and has not yet

been completed, we have in the meantime decided that we should exercise our privilege now and we have taken away that notification with effect from the 1st of March.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** May I know whether taxation will be under reciprocal relief basis, or unilaterally?

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, negotiations are going on. It is not for me just now to say what the shape of the agreement will be. But the present attitude of U.K. is that they are now giving 75 per cent. relief of their part of taxation.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** What is the estimated revenue from this source?

**Shri Tyagi:** I cannot give the exact figures; but it will be between Rs. 70 and 80 lakhs.

#### CENTRAL BOARD FOR EXAMINATIONS

\*3603. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to establish a Central Board for High, Secondary, and Intermediate examinations for all Centrally Administered States as well as for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

(b) If so, what are the underlying principles for establishing this Board?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد):

(ا) ہاں یہ معاملہ گورنمنٹ آف

انڈیا کے سامنے آچکا ہے اور اس پر سوچ

وچار کیا جا رہا ہے۔

(ب) اس صورت کے قائم کرنے کا خیال

اس لئے پیدا ہوا کہ ان تمام استاتوں

میں جن کا انتظام سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے

ہاتھ میں ہے ایک طرح کا تعلیمی

سٹیبلشمنٹ پیدا ہو جائے۔ اور سینٹرلی

ایجوکیشن کا درجہ اونچا کیا جا سکے۔

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Asad): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The establishment of one Board for all the Centrally Administered Areas is intended to promote uniformity of standards in these States as well as to raise the standard of Secondary Education.]

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : सेंट्रली एडमिनि-स्टर्ड स्टेटों के हाई स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम बिन्न बिन्न होते हुए उनकी परीक्षा के लिए सेंट्रल बोर्ड बनाना जो कि एक ही तरह से सवाल तैयार करेगा कहां तक उपयुक्त होगा ?

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The medium of instruction being different in the high schools in the Centrally Administered Areas, how far is it proper to constitute a Central Board for holding examinations and setting question papers for them?]

मोलाना आज़ाद : इस मामले में सच्योचयन के लिए ३ मार्च को दली में एक कॉन्फ्रेंस की कमी नहीं है। इन सभी जगहों के चैफ़ कमिश्नरों के साथ और उन से चर्चा की जा रही है - मामले के बारे में सच्योचयन और उन पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है - अभी में कौन साफ बात इस बारे में नहीं कह सकता -

[Maulana Azad: The matter is being considered. A conference was convened on the 3rd of March in Delhi to which the Chief Commissioners of all those areas were invited and they were consulted in the matter. There are many aspects to this matter and they are being considered. I am, therefore, unable to state anything categorically at this stage.]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether the Central Government is consulting the State Governments who have had experience of such Boards and are now thinking of having a change in their constitution?

मोलाना आज़ाद : पंचमही अस्तित्व कौन्सिलों को कंसल्ट करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ। अभी इन लोकल कौन्सिलों का एक खास बैठक-काल करने का प्रयत्न है - जो कि आता है - अब यह सोचा जा रहा है कि एक बोर्ड

बनाया जाये और इस के द्वारा सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन का दर्जा अउपजा किया जाये - यह चिन्ता है या नहीं इस का अभी फ़ैसल नहीं हुआ है फ़ैसल करने से पहले सब की रायें ली जायेंगी -

[Maulana Azad: The question of consulting the former State Governments did not arise. The Local Governments have been following a set procedure for the conduct of the work so far. Now it is being considered to set up a Board which would help in raising the standard of Secondary Education. It is yet to be decided whether such a step is right or wrong. Everybody concerned would be consulted before arriving at any decision.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या उन स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को कि जिन्होंने इस बारे में तजुर्बा किया है और जहां पर कि इस तरह के बोर्ड कायम हैं कन्सल्ट किया गया है, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ गवर्नमेंटों सोच रही हैं कि उन में परिवर्तन किया जाय ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: My question is whether those State Governments which have conducted experiments in this regard and who have got such Boards in their respective territories have been consulted? I ask this question because, according to my information, some of the State Governments are already thinking of introducing some changes in them?]

मोलाना आज़ाद : इन की रायें भी सच्योचयन में ली जायेंगी -

[Maulana Azad: Their opinions will also be taken into consideration.]

श्री हिचोबी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली और अजमेर बोर्ड के अलावा जो परीक्षाएँ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में इस वर्ष की ली जा रही हैं, उन को क्या सरकार

किसी प्रकार की मान्यता देती है, इस बीच में जब तक कि बोर्ड नहीं बन जाता ?

[Shri Dwivedi: I want to know whether apart from the examination conducted by the Delhi and Ajmer Boards, the Government recognise other examinations of similar standards being conducted in the Centrally Administered Areas till the formation of such Boards?]

مولانا آزاد : ہاں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اجمیر اور دلی کے علاوہ اور جو جگہیں ایسی ہیں کہ جن کو سیکولری ایڈمنسٹریٹر ایڑھا مانا جاتا ہے۔ ان سب کے جو لوکل بورڈ موجود تھے ان سب کو راکڈائز کیا گیا ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: Yes, I understand that apart from Delhi and Ajmer, the existing Local Boards of other Centrally Administered Areas have been recognised for this purpose.]

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या मूहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब बयान करमायेंगे कि इस सिलसिले में चीफ कमिश्नर्स की जो कान्फेन्स हाल में की गई थी, उस कान्फेन्स की मेजरिटी ने इस तजवीज की मुकालिफत की थी।

[Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the hon. Minister please state if the majority at the Chief Commissioners' Conference convened recently in this connection, had opposed this proposal?]

مولانا آزاد : میں اس بارے میں ابھی کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا اس لئے کہ اس کی رپورٹ پر فور کیا جا رہا ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: Nothing can be said about this thing at present. The report is still under consideration.]

#### TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

\*3604. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee in the near future; and

(b) if so, when they will come to a final decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The whole problem is being re-examined and the decision may not take too long to reach. I made some observations on this matter during the course of my speech on the Finance Bill the other day.

Shri S. N. Das: Have any efforts been made after the achievement of freedom to examine through *ad hoc* Committees the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed over the different classes of population of India?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If he means some particular aspect of taxation enquiry, the answer is 'No'; even that aspect has not been examined separately.

Shri S. N. Das: Have ever the Government put before themselves the whole scheme of taxation—Central, State and local and considered whether the scheme was equitable and in accordance with economic principles?

Mr. Speaker: Before he puts his question, will he take into consideration, the observations made by the Finance Minister during the course of the speech on the Finance Bill. If I remember aright, I think, he said that it is necessary and essential to have certain statistical information before an enquiry of this type is launched and Government are taking steps to have that kind of statistical enquiry. Bearing that in mind, he may ask for any information.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What are the terms of reference of the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: He said the Committee has not yet been appointed.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The terms of reference have not yet been settled.

#### POST-GRADUATE TRAINING TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DEFENCE FORCES

\*3605. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a medical college has been started at Poona to provide Post-Graduate Training to medical officers and specialists in the Defence Forces;

(b) if so, (i) the duration of the training in medicine, surgery and any other special subject, and (ii) whether examinations are held and diplomas are given; and

(c) whether any hospital is attached to the college and if so, the number

of beds therein (i) medical, (ii) surgical, and (iii) any other special wards, if any?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji):** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 18.]

(ii) Examinations are held at the end of each course; no diplomas are given, but certificates are issued to those who qualify in the courses.

(c) The Military Hospital, Poona, is utilised for training of the medical officers in the A.F.M.C. The total number of beds in the hospital is 750 with a broad distribution of 365 surgical beds and 385 medical beds.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know, Sir, what was the capital expenditure for starting this college and what is the recurring expenditure annually for running it?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** The college was started in 1948. There was no capital expenditure incurred because it was an amalgamation of about six or seven Military medical institutions, located in different places. The recurring expenditure is approximately Rs. 7,85,000 a year.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether the institution has been started after the model of the Millbank R.A.M.C. training centre?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** Yes, Sir, the object of this institution is to equip medical officers for military duties and to impart such specialised knowledge as is required of military medical officers. It is not designed to impart knowledge that is imparted in the various medical colleges under the universities.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether stress is laid upon the curative side or the preventive side of medicine?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** The idea of this college is to train officers in higher studies in various subjects, as mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. That includes both.

**Shri Deogirikar:** May I know whether this medical college is open for non-military medical practitioners?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** No, Sir. It is intended only for those medical officers who are permanent or who are enlisted temporarily with a view to being made permanent.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether training is given only to the medical officers of the Armed Forces or to non-medical personnel also?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** Training is given to medical officers, but over and above that, training is given to Junior Commissioned Officers, and also to other ranks who are employed as medical orderlies, etc.

**Shri Chalhha:** May I know whether ex-Army medical officers will get necessary facilities from these colleges?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** No, Sir. Only those serving with the Armed Forces will get these facilities.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know whether any specialised training in special branches of medicine or surgery is given in this college or whether it is only a refresher course?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** The statement laid on the Table gives all the specialised training that this college undertakes.

**आई० ए० ऐस० प्रतियोगीय परीक्षा**

\*३६०६. श्री जांगडे : (क) क्या गृह कार्य

मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वर्ष आई० ए० ऐस० प्रतियोगीय परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए भेजे गए कितने प्रार्थनापत्र स्वीकार किए गए थे तथा कितने अस्वीकार कर दिए गए थे ?

(ख) उक्त परीक्षा में बैठने वाले कितने उम्मीदवार सफल हुए थे तथा कितने आयु अथवा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से परीक्षा में सफल होने पर भी अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए थे ?

(ग) उक्त परीक्षा में सफल होने वाले हरिजनों की संख्या क्या है ?

**I.A.S. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

[\*3606. **Shri Jangde:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many of the applications for admission to the last I.A.S. Competitive Examination were accepted and how many of them rejected?

(b) How many of those who sat at the said examination were successful and how many of them were rejected



on the ground of age or for some other reason even though they had passed the examination?

(c) What is the number of Harijans who were successful at the said examination?]

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) For the last I.A.S., I.F.S., I.P.S., and the Central Services Class I examination, 3,450 applications were accepted and 79 applications were rejected.

(b) Out of 2,797 candidates who appeared at the examination 240 were considered and declared to have qualified on the basis of a minimum standard adopted by the Union Public Service Commission and are now being considered for appointment to the available vacancies in the various Services. There is no question of successful candidates being rejected on grounds of age; the candidate who is beyond the age-limit for any particular Service is not allowed by the Commission to complete at all for that Service, nor has any candidate entitled to consideration on the results of the last examination been so far rejected on any other ground.

(c) One. He was ranked 48th in the general list and is being appointed to the I.A.S.

**Shri Jangde:** May I know as to whether any of the rejected candidates has filed a suit against the Union Public Service Commission in the Supreme Court or in any appropriate Court?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** I hope not. I shall enquire.

**Shri Jangde:** Are there any such cases awaiting decision or reconsideration of the decision of the Union Public Service Commission?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** If the hon. Member is interested in any particular case I would advise him to write to me. It is not at all desirable to discuss in the House such matters as the results of examinations being reopened.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** May I know how many persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes have so far been appointed to the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S., and if it is a fact that enough members of the Scheduled Castes have not been appointed to these three services may I know whether special steps have been taken by the Government to see that adequate representation is secured for them in these three services?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is mixing up too many questions. He may ask for any specific information.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** I want to know as to how many members of the Scheduled Castes have been appointed so far to these three services—I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** The figures in respect of Harijans who appeared at the combined competitive examination held last year are as follows, and the hon. Member may derive whatever conclusions he pleases. The number who applied for the examination was: 83 Scheduled Castes, 2 Scheduled Tribes. The number who took the examination was: 51 Scheduled Castes, 2 Scheduled Tribes. The number who qualified was: Scheduled Castes 1, Scheduled Tribes nil.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** What are the grounds on which these members of the Scheduled Castes who appeared for the examination were declared as unsuccessful?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** The principles on which candidates are declared qualified are the same for all people. There are some concessions with regard to educational facilities. But when an examination is held we cannot have different minima for different people. The same standard has been adopted by the Union Public Service Commission for all the candidates when they are considered. But qualifications apart, there are other considerations. We cannot bestow concessions in examinations also.

#### LAND SOLD BY DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

\*3607. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the following information:

- (i) the total area, number and value of plots of land sold by the Delhi Improvement Trust to private persons up to 31st March, 1951, which are under unauthorised possession;
- (ii) the amount realised as ground rent till 31st March, 1951 on these plots; and
- (iii) the number of lessees prosecuted for non-payment of ground rent?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** The required information is as follows:

- (i) Total net area—45.95 Acres.  
Number of plots—565.  
Value—Rs. 30,54,891/8/-. .

(ii) Rs. 3,32,852/8/7.

(iii) Nil.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know what steps have been taken by Government to get these plots released?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Trust is taking all the steps that it possibly can, but the hon. Member knows as well as I do how difficult it is to ask those refugees who have put up unauthorised constructions to evacuate those constructions.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council as well as the Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee have made recommendations that no ground rent should be charged on these plots for the period for which they have been under unauthorised occupation? If so, what decision has been taken by Government on the same?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** As far as the Enquiry Committee Report is concerned, it is still in print. So no action can be taken on that. It is true that the Chief Commissioner made a recommendation, but the Improvement Trust authorities felt that when they had sold land it was not their business to see that the land was not occupied by other people.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Does it mean that the Government do not propose to remit the ground rent for the period for which these plots have been under unauthorised occupation, for no fault of the owners?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not think the Government can consider remission, but as a matter of fact my Ministry has said that no action should be taken until the Report of the Improvement Trust Committee has been considered and any action taken on it.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Will the Government be pleased to state the cost incurred by Government over the acquisition of these lands and the amount recovered by sale of these lands to the persons concerned?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question.

काला अर्चित राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि यह जो प्लाट्स लोगों को बेचे गए थे, इनमें कितने ऐसे प्लाट्स हैं जो तीन साल पहले बेचे गए थे, और क्या उन पर मकान बनाये गए हैं, या कि उन प्लाट्स पर मकान बने हुए थे और

अब अनआयोराइज्ड परसन्स ने उनको गिराया है और उनको गिरा कर वहीं बैठ है।

[**Lala Achint Ram:** Will the hon. Minister please state how many of these plots were sold to the public three years back and whether some buildings have been constructed on them or existed on them before and which were subsequently demolished by unauthorised persons for settling purposes?]

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir. There were no buildings but unauthorised constructions cannot go up simply because there do not happen to be any buildings on any land.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** How many of the vendees of such plots got possession over the land purchased by them?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have no information with me at the moment on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question.

#### STATES' SHARES IN INCOME-TAX

\*3609. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether in determining the respective States' shares in Income Tax, the ex-State areas now merged in them have been taken into account and if not, why not?

(b) What is the revenue derived from the ex-State areas now merged in Orissa before and after merger?

**The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi):** (a) No, Sir. But half the net proceeds of the tax pertaining to these areas will be paid to these States if this amount is more than the grant made to the State to meet the financial dislocation caused by federal financial integration.

(b) Before the merger the collections were of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs. The collections during the first ten months of the post-merger year, namely, 1950-51, amounted to approximately Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

**Shri M. Naik:** Was there any difference between the assessable minimum incomes in the ex-State areas and in the British Indian Provinces?

**Shri Tyagi:** Does my hon. friend want to know the rates of income-tax?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know about the assessable minimum and the non-assessable minimum.

**Shri Tyagi:** There is no difference.

**—Shri M. Naik:** What was the rate? Was there any difference in the rates?

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to have notice.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** May I know whether the income-tax shares of Part B States have been determined? If so, what are they?

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes. As a rule, Income-tax is shared with the States at the rate of 50 per cent. net income on account of income-tax. All the income-tax revenues are shared except of course the Corporation Tax. All the income-tax revenues realized are equally divided, after deducting the expenditure. The same treatment is being given to all the merged States.

**Shri M. Naik:** May I know whether the revenue grants made.....

**Dr. Deshmukh:** The hon. Finance Minister would like to contradict what the hon. Minister had expressed.

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not interfere. The Finance Minister knows best as to what to do.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** He is all agitated over it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. By making remarks of that type, the hon. Member is not adding to the seriousness of proceedings or to the dignity of the House. Next question.

**Shri M. Naik:** While making grants to make up the revenue gaps in the States, may I know whether Government has taken into consideration the merger of ex-State areas into Orissa?

**Shri Tyagi:** The position is like this. When a State is merged, half of the revenue of income-tax on account of that merged State is also given to the State in which it has merged.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall call the next question.

**Shri Tyagi:** The matter will have to be explained. In the case of Orissa, as I said, those States which have merged into Orissa have not been given 50 per cent. But the rule is, that they can avail of the 50 per cent. of the net revenue of income-tax of that part of the State which has merged into the big State or they can demand the net profit over the federal revenues, after deducting the federal expenditure whichever is more. So in the case of the States which have merged into Orissa, their federal revenue profit was more than 50 per cent. of income-tax. Therefore, they are given the bigger

amount, that is to say, Rs. 16 lakhs instead of half of Rs. 7 lakhs.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Mr. Guha.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

\*3610. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred Question No. 2708 asked on the 2nd April, 1951 and state which of the Committees mentioned therein have submitted their reports?

**The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi):** The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know what is the total expenditure incurred on these Committees?

**Shri Tyagi:** On the last occasion I had stated that the total expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 18,33,000 and as for further information, as I said, figures are being collected.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That was, I think, with regard to delegations and not with regard to these Committees. Rs. 18 lakhs was given as the cost for delegations. There are 84 Committees set up. May I know what is the expenditure incurred on the 84 Committees?

**Shri Tyagi:** I have already said that I am collecting information with regard to this question.

**Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** May I know what is the expenditure incurred by the Delimitation Committee formed by the hon. Speaker and may I know whether it is not a fact that it is a colossal waste of Government money, in view of the fresh proposals made by the Election Commissioner, Mr. Sen, against the proposals and recommendations of the Committee and Provincial Governments?

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

#### INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE

\*3614. **Shri D. S. Seth:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under their consideration any scheme to abolish the emergency cadre of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; and

(b) if so, what criteria Government propose to follow in making promotions of the officers from the emergency to the regular cadre?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**CENTRAL SECRETARIAT RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME (GRADE I POSTS)**

\*3615. **Babu Gopinath Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many of the officers who have been selected for Grade I posts under the Central Secretariat Re-organisation Scheme but who were not holding such posts previously, have been provided with such posts and how many of such officers are still waiting to be provided, together with reasons for the delay?

(b) How many of the officers who have not been selected for grade I posts are still continuing to hold such posts?

(c) How many of the officers referred to in part (b) above were appointed to Grade I posts prior to July, 1948 and how many were appointed after July, 1948?

(d) Is it a fact that a number of officers were declared to be unfit to hold Secretariat posts and orders were issued by Government that all such officers should be replaced immediately?

(e) How many of these officers have been replaced so far and how many are still continuing to hold these Secretariat posts and what are the reasons in the latter case?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) 26 such officers have been appointed to Grade I posts, 6 have declined to join the Central Secretariat Service and 10 are either not immediately available or have not yet decided to join the Service. Fifteen others are being considered for appointment to Grade I posts. As explained in my reply to Starred Question No. 3124 on the 14th April the delay in posting the officers is due to the necessity of avoiding dislocation of business either in the office in which the officer is working or in the office to which he is appointed.

(b) 44.

(c) (i) prior to July 1948—22.

(ii) after July 1948—22.

(d) Some officers were declared unsuitable for the Central Secretariat Service and in respect of such of them as were holding posts included in the Cadre of the Service the Establishment officer was requested to arrange for their vacation of such posts.

(e) Four such officers have been replaced and eight others are still

holding included posts. Two of the latter are officers serving on contract and they cannot be discharged until the expiry of the period of contract. Four are displaced persons for whom attempts are being made to find alternative employment.

**Babu Gopinath Singh:** May I know if it is a fact that some of the Ministries and offices have expressed a desire to retain their unqualified candidates instead of taking qualified candidates who have no experience of Secretariat work or who are comparatively junior in service?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** I have given the reason as causing dislocation and the officers referred to probably objected to minimum dislocation. It should not be assumed that it was due to any partiality.

**Babu Gopinath Singh:** Have Government called for special reports in the case of some of the officers who have not been selected for Grade I posts for the purpose of reviewing their cases? If so, what is the number of such officers and whether any principle has been followed in selecting their names for special reports?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Government have definite policies and they are trying their best to give effect to these policies without dislocation of work and without causing distress or injustice. I have got about 20 pages of notes here. I do not know yet whether I understand all of them, as to procedure. Hon. Members sometimes seem to display much more knowledge of these service matters than I do.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**RECRUITMENT OF P.A.S. AND STENOGRAPHERS**

\*3616. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the method of recruitment of (i) Personal Assistants and (ii) Stenographers to the various Ministers, Secretaries and Joint Secretaries functioning in the Government of India?

(b) Do these posts fall in the category of "Selection posts"?

(c) What are the maximum and minimum salaries and allowances drawn by any of the present incumbents of these posts?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) These are posts included in the cadre of stenographers in the Secretariat, but posts of Personal Assistants or Stenographers to Ministers have been regarded (in the

past) as open to outsiders also. Recruitment of stenographers will hereafter be on the results of examinations to be held by the Union Public Service Commission from time to time and unless a post of Personal Assistant or Stenographer is specifically excluded from the cadre of Stenographers only an existing stenographer or one who has passed the Commission's examination will be entitled to hold it.

(b) Yes.

(c) I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 19.]

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** From the statement placed on the Table of the House, it appears that of the two Personal Assistants usually attached to an hon. Minister, one gets in addition to his usual scale of pay a special pay of Rs. 75 p.m. while the other gets a special pay of Rs. 50 p.m. May I know if there is any specific reason for this differentiation in the scale of special pay when both the Personal Assistants are doing the same kind of work for the same officer?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Does the hon. Member refer to the last column of the statement which I have placed?

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** Yes, special pay.

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** There are six numbers in the last column.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** I am referring to numbers 1 and 2.

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Personal Assistants to Minister including Minister of State: last column, special pay Rs. 75. Additional P.A. or stenographer to Minister, Rs. 50; probably there is difference in the work.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** Is there any real difference in work?

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** May I know, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker:** There are matters of administrative detail and ought not to come before the House.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** What is the difference between the functions of a Personal Assistant and a stenographer? From the statement it appears that both the officers get the same pay and not only the same pay, but also the same special pay.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he can get the information outside.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** May I know one thing?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; next question.

#### I.C.S. OFFICERS

**\*3618. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there are any I.C.S. Officers who were discharged or dismissed from service after proper enquiries by the Public Service Commission for offences involving moral turpitude and who have been re-employed by the present Government?

(b) What is their number and what are the grounds for their re-employment?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** (a) and (b). So far as I can ascertain from the available records, only two officers of the I.C.S. who were removed for reasons which could be classified as involving moral turpitude were at any time re-employed.

One of these was re-employed during the war in an *ad hoc* post and continued thereafter for some time. He is no longer in Government employment. In the other case the officer was removed 24 years ago in connection with a moral lapse which occurred when he was still young. He is now over 55 years and was re-employed in 1947 on the ground of his experience and suitability to fill a senior administrative post after the transfer of power, before my time.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether in the case of the officer who was recently discharged, the Minister had to take much pains and the permission of the Public Service Commission to discharge him? Was the permission of the Public Service Commission necessary for discharging this man?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Oh yes. In all these cases, the cases are referred. In some of these cases, the matter had been disposed of by the Secretary of State beforehand, before the transfer of power and the ruling given had been followed in two or three cases on account of the general principles laid down by the Privy Council at the time, as it resulted in litigation. I do not know which particular case he is referring to. Could the hon. Member give an indication without mentioning the name?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I refer to the officer who was discharged recently, probably in the Food Ministry. He was dismissed.

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Some one temporarily employed was discharged

on good grounds. There was no reason to refer to the Public Service Commission.

**Shri Sidhva:** With your permission, Sir, may I ask question No. 3613 relating to delimitation. It is rather important.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I have a supplementary question, Sir, with regard to I.C.S. officers. The hon. Minister was pleased to state that a person guilty of moral lapse was re-employed after 24 years on account of his administrative experience. May I know where he gathered that experience when he was dismissed from service 24 years ago?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** Before he was removed, he had secured his administrative experience. But, he was removed when he was still young after considerable experience for a private moral lapse. Is it impossible for hon. Members to realise that when he reached 55 years, his experience would remain, but his lapse may not remain?

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Was he reinstated in the I.C.S. or in a special grade?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** It is a special administrative post, an *ad hoc* appointment pending legislative organisation being set up in a State.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Are there cases of I.C.S. officers who after 1947, have either been prosecuted or have had to face an enquiry, and have been honourably acquitted, had to suffer in the matter of promotions, etc., just because of the disability of having had to face a trial or enquiry?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** I referred to a case where the Privy Council was reached by a gentleman and they ordered reinstatement. They said that on account of certain legal informalities in the enquiry, it was *ab initio* void and he had to be replaced then. That was before the transfer of power. Questions of procedure are very complicated and very often give more advantage to the gentlemen. But, somehow, we have to follow judicial decisions.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** How long was this officer in service before he was actually removed or discharged for that moral lapse?

**Shri Rajagopalachari:** He had 10 years' service before he was removed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question-hour is over.

## Short Notice Question and Answer

### FOOD RIOTS IN COOCH BEHAR

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether food riots have taken place in Cooch Behar in the State of West Bengal resulting in several deaths; and

(b) if so, the present food and other situation prevailing in the District?

**Mr. Speaker:** I presume the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is going to reply?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari):** Sir, I promised to ascertain facts and make a statement on the disturbances that broke out in Cooch Behar on 21st April and the firing that had taken place. My hon. colleague has asked me in this to cover the ground falling under his particular responsibility also.

Cooch Behar is normally surplus in rice. According to estimates, this year's total rice yield in Cooch Behar is 1,28,000 tons as against 1,33,000 tons last year, i.e., short-fall of 5,000 tons only, which in a surplus District out of a total production of 1,33,000 tons is almost negligible. The present population of the District including refugees is stated to be 6,69,000. Making the usual allowance for seed and wastage, the net quantity available for consumption this year will be 1,15,000 tons. This gives a per capita availability of 1 lb. per day. Thus the District is in a better position than many other parts of the country and there should not have been any difficulties at any rate, barely 3 months after the harvesting of the crop, but for the withholding of grains by the cultivators whose holding capacity has increased progressively in recent years. The price of rice has been rising since last February. Last year also, the price had gone up but it started in July. In consequence of the rise in prices, the Bengal Government increased the number of Fair Price Shops in this area and more than 40 such shops were running at the time. More than 20,000 people were drawing supplies from these shops. The quantity supplied per week is 1½ seers per adult and 1 seer per child. At the beginning of January, Government stocks in Cooch Behar were 7,000 maunds. At present, they have got 42,000 maunds and a further 8,000 maunds has been despatched to Cooch Behar by the West Bengal Government. On 14th April, 1951, West Bengal Government had a stock of 1,21,000 tons of rice. This quantity represents three months' requirements.

It has been suggested to West Bengal Government that they should immediately send to Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, etc., 5,000 tons of rice from the stocks in their hand, and that in the course of the next month, and before monsoon, some quantity of food-grains to other rural areas which may be difficult of access during the monsoon. West Bengal's quota for 1951 is 4 lakh tons as against 3·2 lakh tons supplied during 1950. Production this year is also better than that of last year. The production of winter rice this year is estimated at 35·6 lakh tons as against 32·7 lakh tons last year, yet the internal procurement in terms of rice this year has been 2,40,000 tons up to the 20th April as against 2,84,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year. One is sad to be told that political forces are affecting procurement.

Rice was selling between Rs. 55 and Rs. 65 per maund in certain towns and markets and on 18th April it was decided by the District authorities in consultation with the local Congress Committee authorities that stocks should be released by way of market operations and a programme was drawn up accordingly. In Cooch Behar itself 100 maunds biweekly were to be released and the first distribution was due to start on 19th April. On 19th April there was a clash in the bazaar between up-country dealers in rice and the public. A hartal followed this. The Deputy Commissioner met the Hindu Mahasabha and Forward Bloc leaders who were with a hunger-march demonstrators. They told him there should be full rationing at once. The West Bengal Government had issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioner to extend modified rationing to classes other than those that were being served, but he had been asked to use his discretion according to stock position. The Deputy Commissioner kept the rationing restricted to the poorest classes. He told the leaders of the demonstration that he had not stocks enough for full rationing or extension of rationing to other than the poorest. It was essential he said to conserve stocks for the critical months. To this the reply was that they would continue their demonstrations till full rationing was introduced. Five persons declared a hunger-strike in the office verandah.

Again on 20th April another march was organised. The procession was about a thousand strong. The Deputy Commissioner was roughly handled on his way to his office. He did reach his office and discussed the matter again with the leaders and tried to address the processionists but the result was not satisfactory. Some of

the younger leaders threatened that the public agitation would grow and that food-godowns would be looted unless full scale rationing was introduced. The Deputy Commissioner apprehended a bigger procession next day and consequent disorders. He decided to issue an order under section 144 prohibiting meetings and processions in the area where Government offices and the Treasury were located. On 21st April a large march started and various places in the town were passed through. Ultimately the procession came to the banned area where the Police stopped them. The procession closed up and the strength was estimated to be 2,000. There was an interval. Then amidst shouts a concerted move was made to break the Police cordon and get through. This resulted in a lathi charge but while some of the processionists dispersed the rest made free use of bricks of which a stock was lying nearby for the construction of some quarters. The processionists surged forward carrying the Police cordon with them. Two Deputy Superintendents of Police as well as the Superintendent and the Sub-Divisional Officer were hit. So also a number of Constables both armed and unarmed received injuries and some were knocked down. It is then that firing was resorted to.

35 rounds were fired, the result being five deaths—two on the spot and three in the hospital—and thirty others were injured. The deaths included 3 women and a child, who were in front of the crowd. All the injured and dead were removed within a few minutes to hospital. 24 Police Officers and Constables were injured as a result of brick-batting. Despite firing the crowd surged forward, advanced to the Police and Deputy Commissioner's Offices and damaged the windows and set fire to the Deputy Commissioner's car. A Police vehicle was also attempted to be set on fire but was saved. They entered the first floor of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and insulted the officials. An acid bulb was also thrown with effect at a constable. Later when Military assistance was invoked and Police and Military patrols were organised the crowd began to disperse. A public meeting was held at which the firing was condemned and full rationing was demanded. After the firing the house of the District Superintendent of Police was attacked twice, but the arrival of forces prevented further mischief. The Secretary of the Cooch Behar Bar Association sent a telegram on the 21st to the Prime Minister in which it was stated that the Police opened fire unawares on unarmed peaceful hunger procession without warning and that

numerous persons were wounded and killed.

I have stated the events and given the casualty figures as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar to the West Bengal Government. Whatever the criticism as to what was done or not done preceding the firing incident, the repercussions of this unfortunate affair are serious and we cannot afford to encourage disorder which is no remedy for any disease. The House will appreciate the steps taken after the incident to maintain law and order in the area and round about. As for the rest, we ought to await the result of the enquiry which has been ordered and should not prejudice it by previous discussion.

Our latest information is that on the 25th a peaceful procession was taken out in the town and a public meeting was held at the scene of the firing. The business centre remains open and the situation is normal.

The enquiry order will consist of an immediate enquiry by the Commissioner of the Division, so that Government may have a thorough and impartial report on how and what happened, in order that they may take such measures as are immediately necessary from the administrative point of view; and immediately after that there will be an enquiry which will go into the events in a judicial way and which may give general satisfaction. It is a pity that there are reports indicating activities of anti-governmental groups to make the enquiries unsuccessful. I hope the reports have no basis or that patriotic sense will prevail in matters of this nature. Where men are entrusted with difficult and unpleasant jobs they should be helped not hindered in the confident discharge of their work.

**Shri J. N. Hazarika** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** When long statements are made, it is not the practice to allow any supplementary questions. The hon. Member will study the statement and if he has any questions to ask, he may give notice of them.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** Will this statement be circulated?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be incorporated in the debate and copies of the debate are always there.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I have also sent a Short Notice Question on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is covered now and I would therefore disallow it.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** Sir, I have photographs of the little children who were shot.

**Mr. Speaker:** This House is not sitting here as an enquiry committee. He may place them before the enquiry committee.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** I want to know if the Military went there after the firing?

**Mr. Speaker:** No questions are permitted on statements.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

\*3608. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the Councils attached to the Ministry of Health or created as autonomous bodies, which act as advisory bodies in matters connected with Medical Education and research in India?

(b) What are their functions and what grant was given to each of them in the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and what grant has been given for 1951?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** (a) (i) Medical Council of India.

(ii) All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education.

(iii) The Nursing Council of India.

(iv) Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 20.]

### ELECTORAL ROLLS

\*3611. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether sufficient arrangement has been made to meet all possible demands of electoral rolls during the coming elections?

(b) Is there any estimate of such demands and if so, what is its basis?

(c) What will the electoral rolls cost approximately for candidates contesting for (i) House of People seat; (ii) Council of States seat; and (iii) a seat in either House of State Legislature?

**The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar):** (a) Yes.

(b) While it is not possible to make any precise estimate as to the probable



demand for copies of the electoral rolls, arrangements have been made to ensure that every duly nominated candidate and every organised party in a constituency will be able to obtain a copy.

(c) The information is being collected by the Election Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### "SEMINAR OF YOUTH"

\*3612. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is proposed to hold a seminar of the youth of the South-Asian countries in 1951?

(b) If so, what is the precise Agenda of the conference?

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) Yes. There is a proposal to hold a U.N. Seminar on Youth Welfare this year.

(b) The details are under consideration.

#### DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

\*3613. **Shri V. K. Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the delimitation of constituencies are fixed on the basis of the population of 1941 census or on the basis of voters registered?

(b) Is it a fact that certain states are fixing the seats on the basis of voters only?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, how are the seats fixed, where the voters are not registered in large numbers and where the population is more than double the voters?

**The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar):** (a) to (c). The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 6 of the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950. This provides that for the purposes of delimitation of constituencies for the forthcoming elections, the population of any area within a State to be included in a constituency shall be determined by multiplying the number of voters entered in the provisional electoral rolls of that area by the total population of that State as determined under paragraph 4 of that Order, and then by dividing the product by the total number of voters entered in the provisional electoral rolls of the whole State. Since the population of the State and the total number of voters entered in the provisional rolls of the State are fixed, the net result of this formula is that constituencies have to be delimited on the basis of the number of voters in

particular areas. This formula is equally applicable to all States, and all areas therein, whether or not the number of voters registered in particular areas is comparatively large or small.

#### LOANS TO SCHEDULED CASTES DISPLACED PERSONS

\*3617. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what amount of loans has been granted to the Scheduled castes displaced persons upto 31st March, 1951 by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration?

(b) What is the interest charged from them and how many such persons applied for loans?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). Interest is chargeable at the rate of six per cent. on all loans under the Regulations of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. The other information required by the hon. Member is not readily available as the applications filed by the displaced persons do not indicate the caste of the applicants.

#### ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE ON LETTERS

244. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the decisions taken by the All-India Conference on Letters which was held in Delhi on the 15th and 16th March, 1951?

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXIII, annexure No. 21.]

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES

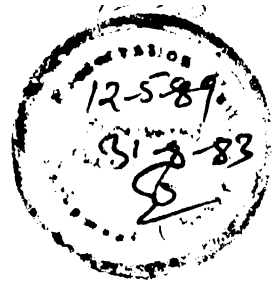
245. **Shri Blyani:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total number of public and private companies registered in India as on 1st January, 1951?

(b) What is the total amount of the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of public and private companies respectively?

(c) How many public and how many private companies are managed by Managing Agents?

(d) What is the total amount of authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the public and private companies respectively which are managed by Managing Agents?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected from various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME X, 1951

(31st March, 1951 to 20th April, 1951)

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Third Session  
of the  
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)

OFFICIAL REPORT

7684

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Saturday, 28th April, 1951

The House met at Half Past Eight  
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-43 A.M.

CONVICTION OF SHRI K. K. VYAS  
FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that I have received a communication from the Registrar of the High Court of Madhya Bharat, Indore, informing me that "Shri K. K. Vyas, Member of Parliament and Editor of *Nai Dunya*, a daily paper of Indore was convicted on the 23rd April for contempt of court for publishing matter calculated to cast foul aspersion on the integrity of a Judge of the Madhya Bharat High Court and sentenced to one month simple imprisonment. He is at present undergoing sentence at the Central Jail, Indore. His application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court is pending consideration. Copy of the judgment follows."

That is the intimation that I have received.

STATEMENT RE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (BANK DISPUTE) AWARDS

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Government have considered the situation arising from the recent judgement of the Supreme Court declaring the main award and 28 out of the 34 subsidiary awards of the All India Industrial Tribunal

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(Bank Disputes) void. The decision of the highest Court of land must necessarily be respected. Government are, however, anxious that the relationship between employers and employees in banks should continue to be cordial pending fresh settlement of their disputes through conciliation or adjudication. Government have, therefore, decided that a new tribunal should immediately be constituted in order to adjudicate on such matters as scales of pay, dearness allowance, house rent etc. A Bill embodying this proposal will soon be placed before the House. That legislation will also ensure the continued payment to employees of the total pay and allowances as drawn by each of them on the 1st April 1951, subject to such retrospective adjustment, if any, as may be ordered by the new tribunal. It is hoped that the emoluments of employees will not be varied to their disadvantage in the meantime.

Government also intend to convene as quickly as possible a conference of representatives of the employers and of the employees with a view to consulting them as to the best method of resolving the differences between them on matters not covered by the reference to the tribunal. An appropriate way of dealing with such matters, especially in view of the need for an expeditious settlement, is to refer them to a conciliation board on which the Reserve Bank of India will also be represented. Government hope that with goodwill on both sides, it will be possible for the conciliation board to produce a unanimous award at an early date. In case of failure of the conciliation board, the points on which agreement is not reached will also be referred to the new tribunal.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): In making this statement have the Government taken into consideration the Punjab National Bank strike?

Mr. Speaker: They must have taken note of all relevant things.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948."

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): One Bill has been withdrawn and another has been introduced, copies of which are not available to us. May I ask the hon. Minister to explain the difference between the two?

Mr. Speaker: The point is technical. Government were advised that the Bill required the recommendation of the President and the Bill that had been introduced was without such recommendation. Therefore to regularise the position they have withdrawn the first Bill as it was and introduced the same Bill with the recommendation of the President.

Dr. Deshmukh: My Bill has made many a people wiser.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

OPIUM AND REVENUE LAWS (EX-  
TENSION OF APPLICATION)  
AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Opium and Revenue Laws (Extension of Application) Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Opium and Revenue Laws (Extension of Application) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

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

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS  
BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up item No. 7 in the List of Business, the State Financial Corporations Bill. The earlier one, I am told, is to be taken up later.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of order, Sir, I have often heard you complain that Members of this House do not take sufficient care to study. You have remarked to this effect. Some of these subjects are rather involved and when a change is made at the eleventh hour in the order, it is certainly inconvenient because whatever preparations hon. Members have made are dislocated.

Mr. Speaker: That does not meet the remarks made by me. They still stand and that is my honest conviction. However, Members to whom they do not apply need not put on the cap. The point is, I do concede, that it causes some inconvenience and I have always therefore stressed the point that, once we fix up an agenda, we should stick to the order therein. But that is the general rule. There are cases in which human as we are, some exception has to be allowed. I do not want to enter into the reason as to why the order was changed at the last minute, because I do not want to try to sit in judgment on the manner in which Government carry on their affairs. In this case, they must have their own reasons.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): Generally, intimation is given to us a day earlier that such-and-such item in the Order Paper would be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, sometimes it happens; and this is one of the cases of that "sometimes".

Shri Sidhya (Madhya Pradesh): This is the second time, Sir. Mr. Santhanam's Bill on Inland Steam Vessels was another case where he abruptly asked for priority for his Bill and got it.

Mr. Speaker: I think after this discussion Government will bear it in mind.

**Shri Bharati (Madras):** Is it not necessary that we may be apprised of the reasons?

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the State Financial Corporations Bill.

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

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha, Shri Syamandan Sahaya, Shri T. R. Deogirikar, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Yadav, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri A. H. S. Ali, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri H. S. Rudrappa, Shri Gokul Lal Asawa, Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, Captain Awadesh Pratap Singh, Shri M. Satyanarayana, Shri Vinayak Rao Balashankar Vaidya, Shri Nemi Saran Jain, Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya, Shri R. Venkataraman, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, the hon. Shri Mahavir Tyagi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session, and that the number of Members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The need for establishing industrial corporations for supplying medium and long-term financial requirements of Indian industries which are strictly outside the scope of the ordinary commercial banks was explained in detail by Shri Shanmukham Chetty in his speech in connection with the Industrial Finance Corporation Bill in November, 1947, and when the Bill was passed it was recognised that the all-India Corporation which was set up under it could not cater to the needs of all types of industries spread over the whole of India and its activities would have necessarily to be restricted to large-scale industries. Financial assistance to be granted by the Corporation was deliberately restricted to public limited companies or co-operative societies engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, and as was made clear then, for financing small-scale industries it would be necessary to set up State industries finance corporations. It would be recalled that the Central Banking Inquiry Committee's report in

1931 had, as a matter of fact, given higher priority to the formation of Provincial Corporations rather than to a Central Corporation.

Now, the initiative for this legislation has come from the Bombay Government who wish to set up such a corporation to supplement the work of the Industrial Finance Corporation. According to them, as in the case of Industrial Finance Corporation, it is necessary to constitute a statutory corporation in order to make it possible to incorporate in the Constitution necessary provision in regard to majority control by Government, guarantee by the State Government, in regard to the repayment of principal, the payment of a minimum rate of dividend on the shares, restriction on distribution of profits and special powers for the enforcement of its claims and recovery of dues. The Bombay Government requested the Central Government to undertake the necessary legislation since the incorporation, regulation and winding up of such corporations fell within the purview of Parliament under entry No. 43 of the Union List. The other State Governments have been consulted and they are all in favour of such legislation. Accordingly a Bill was drafted and circulated to State Governments and the Bill now before Parliament has been framed after consideration of the various suggestions made by the States, the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Reserve Bank of India. So, I need not elaborate the point that there is a definite need and scope for the provision of finance for medium and small-scale industries. It may be asked whether this cannot be made without resorting to separate State Corporations either through the existing powers of the State Governments under the State Aid to Industries Act, or by establishing the branches of the Central Corporation. As regards direct financial assistance to industries by the State Governments, I think it is the experience that the present arrangements are inadequate and it is recognised that they form only an insignificant portion of the total demand. What is more important is that the business and technical experience that can be brought together and the objectivity that can be ensured in a corporation of the type envisaged cannot be expected in the operation of the ordinary machinery of Government when dealing with applications for financial aid to individual industries some of which applications are based on schemes of a very technical nature and all of which require most careful and businesslike scrutiny. Therefore, if prudent and effective assistance is

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to be given to medium and small-scale industries in the States then separate State Corporations would be necessary even though the States might wish to continue direct financial assistance in a small way. As for the possibility of the Central Corporation opening branches, this is hardly likely to serve the purpose unless the scope of the Corporation is enlarged beyond the original intention to include the financing of medium and small-scale industries. Moreover, there is the administrative consideration that a State Corporation would normally be much better placed to investigate applications from different mofussil areas in the State than would a branch of the Central Corporation constituted at the headquarters of the State without any special machinery embracing the whole of the area of the State. Lastly, it has to be remembered that the establishment of State Corporations as distinct from the setting up of more branches of the Central Corporation is likely to have the effect of bringing in more capital for the development of industries than would otherwise be available, partly because the State Corporations and their finances would be brought into the picture and partly because of the stronger appeal which *vis-a-vis* local institutional investors is inherent in the local Corporation intended to finance local industries. The House would therefore agree that separate Financial Corporations or institutions sponsored by State Governments and supplementary to the Industrial Finance Corporation would be the most suitable way of dealing with this problem.

Now, the question arises: would it be possible to obtain the necessary capital for setting up such corporations in all the States and if not, whether there is any point in undertaking a comprehensive legislation for all States? I would like to point out in this connection that the proposed legislation is not automatically applicable to all States. In the first place, it applies to a particular State only when the Central Government so notifies. Secondly, it is a matter for specific and deliberate decision by the State Government concerned on a review of its industrial needs, its financial position, so as to see whether or not to establish such a Corporation. So, the legislation proposed is permissive in character, the option resting with the State Government under clause 3, though the concurrence of the Central Government will also be necessary since under sub-clause (3) of clause 1 it comes into force on the date

appointed by the Central Government. In view of the reasons which I have given for establishing separate State Corporations, it may be asked in what manner the Bill demarcates the functions of the State Corporations, so that there is no overlapping between them and the all-India Corporation. It will be seen that industrial concerns as defined in clause 2 of the Bill are not confined to public limited companies or co-operative societies but include private limited companies or private enterprises and the limit for accommodation prescribed under clause 26 is Rs. ten lakhs as against Rs. 50 lakhs under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. There is no specific provision to give a separate sphere to State Corporations. The reason for this is that it is not possible to put public limited companies outside the purview of the State Corporations since the smaller of such companies would be more appropriately financed by them. Nor is it feasible to make a statutory classification of industries and to allocate them between the Central and the State Corporations. So, in view of these practical difficulties it was felt that it would be best to leave the demarcation to be decided upon by the Corporations through mutual agreements and executive convention. On account of their smaller resources, the State Corporations will naturally have to confine their activities to financing medium and small scale industries and it is only in regard to border line cases that the danger of overlapping would arise. Such duplication could be avoided by a working arrangement whereby no application which is dealt with by the Central Corporation is also simultaneously or at a later stage considered by the State Corporation or *vice versa*. Similar precautions could be taken to ensure that no application for a loan which has been refused by the Central Corporation is later agreed to by the State Corporation or *vice versa*. The Central and State Corporations would in their own interests be working in as close a co-ordination as possible, and this could be further ensured by including a representative of the Central Corporation among the directors to be nominated by Government on the State Corporations. The House will notice that the provisions of the Bill are generally on the lines of those contained in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. Since the requirements of the different States will vary considerably, it was considered whether it would not be sufficient to confine the scope of the Bill to basic statutory needs like guarantee by State Governments, special facilities for recovery of dues, disposal of profits and

liquidation and whether other particulars like the amount of share capital, the constitution of the Board, terms of the loan etc. could be left to be prescribed by State Governments by rules in accordance with their individual requirements and in consultation, where necessary, with the Central Government. It was felt however that it would be undesirable to leave such matters to be decided by rules, as this would have caused some amount of uncertainty. The present Bill therefore incorporates all the matters which have been dealt with under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act.

I shall not on the present occasion go into all the details of the Bill since the House has already passed and is familiar with similar provisions in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, but I should like to explain the more important variations. It would be seen that the provision has been made to allow each State Government to decide the amount of authorised capital within certain limits according to their own needs. The limits laid down under clause 4 are not less than Rs. 50 lakhs and not more than Rs. two crores. It is felt that these limits would be suitable for State Corporations since a smaller capital than Rs. 50 lakhs would not inspire sufficient confidence and make the effective functioning of the Corporation difficult, while a larger capital than Rs. two crores would be difficult to raise. Unlike the Central Corporation where the capital is confined to the Government, the Reserve Bank and financial institutions, in the capital of the State Corporations the general public are also allowed to participate. It is considered that having regard to the limited sources of capital available and the large number of States involved, it is desirable to throw open to the individual investor a certain proportion of the shares of the State Governments. It is however necessary to place a limit on such investments and therefore though it is felt to the State Government to determine the number of shares to be allotted to the various categories, it is laid down that the share subscribed by the public shall in no case exceed 25 per cent. of the total number of shares. To ensure that this limit is not exceeded, the transfer of shares held by Government and financial institutions is restricted between these categories themselves and free transfer is allowed only in the case of shares held by the public. This it is considered will also maintain the liquidity of the shares subscribed by the public.

Then, as in the case of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the guarantee to

be given for the minimum rate of dividend on the shares is to be fixed at the time of the issue of these shares since the rate would have to be varied from State to State and according to the conditions prevailing at the time of each issue of shares.

As regards additional capital, the Financial Corporations are required to consult the Reserve Bank in regard to the issue and sale of bonds and debentures in order to ensure due regard being paid to the conditions of the market and the proper co-ordination in the borrowing programmes of Governments and these corporations. The rate of interest to be guaranteed on these bonds has to be determined by the State Governments in consultation with the Central Government and this will secure co-ordination as well as flexibility according to the needs of each case.

The other important variation is in regard to the size and composition of the Board of directors and Executive Committee. As the State Corporations will be smaller than the Industrial Finance Corporation, it is felt that a Board of nine in their case, as against twelve in the Industrial Finance Corporation, would be suitable. It will consist of three directors and one managing director, nominated by the State Governments, one director each nominated by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank and the Board of directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation, one to be elected by members of the public who are share-holders and two directors elected by all the other share-holders, one of whom will represent the banks and the other financial institutions. Similarly, the number of directors on the Executive Committee of the Corporation is fixed at four, as against five in the Industrial Finance Corporation.

The other provisions are identical with those of the Industrial Finance Corporation, though there has been some rearrangement. The Bill has been divided into Chapters and the provisions contained in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, section 6, sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) regarding the power of Government to give instructions and supersede the Board have been incorporated in a separate clause under Chapter V, clause 39.

I think I have now dealt with all the important points in connection with the Bill. Having regard to the inadequacy of the existing available facilities and the need for rapid industrialisation of the country, I need hardly stress the importance of the proposed measure in the interests of the indus-

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trial well-being of the country as a whole. As some of the State Governments are anxious to play their part in putting the country on the road to rapid industrial development, I hope that the House will agree to my motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee.

**Pandit Maitra** (West Bengal): May I know from the hon. the Finance Minister whether the draft Bill was sent to the State Governments for opinion and also to the Chambers of Commerce?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh**: I have already said that the draft Bill was sent to the State Government; it has not been sent to the Chambers of Commerce.

**Mr. Speaker**: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Srijiut Kuladhar Chaliha, Shri Svamندان Sahaya, Shri T. R. Deogirikar, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Yadav, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri A. H. S. Ali, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri H. S. Rudrappa, Shri Gokul Lal Asawa, Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, Captain Awadesh Pratap Singh, Shri M. Satvanarayana, Shri Vinayak Rao Balashankar Vaidya, Shri Nemi Saran Jain, Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya, Shri R. Venkataraman, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, the hon. Shri Mahavir Tyagi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

I am not placing before the House that part of the motion of the hon. the Finance Minister which says that the quorum shall be five, because our rules provide for it.

**Prof. K. T. Shah** (Bihar): At the very outset of my remarks I would like to sound a note of protest against the manner in which legislation of this importance is brought before the House out of its order on the Order Paper. Very important Bills figured on the Order Paper circulated to us for several days; and some of us have been busy suggesting amendments to those Bills to such an extent that, I for my part, am obliged to confess that I have not had the time to study

this Bill carefully, not thinking that it would be brought up today for consideration, or for reference to the Select Committee.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

I have more than once been told that when we offer criticism we are only indulging in destructive remarks. But what can we do when matters of this nature are brought up at such short notice, and we are called upon to make our suggestions for consideration by the Select Committee? I am aware that this is certainly not the final stage of the Bill; nor is the Bill being considered clause by clause. I am aware, also, that this Bill has been before Members for some time. But unless it is assumed that every Bill circulated at any time, whether at the beginning of this session, or in the last session or any time before, has to be completely borne in mind by Members, and at any notice Members are to be expected to speak upon them, I am afraid you will only encourage the tendency to be rather wide off the mark, irrelevant, or indulging in general slogans or general remarks which may not be really helpful. We would instead incur the displeasure of those who are sponsors of the Bill, and also the charge of indulging in destructive criticism. At the same time we in our hearts cannot help feeling that members of Government show a contempt for the capacity of this House which, I am afraid, is not deserved by the whole House. It may be deserved by some of us perhaps who indulge in criticism now and again and as such merit that kind of reproach. But I feel that the large majority of faithful and loyal Members, who always consent to any change in the order of business, or any kind of amendment, made even by Government after their own better advice has prevailed, should certainly not be treated with this kind of contempt.

I say this with great regret and with no feeling of recrimination. But I cannot help saying that we are prevented from making our contribution, contributing our mite, in the despatch of business, as well as in the soundness of the business that is done, if we are to be called upon to offer our observations in the manner in which this Bill has been brought up.

Coming to the subject proper of the Bill, I may say without any immodesty that I too have studied this subject of Industrial Finance, in a manner of speaking, and that, too, for some years past. Had I, therefore, had sufficient



time to study this measure more carefully, I might have been in a position to offer more helpful remarks, or at least make such suggestions as I might have thought more helpful. As it is I am obliged to take up only certain salient features of basic principles, and show how the provisions of this Bill may not meet with all the objects that the Bill is stated to aim at.

In the first place, I take it that this Bill would help, as it is said, medium or short-term finance; and so probably will be confined to smaller industries. As a matter of constitutional importance I do not know whether it is not the business of the States, rather than the Centre, to look after the smaller industry. Only a few selected large-scale industries have been taken up for assistance by the Industrial Finance Corporation or by the Central Government. This is a matter I should say for the States finance or the States jurisdiction to deal with.

I understand, indeed that this Bill has been framed in consultation with the State Governments, and it is at the request of the State Governments that the measure has been brought forward. It has been framed, it has been consulted upon, and it has now been presented to the House with the approval, with the endorsement so to say, of the State Governments—if not of every clause and every letter in that clause, at least of the underlying principle. And let me say lest I be misunderstood that I too would welcome the basic principle of this Bill, though with certain reservations which I shall point out later.

It is undoubtedly true that the need exists for a proper, well organised, well co-ordinated system of industrial financing in this country by some organised method, and through some organised institution with Government backing behind it. But the industries to be selected, the enterprises to be selected, their place in the general economy of the country, and their relation to the so-called Cottage Industries, or handicrafts and so on are matters not to be overlooked. I find, from the cursory glance that I have been able to give to this measure, that the general trend of this measure is to attend to what we may call mechanised industries, but on a smaller scale. The fate of the Cottage Industry, therefore, the fate of the really small man, the handicrafts worker, is not at all within the purview of this measure. We pay considerable lip homage to and are lavish in our lip sympathy for the need of developing Cottage Industries. But whenever it comes to measures of

concrete benefit to the small handicrafts man, I find that our verbal homage is seldom seconded by actual facts.

One of the greatest needs, it is generally agreed, of the small handicrafts man and the Cottage industry is organisation, supply of adequate credit or adequate finance. For that purpose we either look to the co-operative credit society, or to such other institutions like the local money-lender as are supposed to deal with the matter. Here is, however, a statutory corporation which is expressly intended to help the short or medium-term credit needed by relatively small-scale industries; and yet, so far as I can judge from the provisions that I have glanced at here in this Bill, it seems utterly unlikely that the really small man who is so woefully and perpetually in need of constant credit supply would find his interests served. He is usually ignorant, illiterate, and unfamiliar with the forms and methods of such enterprise; and, therefore, even if you desire to assist him, by this Bill, it is very unlikely that he would really benefit. On the contrary, it is likely that some intermediary class would take all the cream of such assistance as it may be the intention of the Government to supply to these industries.

Unless, therefore, in this one matter this Bill is radically amended by the Select Committee, I feel that the one great object that ought to be held before all such measures as this will not be served. I believe myself in the industrialisation of the country. But at the same time, in the stage in which we are to day, I cannot agree that the interests of the small man, the handicrafts man, the village craftsman, should be neglected. I would, therefore, plead, with every earnestness that I can command, that amendments should be made in this Bill whereby the really small worker who is not an agriculturist, who is not connected or occupied with land, and whose main livelihood lies in such work should also be attended to.

No one has, I am afraid, collected statistics to show what proportion of the national wealth of this country is derived from this source or produced by the small worker, working with his own tools and materials, in his own home, with his own family. I for my part would like to hazard a guess that not less than one-third of that wealth, if not more, is derived from the labours of these small men. I am, of course, not including agricultural wealth for the present. If that is the proportion contributed to the general prosperity of the country by the small man, I

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think it is but fair that his interests, his handicrafts, should be specifically attended to. I would, therefore, at the risk of repetition, add that his claims should be properly attended to by suitable amendments to the Bill in the Select Committee.

Another point that I should like also to add is that the Corporation in each Province is to be, according to the provisions of this Bill, established by notification of the Central Government, and when the Central Government and the State Government concerned agree. It may be a suitable course; and I am not prepared to dogmatise absolutely that it is not quite appropriate. But for my part, however, I cannot help feeling that if the States are to be taught properly their sense of responsibility; if the States are not to be always dependent upon the Centre for every little thing they have to start, and if we really mean to have a true working democracy in this country in every corner of it, then this policy of spoon-feeding ought to stop. There ought to be some room wherein the States should be allowed to have their own thought, their own provisions, their own initiative in such cases. It is very well and it is quite proper that the Centre should advise the States when and how, in what manner, in what form, with what organisation, with what resources such substantial measures should be undertaken. But once the general policy is understood, that is to say, once the principle is accepted that there must be financing in such manner as is proposed in the Bill of the relatively smaller industries, I think it would be right and proper to leave it to the States themselves to initiate. After all, you have laid down or you are proposing to lay down a general measure.

So far so good. But the implementation of the measure, the putting into operation and the starting of a Corporation in each State should be left, in my opinion, to the States so far as the initiative is concerned. You yourself have agreed that the rate of dividend may vary from State to State because of the varying conditions. It might, therefore, be equally argued on a parity of reasoning that each State should also be similarly left to determine for itself, and to institute, by its own order, a corporation of this kind on the general pattern provided by you, and not left to the Central Government to issue a notification in each case.

Then I come to the provision of capital for the Corporation. I recognise that it is a public corporation.

Yet it has to function in what is called a mixed economy. There are two difficulties I fancy in this case which I for one would like to be solved, or somehow to be answered properly. One is that in a mixed economy presumably in one and the same industry which is assisted, or one and the same enterprise which is assisted by such a corporation, there would also be other competing enterprises in the same industry which are or may be in private hands. What will be the relative position of these two? You are not prepared to nationalise all industries, socialize them, though I for my part would have suggested that; I would have suggested that there should be no other means of securing capital or credit except through this State Finance Corporation. I realize, however, that Government is not yet prepared to accept the policy of wholesale socialization, however much I am in favour of it.

At the same time, on the assumption on which you proceed, namely, of a mixed economy, it is imperative, in my opinion, that some arrangement should be made by which unfair competition should not occur either to the disadvantage of the State Finance Corporation, or enterprise on the other side either. Automatically, the State financed industry or enterprise would have certain advantage whether they are expressly stated or not; they would be in a better position *vis-a-vis* the competitors in the same industry, and in the same market, such as, for instance, those that are being aided by the State Finance Corporation. There would be a general sympathy in favour of those enterprises, and there would be a general desire to see to it that such enterprises do not go on the rocks. On the other hand, such an enterprise would also be expected to have, let us say, model employment conditions, specially open ways of functioning to make it impossible to engage in any indirect, oblique or even not quite justifiable methods of securing business. In a competitive world, therefore, with other competitors perfectly free to follow whatever line of action they choose in any particular emergency or in any particular situation, in a manner of speaking there would be an advantage to these industries or enterprises which are, assisted by the State Finance Corporation.

So long as you keep up this mixed economy, so long as you have competing individuals freely competing amongst themselves and also with some other enterprises in their own industry which is assisted by the State Finance Corporation, you must see to it that

you have some machinery, regulations or means by which this competition should not be detrimental to the interests of either.

I am not saying here that only those enterprises, which are aided by the State Finance Corporation, should be protected. But I am also not saying that however objectionable or open to criticism the methods of private sector of industry may be, so long as you keep up mixed economy in this country, you must not see to it that they do not suffer invidiously.

In this measure, I trust the usual answer will not be given that this is not the place where we can provide for it; that this is a matter of basic or national policy; and that, therefore, it should be considered separately. I submit it is one of the great defects of the present way of dealing with matters of this character piece-meal, taking one item in one manner and another in another manner, that is at the root of many of the evils which we could otherwise have avoided.

I know that there is such a thing as the Planning Commission; and that the Planning Commission would act comprehensively in regard to the entire financial requirements of the country. That at least is what I assume, though perhaps the Planning Commission in its wisdom may function differently. I think the Planning Commission has formulated their policy; and now that it is appointed, we have every right to expect that its policy will soon be formulated and announced. Is there, I ask, such an immediate need that you have set about starting such *ad hoc* corporations; and thus, so to say, to take the wind out of the sails of the Planning Commission? That may not be quite correct or quite applicable to this Bill. Nevertheless, I feel that you are creating prior obstacles in the way of implementing the Planning Commission's recommendations, if you create institutions piece-meal of this character with the functions assigned to them which cannot but have a most radical bearing upon the development of the country as a whole.

It is not the intention, I am sure, of the Planning Commission or those who compose it to think only of the larger industries. They must be thinking of these industries and others as a whole. There must, therefore, be in their portfolio many suggestions with regard to the financing and developing of the smaller industries.

There is, moreover, another factor to which I cannot but invite attention, 84 P.S.

namely, the relatively uneven pace of development or unequal stage of development as between the several States of this country. We may be all politically equal as citizens and as States; but in actual practice, it is hardly necessary to say that the several States are, from the point of view of industrial development, not equal *inter se*. It is, therefore, very likely, that those States which are industrially more developed, more progressive, more go-ahead, may have the ear of the Government of India more readily, easily and fruitfully than others; and so secure benefits much more than those States which are relatively not so well developed, not so insistent, not so progressive, not so well to do, not so insufficiential, and therefore not very well heard as my voice may be heard here.

When I had the honour to lay out some kind of plan for the National Planning Committee, it was one of the cardinal objectives of that body to see that the stage of unequal development as between the several States should be remedied as early as possible, as soon as possible, as far as possible, and thereby guard against the common argument used in the previous regime whereby the so-called agricultural States or Provinces used to be pitted against the so-called industrial provinces and the forces of the two neutralized. This is now a homogeneous, unified country. Every one of its parts and corners is entitled to an equal treatment, but does not always get it. I do not state that you do not profess or declare in this Bill or anywhere officially that Provinces or States would be entitled to discriminating treatment. But in actual practice you would really become ostriches if you would not recognize that there is a wide divergence in the stage of development and the consequent influence that development engenders. The danger is really great: while the more advanced provinces may continue by such methods to be more advanced, more developed, and, therefore, more able to exert their influence or pull their strings, the less advanced, the less developed may fall backward; unless there is some device whereby if not a brake be applied to the pace of development in some advanced provinces, at least a spur must be employed in the case of others which are relatively more backward and less developed.

I would, therefore, desire that in the provisions of this Bill something must be inserted as a matter of policy that attention should be paid to the needs of the backward Provinces,

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even if need be in preference to those of others, so long as, at any rate, as a pre-determined standard of development is not reached in all.

I have in my mind, at any rate, a clear conception of what we can say of a pre-determined stage of development. That is to say, we must be able to say that the inherent, intrinsic, natural resources of each province, whether in mineral wealth, or forest wealth, or land-wealth, or in the shape even of energy and enterprising ability of the citizens, are developed to an optimum level. Until we cannot say that, we cannot also claim that we have dealt out an even hand to all the provinces and the State.

The possibility also of the products or results of such state-aided industries—state-aided I am using in the sense as now receive aid from the provinces—competing should not be overlooked. The tendency—I hope it would not occur—of syndication, or bringing into a common monopoly or close corporation, by a system of interlocking directorates, or by creating holding companies, or by other means that measures of this character would facilitate, industries of a State in one hand or a small group of operators, is sufficiently strong in my mind, to demand precautions and safeguards against dangers of this kind. If you desire mixed economy as you call it, in which a competitive system of free enterprise or individual enterprise within the requirements of a welfare State is maintained, then this suggestion is all the more necessary. These are not merely catch-words; in my mind, they stand for grim realities, which we are far from attaining, whatever our professions might be. If you are to secure this, you have to see to it that these differences, these handicaps, should be removed by every means in your power, so that the country can be said to be really unified and homogenous, with an even pace of progress in every part and corner.

Coming next to the details, it is not necessary at this stage, I realise, to offer any suggestions regarding, let us say, the amount of capital or the means of securing that capital; the proportion to be obtained from the various sources indicated in the measure, the method of appointing directors, the functions of the directors, or of the Board, the relations of the Board to the managing director, and to the Government or the Reserve Bank, and the various problems that have been mentioned in the several provisions of this Bill. Time will, I hope, be available, and with a

greater margin, for reflection and consideration by Members than has been the case in the present instance, when the Bill returns from the Select Committee. For the present, however, I feel that there are two points which need attention, in regard, for instance, to capital, which require further consideration.

Taking the provisions as they are today in this Bill, a definite limit is placed upon subscription by the public, and that limit, in my opinion, is a woefully small one, again considering that we are speaking of a mixed economy. I would have, of course, desire, for my part, that the entire capital should be provided for each industry or each enterprise by this Corporation; and so secure that each industry and enterprise in that way be socialised. Since we are, however, not prepared to accept that proposition, since you would insist upon what is called a free economy, you would invite and should invite public to subscribe, the share of the public should be larger. Here is an investment which is to be guaranteed, both in principal and interest, by the State. What is more attractive than that? The smaller man should come very readily to invest in this guaranteed and safe investment. And if he should come, why should he be restricted only to 25 per cent? If it is your desire to secure capital from the really small investor, and not from the big speculator, if it is your desire really to see that he is genuinely interested and concerned in the development of industry by his own financial stake in it, then, I submit it is important and desirable that you do not place such a restrictive limit upon his enthusiasm, and his participation in the smaller industries in which particularly he may be interested. The soundness of this policy is self-evident. There is every chance that, given the guarantee of capital and interest, the smaller investor would be better interested, and therefore, he would be in a better position to put forward his limited contribution, on which there should be no limitation in the aggregate, as you are proposing in the Bill.

The aggregate limit will militate, in my opinion, heavily against that other requirement of yours, namely, taking away the surplus funds from the hands of the public. Your devices like the free-of-income-tax savings bank or other bonds, that you are putting forward, are said to be calculated to see that they operate as a remedy against the inflationary tendencies now at work. They are, therefore, aimed at withdrawing the surplus funds from the hands of the public. Here is another excellent device for operating in

the same direction, much more fruitfully and productively. All the moneys which come to Government through those other devices to which I referred a moment ago are not earmarked only for productive purposes. There is, therefore, no guarantee that they would not be wasted or locked up in some schemes of Government that bear fruit some day hereafter, ten, 15 or 50 years hence, or never at all. But, these are presumably to bear immediate, or early results; and I see no reason why you should bar small holders and small investors by putting a maximum limit up to which the public at large can contribute and subscribe to the capital of such a Corporation.

You have, of course, provided, and quite rightly, that transfer of these shares and disposal of these shares in the open market and so on should be restricted. There should be some sort of a right of pre-emption to the Reserve Bank or the Government as the case may be. That danger that may arise from any speculative tendencies asserting themselves in dealings in these shares has been guarded against; and there is very little fear of that character. I really fail, therefore, to see the wisdom of restricting public subscriptions in or for such obviously fruitful enterprises. I say obviously, because, if they are not fruitful, no sane corporation would invest moneys of its own in those enterprises; and, therefore, the investor in the Corporation itself would also be obviously well guarded and safeguarded.

Again, the procedure for selecting and appointing directors is open to some observations. You have laid down some "disqualifications for directors". You do not think of any positive qualifications except, of course, holding certain shares. These shares can also be obtained for them. I have always urged that you should see to it that the directors are not merely automata, that they are not merely puppets or marionettes to be moved and to dance to any tune as the strings are pulled or the tune is called by the managing director. There should be some among the directors who have some idea of the industry started, some idea of the working of such a corporation, who know even some kind of the technique of the various enterprises that are to be started or financed, and therefore who can claim some positive qualifications for a place on the board of this Corporation. Unless you lay down positive qualifications for directorship in this Corporation I submit that it would be one more field for exercising nepotism. If party Government should result in this country in

a wider and wider extension of the chances of nepotism, I would have far less to plead against, if that is the will of the majority. But, I cannot help raising my voice, at this stage, in earnest protest against the absence of any positive qualifications introduced for appointment as directors.

I may be asked, what are the positive qualifications? It is not impossible to devise them in due course in each State as the case may arise. The point to be considered at this place is whether or not you think it necessary to have positive qualifications for directorship beyond the mere holding of so much capital. That is the essence of the matter. Once you agree that it is desirable and necessary to have positive qualifications for your directors, you will also easily find ways and means to lay down some standards by which the qualifications may be judged; and Government or the appointing authority should be in a position to see to it that those qualifications are fulfilled.

**Shri Sidhva:** Make some positive suggestions.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** When the point arises I will give plenty of suggestions, if only the hon. Member will hold his soul in patience for some time. It is always the attitude of those who do not like, or do not understand, a proposition to raise difficulties and ask for concrete instances or suggestions.....

**Shri Sidhva:** Has the hon. Member any scheme to suggest?

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** You have not read my books, otherwise you would not have asked such a question which only exposes your ignorance.

**Shri Sidhva:** Why not give them now?

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I do not do so now, lest I be accused of repeating again. I have already been informed in another case where I had put forward definite amendments that I am blocking the passage of the Bill, and that, in the interest of the institution concerned I must withdraw my amendments or something of that character. I do not want to incur such a charge here also, especially as I am speaking on the spur of the moment without sufficient study. But I promise in all earnestness, better than a promise on a cheque, that when the Bill comes and if I am alive I will give concrete suggestions which the hon. Member will find difficult to refute.

The point I was trying to make is this: Even in the case of the meanest

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

operative in any responsible position, even if it be your son or son-in-law, you see to it that some qualification or other is prescribed or expected, at least for the sake of public presentment. No one, for instance, can be appointed the Manager of a Railway, or some such post in the Railways, without the person having some idea of the workings of Railways. I trust, therefore, you will not be guided merely by Party considerations, or other reasons of that character, in this matter; but will see to it that definite qualifications of some sort are laid down, or power given to the corporation to make rules to provide for such qualifications.

I take it that the investments will not be made without proper advice from qualified persons. If you take advice on each given case of investment coming to you from those presumably qualified to advise you, why should not your Board of Directors, with whom the supreme management and direction rests, or to whom this work is entrusted, be required to have definite qualifications of some sort which will be a guarantee that the corporation will be managed efficiently, honestly, economically, and successfully?

With regard to the distribution of profits, I would like some limit to be provided. I realise that provisions have been made by which the distribution has to be done after adequate provision is made for reserve fund and depreciation etc. etc. and the distributable profits may not, therefore, be excessive. But...

**Shri Himatsingka (West Bengal):** The maximum is already fixed. It is five per cent.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Is that so? I am sorry, I apologise, it escaped my attention. If it has been fixed, then so far so good. I am glad the hon. Member has pointed out this to me.

The varying guarantee rates in the different States is a matter inviting some consideration. I agree that the different conditions and the different stages of development in the States may be such that you may be justified in having different rates of guarantee. But you must remember that the credit of the country must be considered as a whole. Even though it is for circulation within the country, if you accept the proposition that the credit of the country must be considered as the credit of the whole nation, and as an indivisible matter, then

any factor which tends to create fissiparous tendencies, or which creates differences and divergencies that might militate against its unity and success must to that extent, be regarded with some suspicion. I feel, therefore, that, in so far as you take a long range view and consider the provisions of this Bill, or consider the operations of the Corporation under this Bill, so as to administer an integral institution that handles the credit of this country, then you should guard against any unduly disproportionate deviation from some kind of a standard and too wide a divergence between the guarantees given.

I do not say, and I repeat it here, that I do feel that there should be any differences. I do feel that differences are, for some time at any rate, inevitable. Granted that there may be differences, I think it is equally right and legitimate to plead that the limits of such differences should be fixed, both upward and downward, within which only the variations should occur. If there are special reasons—and I do not, for the moment conceive of any—for wider variation, then the Central Government should be in a position to advise otherwise.

There may be, for instance, the question whether or not bonds of this Corporation, if it is entitled to issue them, would compete with other forms of credit instruments in the country. How they might affect the general circulation of money and consequently the problem of inflation is another matter that must be considered by the Select Committee. So far as I remember—I am speaking from memory—under the Industrial Finance Corporation there is no provision for bearer bonds which might compete in the market against other credit instruments to that extent, perhaps, the chances of complicating the problem of inflation may be guarded against.

On the other hand, if your aim is to take up all surplus mobilised capital in the country as soon as it is formed, and divert it to the field of productive industry, then I think it is desirable that some facilities may be included whereby the instruments, whatever their name may be, which may be created by this Corporation, or which this Corporation may be empowered to put forth, should also have a reasonable chance of success in their objective.

These are points relating to the forms of the Corporation's work or devices of operating. As regards its working, of course that is a matter of detail, which, I realise, will be fully

discussed when we consider the recommendations of the Select Committee and the changes made by that Committee. But even here there is a central matter I would like to mention at this stage; and that is the desirability of close correlation and co-ordination between the various State Corporations and the Central Industrial Finance Corporation and the Reserve Bank. I have the same objective here as I mentioned in relation to the maintenance of the whole credit of the country, so that the operations may be on a unified or centralised manner more or less parallel throughout the different parts of the country. If this is done, there is the possibility of utilising the surplus money in any part of the country for the deficit in any other part, and thereby maintaining a more or less even surface on which the financial operations of this country may proceed.

The provisions regarding supervision, management and audit are matters of detail on which I do not propose to take up the time of the House. But they are also of importance inasmuch as they are the guarantees of the successful functioning of this Corporation. Merely because they are mechanical provisions we should not overlook them, if we want to take a long range view of the matter. I would, therefore, urge that even these seemingly mechanical provisions would need careful scrutiny before they can be accepted. I cannot recall, for the moment, from the cursory glance I have given to the provisions of this Bill, any particular instances which I should be justified in placing before the House. I would, therefore, content myself with just this general observation on that clause and that chapter of the provisions in this Bill.

Lastly, as regards the ultimate success of this measure and the relation of this Corporation to the rest of the banking world, both the commercial banks and the rural banks or such other facilities as may be devised for rural credit, must be taken fully into account if this institution is not to become a fifth wheel of the coach, but to be an essential, integral and harmonious part of the entire credit machinery of the country and the financing agencies for developing the country's productive capacity. I confess I have not read the Bill so carefully as to be able to point to any specific provision by which the objective is likely to be attained or otherwise. But I trust the remarks that I have made will be taken in the spirit in which they have been made, namely, with a desire to assist in the removal of the difficulties that now handicap

the small industries, and in the hope that the all round economy of the country in every nook and corner of the country will be duly and simultaneously improved.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** Madam,...

**Mr. Chairman:** There are other hon. Members who have caught my eye....

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I have to attend a committee and if you will permit me I shall be brief in my observations.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should have stated that earlier. However he can proceed.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I find that this Bill has come up so unexpectedly.....

**An Hon. Member:** It is on the agenda.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not understand how this is unexpected. It is only the item next to the one that was to be taken up but which was not taken up. Hon. Members are expected to have studied more than one Bill.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I was going to instance the fact that in the lobby of the House the copies were so few that many of us could not get one.

**Shri Sidhya:** Here it is, I have got one.

**An Hon. Member:** Were they not distributed?

**Shri Hussain Imam:** The copies were there but the number was not adequate...

**Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh):** Copies were distributed.

**Shri Sidhya:** There is a slip attached to the Bill circulated saying "This copy of the Bill introduced in Parliament may be preserved and brought for use in the chamber on the day or days ....."

**Shri Hussain Imam:** That is all well known to every Member of the House. I was saying that this Bill was unexpected .....

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member was given a chance as he said he would be brief and these remarks are not desirable.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I have not much to say, as I have not read the Bill very fully. This is a Bill which has been drawn on the lines of our own Industrial Finance Corporation Bill. The report of the Industrial Finance

[Shri Hussain Imam]

Corporation of June 1950 drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the Central Act did not apply to certain areas and that they had expected that the Government would extend the Act to those areas. I refer to Part B and Part C States. The Government has been unable to do anything in the matter. I am referring to page 4 of the second report of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

From the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation I think that the Central Act on which this Bill has been modelled is deficient in many respects. One of the material defects is that no direction has been given and no statutory provision has been made that advances will only be given to institutions which are properly and economically managed. I refer to the fact that in certain industries the managing agents make extremely heavy charges and yet there has been no direction given to the Corporation that before moneys are given to these industries they will see that the terms of managing agency are not exorbitant.

Secondly, there is no provision to see that the money advanced to the industry will be safe. I mean that the working of the mortgage company should be subject to inspection by the Government as they are going to be vastly interested in its well-being. Money from the public or the exchequer is not the only money invested. The Reserve Bank is interested and public deposits and borrowing by the Industrial Corporation to the extent of five or six times capital and reserve are involved. In such cases is it not necessary that there should be power to the Industrial Finance Corporation of the States that they should inspect the accounts and examine the working of the industry during the currency of the loan?

There is one great defect in clause 3 and it is an anti-democratic provision. The State Governments are to apply this Act to the State not by a resolution of the legislature but by executive action...

**An Hon. Member:** What is wrong with that?

**Shri Hussain Imam:** Why should the State legislature be deprived of the right of saying whether they want to have a Corporation or not. How does the executive become empowered to guarantee on behalf of the State all loans and capital, which are guaranteed by the State Government. I therefore suggest for the consideration of the

Committee that it would be better if a provision is made that "after a resolution had been passed by the State legislature to that effect the State Government should by notification make the Act applicable to the State". It is a very necessary amendment if we are to keep up even the show of democracy, let alone the spirit of democracy.

There is no provision in the Act as a safeguard against tax-dodgers and tax-evaders, who may come in and take advantage of these facilities. I know definitely two people who have received 70 or 80 lakhs from our own Central Industrial Finance Corporation and their cases are being investigated by the Income-tax Investigation Commission. A provision of that nature is very essential. Those whose records are black should not be allowed to take advantage of the public finances of the State.

Another essential provision and which finds a place in every banking law is this. If the directors are interested in any company and if a loan is given to that company it is shown in the balance sheet. Here there is no provision that advances made by the Industrial Finance Corporation in which directors are directly or indirectly interested, should at least figure in the statements.

Another lacuna which I find is that the names of persons or industries who receive help from this institution are not published. What is the need for hiding the fact that such-and-such a company has taken a loan from the Corporation? For the better criticism of the working of the Corporation and for the ventilation of any grievances, it is very essential that this information should be published. We may insert a statutory provision saying that the names of all the persons and institutions who get advances from the Corporation should be published in their annual report which goes to the shareholders. We in the Company Law Committee feel and have had evidence on the subject many a time that the balance sheet conveys meagre information. Even the Government's own memorandum has drawn attention to the fact, but how is it that when we are having a model organisation of our own we should forget those criticisms which the Government deems fair to level against private industry? The Chartered Accountants Association has laid down certain rules for the publication of the balance sheets, I think those rules should be followed in the case of these Corporations. It is very essential that when we intervene in trade and commerce we should work



in the same manner in which the private sector is working. All the rules and regulations which are applicable to banking institutions should be made applicable to the Financial Corporations whether of the Centre or of the States. It is not enough that we should preach, but we should practise also; and until we start practising ourselves our preaching will have no effect. If we start making a good beginning ourselves the result will be that the private sector will be compelled by our acts to come up to the standards which we establish, but if we ourselves disregard those essentials the result will be that our preachings will be disregarded.

I was also thinking of a new provision which was not felt necessary for the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, that is to give power to the Reserve Bank to alter the terms of contract if it feels that the Board of the State Corporation has been led astray. This is an extreme power which I am suggesting and there would have been no need for it in the ordinary course of business, but the experience that we have of state management, and the possibility that this measure may be made applicable not only to Part A but to Part B States also, makes me feel that it is very necessary that the power should be given to the Reserve Bank to alter the terms and conditions of the contracts or the amounts of loans that are sanctioned by the State Corporations.

What I suggest in short is that we must make this measure into a model law embodying all the safeguards which are contained in the banking Acts as well as some innovations which we shall have to make in the Company Law, so that when this measure comes into operation in the States it may be a better piece of legislation than the existing one.

**Shri B. K. P. Sinha (Bihar):** There can be no two opinions that this measure is essential. We have to build up our economy, but one of the bottlenecks in doing so has been that adequate financial support has not been forthcoming. That bottleneck is going to be removed by this measure. While I am in general agreement with this Bill, I feel that in the light of the experience gained in the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India this measure could be improved in certain respects. I find in one of the reports of the Central Corporation that they have felt the necessity of establishing a pool of insurance companies. In the case of all the concerns that are given accommodation by the Industrial Finance Corporation, since

the accommodation endures for a long time the fixed assets which are mortgaged or hypothecated have to be insured. It has sometimes been found that directors or managing agents of the industrial concern getting the accommodation, who are also interested in certain insurance companies, insure only with those companies. Sometimes this may prove dangerous. The insurance companies concerned may not be very safe or sound, or the business may go only to a set of companies. In view of this the Industrial Finance Corporation has been making an attempt to establish a pool of insurance companies. Government also, for their own purposes, have established such a pool. The Industrial Finance Corporation has felt such a necessity and I feel that when we are going to establish State Finance Corporations by this Bill we should provide for such a feature and empower the State Corporations to establish such a pool. Otherwise it involves long and protracted negotiations with the firm which requires accommodation. By incorporating such a provision the procedure could be simplified and the matter expedited.

Then again, sometimes it has been found that on account of the agreements between the managing agents and the concern, there may be something in the articles of association, which may put restrictions on the borrowing power of the concern or which may adversely affect the security of the concern that is seeking accommodation from the Corporation. To remove these difficulties the Central Corporation has had to resort to protracted negotiations. Would it not be proper in the light of this experience to incorporate a provision in this measure saying that such bottlenecks which come in the way of a speedy financial assistance should, by virtue of this Act itself, be in abeyance for such time as the loan advanced is in operation? This would expedite matters. It has been found that the Central Corporation has advanced loans in one year to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores and to the same extent in the next year, but the actual money which has been taken by the concerns falls far short of the total accommodation promised. This is due to so many factors and one of them is the reason I have just mentioned. Therefore, to make matters expeditious such a provision should find a place in the Bill itself.

I would next come to the question of deposits. In addition to their initial paid-up and subscribed capital, these Corporations can increase their capital by issuing bonds and debentures or

[Shri B. K. P. Sinha]

accepting deposits and their maturity period is fixed as five years. In view of the fact that these Corporations advance long term credits extending sometimes to 25 years, although this period may appear much too long I should think that it should not be shorter. At the same time, if it is not shorter it has been found that much capital is not coming forth as deposit. If we have this period, capital would not be forthcoming and if the Corporation as its Head Office at only one place, the position would be worse and capital from the four corners of the State concerned would not be forthcoming. It is not possible for the Corporation to have branches in all the districts or sub-divisions, but there may be a Central Office and a few branches. How then to mop up the floating capital which lies with private individuals? I would suggest a provision in the Bill by virtue of which the Corporation may be entitled to have agency arrangement with various commercial banks operating in the district or sub-division and a person who wants to make a deposit need not go a long way but can make the deposit with any commercial bank nearest to him and that deposit may be taken to be a deposit in favour of the Corporation, though it is directly made to some other commercial bank. By this agency arrangement, the Corporation can get a huge amount of capital. Private individuals generally want to invest in avenues which are safe and clear and not in venture capital. This is a very secure and safe avenue, because the deposits and capital are guaranteed. If we liberalise the provisions in regard to the agency arrangement, then much capital would be forthcoming.

The resources of the States concerned would be very limited, but the need for industrialisation is very great. It is the experience that in the matter of industrialisation necessity dictates that we should build up basic, key and important industries. But in point of fact it is those industries that cater to public needs and bring in large profits that are built up. While national interests require that a certain set of industries should be built up, the interest of the capitalists require that another set of industries should be built up so that they may also derive huge profits. The Corporation in making advances should always keep the national interests in view and they should have a list of priorities before them. In view of the fact that the Planning Commission are in the near future going to publish a list of priorities, I would suggest that

it would be desirable to have a provision in the Bill which would make it obligatory for these Corporations to advance accommodation to the industries that are on top in the list of priorities drawn up by the Planning Commission. Unless we do that, it is my fear that our economy will be as lop-sided in spite of these Corporations as it has been so far.

We find that the public can participate to the extent of 25 per cent in the subscribed capital of these Corporations. My suggestion is that the shares should be of a small denomination. The shares of the Central Corporation are of the face value of Rs. 5,000. Even if it is only Rs. 1,000, I would consider it big. The pattern of saving has changed. We do not have much saving from big people now. Zamindars and the Princes have gone out of the picture. The big capitalists do not put by much every year. The savings in this country are now made by small individuals and these have to be mopped up and utilised for the building up of industries. This can be done effectively only by giving these private subscribers an opportunity to participate and towards this end the shares should be of a small denomination.

Then we find that these State Corporations are empowered to augment their capital by the issue of bonds and debentures. The capital market in this country is very uneven. The two capital markets worth the name are in Bombay and Calcutta, and there is some activity in Madras and Kanpur. But there are many States where there is practically no capital market and if the Corporations in those States were to float bonds and debentures, they would be at an added disadvantage if they have to do it in a capital market outside their own State. Investors in these four centres may not like to invest in the Corporations in backward States and it is the backward States that require building up in a larger measure, as Prof. Shah has said. Some States are very advanced industrially while others are not so advanced and it is the interests of the industrially backward States that should be always before our minds. I suggest that some arrangement should be found out by which capital available in these important capital markets is pooled and apportioned by agreement between these State Corporations, the Central Corporation and the Reserve Bank. Unless we do that, the industrially backward States, whose needs are greater, will be left behind in this race of getting more capital.

Then Mr. Hussain Imam referred to certain things. Those are matters of detailed working, which can be taken care of without any provision in this Bill by the State Corporations. While this is a right measure in the context of the economy that we have in view, I feel that we should change our approach to the whole question of building up our economy. It is not possible to build it up unless we change our attitude. More than twenty years ago, a recommendation had been made that we should have a Central Corporation and that had been done with a view to benefit private industries, because at that time we had only one goal and that was the economy of private enterprise. Since then we have passed through a great war. The whole pattern of world economy has changed. In this age the more important question is not the building up of private enterprise, but by what means can be build up our economy: By sticking to the pattern which we have been adopting, or by following a different pattern altogether—I mean socialist economy. I feel that in this age in a backward country like India, it is not possible to build up on the basis on which we are trying to build. What is the measure of our saving every year? It comes to near about eight per cent; investment is smaller still. We require hundreds and thousands of crores to build up our economy. It is clear now from the reports of so many enquiries that what we could save and invest every year, would not build up our economy expeditiously enough.

Let us on the other hand look at the picture of Russia. In Russia they had a saving and investment of 20 per cent. Look at this picture of seven per cent. and the other picture of 20 per cent. Therefore, the amount of national income that goes back every year into industry is greater in a socialist economy than in private enterprise economy.

Again we are living in an age when we have put before us the goal of a social welfare State. We must have labour legislation; we must have controls, etc. The resolutions of the Chambers of Commerce say that if private enterprise is to thrive labour legislation should be scrapped, social welfare schemes watered down, and controls should be done away with. But we are living in a democracy. We cannot do away with labour legislation; we cannot do away with controls. It is almost an admission on the part of industrialists that it is not possible for them to build up their economy on this basis. I, therefore, urge for the consideration of the House, with the experience of the past three years, we should make a new basic approach.

Unless we do that, I am afraid, our economy cannot be built up.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay):** This Bill is in a way very welcome and in a way not very welcome. If it had come one year ago before this House and if the State Finance Corporations had been already established I think this measure would have been welcomed throughout the country. For one does not know what would be the state of affairs at the end of this year or the beginning of next. A war might start and these very industries protected under the Act may be so well established that they would be in a position to reap the fruits thereof. However the time of its introduction is not very welcome because as one of the previous speakers said, the Planning Commission Report is awaited. The whole matter is under the purview of the Planning Commission and it would have been fit and proper to have waited for the report of Commission which is going to examine the resources of country, the proportion of the major and minor industries, the protection that should be afforded to those industries from the Centre and the States, the manufacturing capacity of the industries, the national income and numerous other allied matters. Hence this measure would have been very welcome if it had come some time after the Planning Commission had reported and everybody, including the industrial organisations, manufacturers' organisations and labour organisations would have been able to study the Planning Commission's report *vis-a-vis* this Bill.

Having said that, let us now review what is the aim of this Bill. We have the Industrial Finance Corporation—I am unable to say for how many years it has been working—which has given assistance to the extent of about Rs. 6½ crores and actually loaned about Rs. 4½ crores. These Rs. 4½ crores that has been loaned as assistance to the industries has gone to industries not perhaps controlled by very big businessmen, though no doubt some assistance must have been sought by them under a different guise. The fact, however, remains that but for this assistance many of these industries would have gone to the wall and they would not have survived the competition. To that extent the Industrial Finance Corporation has played a good part in that it has compelled the Government of India to bring this Bill before this House, so that they might give a lead to the State Legislatures, some of which are really indifferent towards such measures. After all is said and done, it is the bounden duty of the States to

[Shri Joachim Alva]

have a measure of this kind, to set apart a sum of say Rs. two or three crores for assistance to small scale industries, particularly cottage industries.

We recently had the visit of a distinguished American Mr. Stulman. Mr. Stulman spoke of the solar energy and said that we can run industries through that energy. I think the hon. the Finance Minister had met him and had discussions with him. I suppose Mr. Stulman would also have left some blue print. I am not here to boost up either the industries of the West or of the East. Mr. Stulman said that he had travelled round the whole of America as well India and gave a picture of India as it should be in 2000. He said it was quite possible to push down the date so that we could see many projects that we have planned becoming effective. These projects are to be handled not by big business. This business can only be handled by active State assistance, by the State taking over the entire means of production and distribution.

For the last twenty years we have seen a spurt in our economic activity. Our economic and industrial life really started in the year 1930. From 1930 to the end of 1938 before the outbreak of World War II we had a fairly active economic life. The number of companies in 1930-31 was 7,040 with a paid up capital of Rs. 256 crores. In 1938 there were 11,000 companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 290 crores. On the 31st March 1948 a little after partition we had 22,674 companies as against 7,040 in 1930, with a paid up capital of Rs. 569 crores and 53 lakhs. Now this capital has come entirely out of the middleman's pocket. If a Tata or a Birla floats a company he gets Rs. two crores. Late after the war if a smaller or chhota Birla or Tata floated a company he may not get a quarter of that capital. Unless the investor knew that the big businessmen were behind a concern he was reluctant to subscribe. Now this Finance Corporation does not take account of the activities of the big business; big businessmen are not interested in it; except perhaps to help their auxiliaries or satellites. They think, "we live by our own resources; whenever we want to go to the State and compel it to give us assistance; otherwise we have the capital and we run industries. Whenever it is not convenient, we close down and liquidate and pocket the money and the other shareholders can go to the devil". That is how they work. That is how the big corporations have worked. In the sugar industry alone we know that

there was a paid-up capital of Rs. two crores in 1930 and by the end of 1938 it had gone up to Rs. eleven crores. This is the state of big business, controlled by big people. They grow into dimensions and brought it down by Rs. 20 crores. We have had industries in this way.

Nobody seems to have cared for the man below. The British never cared. It was not their job. It was not the job of the British to increase the economic activity of the countryside, of the small investor, who could not have a capital of more than Rs. 10,000. The hon. the Finance Minister delivered one of the best speeches in reply to the debate on the Finance Bill. He was really at his best; may I here pay my belated tribute of praise to him? He made a magnificent speech in the course of his reply, though he made a little fun at our expense stating that we were concerned with 'milk and honey'. But after all is said and done, it is milk that has to come first and honey thereafter. When the milk is not there how can you have the honey? But while the big people have got the honey, people down below do not get the milk. We shall therefore have to take stock of the situation and offer assistance of every shape and manner to the people down below and come to the position where the State shall control all the means of production. And that State will not be very far, whether you like it or not. If there will be a war, at all, it will spell the end of capitalism; a complete crash of capitalism. Capitalism will not be able to stand on its legs after another war, whenever it breaks. At that end, human values will perhaps be greater, when every one will be taken care of, when the masses shall not be liquidated. It is therefore to be welcomed that the Union Government now wants to take the initiative in the shape of allotting capital of not more than Rs. two crores and not less than Rs. 50 lakhs. When the Union Government says that they shall have a capital of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs and not more than Rs. two crores, there is the crux of the problem. When the State Governments of Part A, Part B or Part C establish such Corporations they shall have a capital of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs and not more than Rs. two crores which capital could be raised by the big businessmen at the stroke of the pen—not in 1950 but perhaps in 1951 because the Finance Minister says that the stock exchange has gone up from 1,850 to 2,002. But when money is flowing in the money market there will be free capital. Then this poor man who is under industrial handicaps, who has to make his hand-to-mouth existence, will have all the small industries and

thereby we will ultimately be preventing the foreigners coming and dumping their goods here. Even the Marshall Aid in spite of so much of philanthropic tom-tom its inner clause or secret clause or indirect clause was that the products of America shall be imported into the Marshall Aid countries and thereby the American producers take a share of the Marshall Aid given to those countries. Belgium and all the other small countries paid indirectly the amount of the Marshall Aid through the buying of consumer goods imported from America. And so there is no philanthropy about it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the hon. Member strictly confine his remarks to the provisions of the Bill?

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I was citing this because we shall have to take account of the small manufacturer who by the sum total of his activities will bar the entry of foreign goods into this country. (*Interruption*). That is the point that I was trying to make. If my friends cannot bear with me I cannot help it. We have to make our small manufacturers from the countryside to produce goods for a large country like India to be self-sufficient, and during the war or before the war or after the war we shall not be victims as the European countries have been the victims of the Marshall Aid Plan. That is my contention. This is the position of the Bill.

I am coming to another point. We had a three crores milk scheme of the Government of Bombay.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. the Finance Minister, I think, has made a note of the main point which the hon. Member is trying to make.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** We have pointed out that small industries should get perhaps a lakh or two lakhs or three lakhs so that they could be on their legs. It is a wise plan through which they are giving the benefit thereof in the sense that the payment of the loan or assistance shall be spread over a period of twenty-five years. That shall be the period during which such an industry must be able to stand on its own legs, or it goes to the wall in which case it is not worth assisting. Or the promoters of the industry have to take stock and switch on to another industry. So the provision about this period is the crux of the matter. And no bank will give assistance to any industry for the amount to be repaid by instalments spread over a period of twenty-five years. Nobody with advance money, not even one's best friends will put their hands in their pocket and

lend. That is why the States have to plan at the behest of the Union Government for giving assistance in a manner that the small industrialists will be able to start industries in their own small way by themselves or with borrowed money and be able to repay the Corporation in a period of twenty-five years.

As I said, this scheme has not come a day earlier. Perhaps this scheme has come one day earlier, and if it had come two days earlier it would have been doubly welcome. There are some provisions in the Bill which could be improved upon, but essentially this is a sound Bill which should have come earlier so that so many people could have been benefited. It is time that this Parliament took note of the people in the States whose interests have been completely neglected by the States themselves. This Parliament in view of its responsibilities of relieving everybody's difficulties and troubles in a national manner without any distinction of vested interests has found time to legislate upon this subject.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before I call upon Ch. Ranbir Singh to speak I would like to say that I do realise that there is no time-limit on such occasions. But I expect hon. Members not to take advantage of that and to be brief in making their submissions with reference to the Bill, because we all know what it means and how each minute cost us.

**चौधरी रनबीर सिंह :** मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के तहत कारपोरेशन के स्थापित होने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है और वह इस लिये कि देश के मुल्लालिफ हिस्सों में अब हाईड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक (Hydro electric) स्कीमें बन रही हैं और जाने वाले चन्द सारों के अन्दर देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े कारखानों का इतना महत्त्व नहीं होगा जितना कि छोटे छोटे कारखानों का होगा क्योंकि गांव गांव के अन्दर और छोटे और बड़े देहातों के अन्दर बिजली पहुंच जायगी और वहां बिजली से छोटे छोटे कारखाने चल सकेंगे और उन कारखानों को चलाने के लिए रुपये की जरूरत होगी और जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन (Industrial

[बौधरी रनबीर सिंह]

Finance Corporation) शायद इस मतलब को पूरा न कर सकता हो। यही नहीं मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि भूकिस इस के अन्दर बड़े बड़े कारखाने वालों का प्रभुत्व है। शायद वह इस को पसन्द ही न करते कि देश के अन्दर जो छोटे छोटे घरेलू धन्धे हैं उन की बढ़ोतरी हो। अगर यह कारपोरेशन क्रायम नहीं होगा तो उन में काफ़ी रूकावट होगी। इस लिए मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कुछ गिला भी है। और वह यह कि जैसे इस देश के अन्दर कुछ लोग हरिजनों को अछूत समझते हैं उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक दुनिया में कास्तकार और चितने आदमी कास्तकारी करते हैं उन को अछूत समझते हैं।

हमारी पालियामेंट ने इंडस्ट्रियल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन बिल (Industrial Finance Corporation Bill) पास किया। इस के बाद अब छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये हम स्टेट फायनेंस कारपोरेशन का बिल पास कर रहे हैं। यही नहीं, उन्होंने रीहैबीलिटेशन फायनेंस कारपोरेशन (Rehabilitation Finance Corporation) भी बनाया। लेकिन जो इस देश के मालिक हैं, जिन का इस देश के अन्दर ब्यादा प्रभुत्व होना चाहिये, उन की तरक्की के लिये देश में कोई एग्रीकल्चरल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन (Agricultural Finance Corporation) या ऐसी कोई संस्था बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि और मैं तो कई दफ़ा हाउस के अन्दर यह गिला जाहिर कर चुका हूँ और इस की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। यह कहा जाता है कि रुपया निडल क्लासेज (middle classes)

से निकल कर कास्तकारों की तरफ़ जा रहा है। मैं उन के इस कहने में उन के साथ सहमत तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन फिर भी यह कहता हूँ कि अगर इस बात को आप मान ले तो भी अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इन के पास से पैसा आप के पास आये तो उस के लिये आप को उन के दिल से लगती अपील करनी चाहिये थी और वह अपील यही थी कि आप उन के लिये एग्रीकल्चरल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाते और लोगों को बताते कि आज हम जो बड़े बड़े बांध और जो दूसरी चीज़ें हैं जैसे कि ज़मीन को चालू करने की मुश्किलतों और सिंचाई की छोटी स्कीमों को चालू करने में जो मुश्किलत हैं, उन सब को हल करने के लिये आप ऐसी फायनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाते तो मेरा यह दावा है कि आप के लिये उन से रुपया कर्ज लेने में बहुत आसानी हो जाती। जैसे पंजाब के अन्दर भाखरा डैम बन रहा है। अगर पंजाब के कास्तकारों को साफ़ तौर पर यह आप अपील करते और उन को बताते कि अगर वह इस के लिये पैसा देंगे तो सारा रुपया भाखरा डैम में लगाया जायगा तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पंजाब वाले बाकी हिन्दुस्तान से किसी तरह पीछे रहते। बल्कि मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपये यहां से लगाये जा रहे हैं यह सब पंजाब से ही हासिल हो सकते थे। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि अपील सीधे उन के दिल को लगती हुई करें। जिस प्रकार अन्न इंडस्ट्री (Industry) के लिये इंडस्ट्रियल फायनेंस कारपोरेशन क्रायम कर के और रीहैबीलिटेशन के लिये क्रायम कर के उन के दिल को अपील करते हैं तो कास्तकार के भी दिल को आप अपील करें तो मुझे आशा है कि यह सब मुश्किलत हल हो जायेंगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दूसरा हाउस

आने से पहले पहले आप कोई इस क्रिस्म का बिल लावेंगे जिस के अन्दर कि एग्जीक्यूटिव फायनेंस कारपोरेशन क्रायम हो सके।

इस के साथ साथ मुझे इस बिल के अन्दर भी दो एक मुद्दाओं के बारे में कुछ कहना है। इस के अन्दर कोऑपरेटिव बाडीज़ (Cooperative bodies) को रखा है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि छोटी बड़ी सभी तरह की कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ इस के हिस्से रखी जा सकें। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस को साफ़ कर दें कि देहात के अन्दर जो छोटी छोटी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ हैं वह भी इस के अन्दर शामिल हो सकेंगी और उन से फ़ायनेन्स हासिल कर सकेंगी। और यही नहीं, बल्कि उन का जो डाइरेक्टर्स (Directors) का कोटा (quota) तर्कसीम किया गया है उस के अन्दर इन कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ का भी काफ़ी हिस्सा होना चाहिये। यह देहात के छोटे छोटे धरेलू उद्योग धन्धों की जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ हैं उन को मदद मिलनी चाहिये। हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी पार्टी अर्थात् कांग्रेस पार्टी जो आज कल राज कर रही है उस ने यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है कि हम देश में कोऑपरेटिव समाज और उस तरह की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर देश को बनाना चाहते हैं। तो इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि अगर उन का प्रभुत्व, यानी डाइरेक्टर्स में उन की मैजोरिटी (majority) न हो, तो कम से कम दो डाइरेक्टर्स जितनी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ फ़ायनेन्स करें उन में से चुने जाय। इस के लिये अगर उन को यह जरूरत पड़े कि डाइरेक्टर्स का जो कोटा है उस को बढ़ाना पड़े तो उस को बढ़ा भी देना चाहिये। इस तरह से सही मार्गों में वह इस को हल कर सकेंगे।

इस के अलावा मेरे एक दो और निवेदन हैं। यह यह है कि इन्होंने जो कम से कम लिमिट (limit) रखी है वह ५० लाख की रखी है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो करोड़ की लिमिट रखी है। जैसा हमारा देश है उस के अन्दर छोटी बड़ी सभी क्रिस्म की रियासतें हैं हमारे देश के अन्दर आज २७ रियासतें हैं और उन में एक तरफ़ मनीपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली जैसी छोटी छोटी रियासतें हैं तो दूसरी तरफ़ उत्तर प्रदेश और मद्रास, बिहार और बंगाल जैसी बड़ी बड़ी रियासतें भी हैं।

श्री ए० सी० गुहा: बंगाल बहुत छोटी है।

श्रीधरी रनबीर सिंह। आबादी के हिसाब से काफ़ी बड़ी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: और इम्पॉर्टेंस (importance) के हिसाब से ?

श्रीधरी रनबीर सिंह: इम्पॉर्टेंस के लिहाज़ से भी सेंटर के लिये काफ़ी बड़ी है।

तो सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर काफ़ी छोटी बड़ी रियासतें हैं। शायद कुछ ऐसी छोटी छोटी रियासतों के लिए जैसे कि मनीपुर है, या दिल्ली है, या अजमेर है, उन के लिये यह ५० लाख का स्वप्न ही बन कर न रह जाय। इस लिये यह जो पचास लाख की लिमिट है यह फ़्लैक्सिबल (flexible) होनी चाहिये। इस के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश जैसी रियासतों के लिये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि—और शायद पंजाब भी उस में आ जाय अगर लोगों के दिल को अपील की जाय और जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि एग्जीक्यूटिव फ़ायनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिये अपील की जाय—तो दो करोड़ की

[चौधरी रनबीर सिंह]

लिमिट बहुत कम हो जाये। मेरी समझ में अगर इस में आप ऐसी प्रावीजन (Provision) दें कि इस रुपये से खेती में भी तरक्की हो सकेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब भी शायद इस में आ जाय और वहाँ भी देहात से शायद दो करोड़ से ऊपर रुपया मिल जाय। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दो करोड़ की हद ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसी स्टेट के लिये तो दो करोड़ कुछ माने ही नहीं रखता, जहाँ ५२ या ५३ जिले हैं और कई एक जिले तो ऐसे हैं जो आप के अजमेर या मनीपुर जैसी रियासतों के दुगुन और तिगुने हैं। तो यहाँ में उन से चाहूँगा कि यह जो लिमिट्स अगर स्टेट्यूट्स (Statutes) में रखनी भी हैं तो इब को कम और ज्यादा कर दें या इन को फुल्लिक्सबल बना दें।

इस के अलावा मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि आप ने इस के तहत एडवाइज़री बोर्ड (Advisory Board) बनाने का इन्तज़ाम किया है। एडवाइज़री बोर्ड के बारे में मेरा उन से यही कहना है कि यह जितने भी स्टेट फायनेंस कारपोरेशन हैं इन के ऊपर जो ज्यादा प्रभुत्व रहेगा वह स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स का होगा और उस में स्टेट्स का हाथ होगा। अब जैसा हम ने इस विधान को मंजूर किया है उस के अनुसार इस के अन्दर स्टेट्स के जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (representative) या मेम्बर आम लोगों द्वारा चुन कर आवेंगे उसी तरह इस हाउस के जो मेम्बर आवेंगे वह भी आम चुनाव से आवेंगे और वह भी आम जनता के प्रति उसी प्रकार ज़िम्मेवार होंगे जैसे स्टेट्स के मेम्बर। तो उस इलाक़े के जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होंगे उन का भी उतना ही इंटरैस्ट (interest) होगा जितना कि औरों का इसलिये जब एडवाइज़री कमेटी कंस्टीट्यूट (constitute) की जाय तो उस

समय उस इलाक़े के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का खास ध्यान रखा जाय। अगर हो सके तो इस के अन्दर यह गुंजायश रख दी जाय कि उन एडवाइज़री कमेटीज़ में एक, दो या तीन उस इलाक़े के जो मेम्बर हों वह इस एडवाइज़री बाडी के मेम्बर चुने जाय।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab):** I welcome this Bill; I believe there is a great necessity of establishing the Corporation as provided in the Bill. This is so because Hydro-electric Schemes are now being established in the various parts of our country and in a few years small-scale industries will assume greater importance than the large scales industries in our country, because in every village of India big or small, we will have electricity and then it will be possible to run small scale industries there. Money will be required to finance these industries and as the hon. Minister has said the Industrial Finance corporation might not serve that purpose. In addition to this, I personally believe that the Corporation being dominated by big industrialists, probably they would not have liked any progress being made by the small-scale industries. So they cannot make much headway unless this corporation is established. It is therefore I welcome this Bill. But at the same time I have to make a complaint to the hon. Minister. It is that just as some people in this country treat Harijans as untouchables, similarly, in the economic sphere of India, agriculturists and all those who cultivate the soil are treated as untouchables. The Parliament passed the Industrial Finance Corporation Bill and now we are passing the State Finance Corporation Bill for the small scale industries. In addition to this they also formed a Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. But I regret to say that no efforts have been made to establish an Agricultural Finance Corporation or some such other institution for the benefit of those who are the very masters of this country and who should have a far more imported place in the country. I for one feel and have given vent to this complaint several times in the House that there is an urgent need for such a step. It is said that money is flowing from the hands of the middle classes to those of the agriculturists. Although I do not agree with those who are of that opinion, but even then I would say that after accepting this thing, if you wish that money should



come to you from them, then you should have made a stronger and more touching appeal to them. That appeal could have been nothing but the establishment of an Agricultural Finance Corporation and you should have told them that in order to solve the difficulties that are facing the Government in the construction of large dams and in the implementation of other plans, such as reclaiming and utilizing huge plots of land and other smaller irrigation schemes etc. you are forming a Finance Corporation, I am confident, you could have very easily collected large amounts of money from them as loans. For instance, take the case of Bhakra Dam in Punjab. If you had appealed to the agriculturists in Punjab and told them clearly that if they would subscribe money for that purpose, the whole amount would be utilized in the construction of Bhakra Dam, I am sure, the people of Punjab would never have lagged behind those of any other place in India. On the other hand, I feel that all these crores of rupees that are being spent by the Centre, could have been made available in Punjab alone. But this can be possible only when you make a very touching and sincere appeal to them. Just as you appeal to them by establishing Industrial Finance Corporation for the industries and a corporation for rehabilitation, similarly if you make appeal to the agriculturists, I think all these difficulties will be solved. I hope you will bring a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Agricultural Finance Corporation, before the second House comes into existence.

Now, I also want to make a few suggestions with regard to the provisions of this Bill. Co-operative Bodies have been included in the scope of this Bill. I want that all kinds of Co-operative Societies, big and small, should be able to purchase shares. The hon. Minister should make it clear that the small co-operative societies situated in the villages can also join it and obtain finances therefrom. Not only this, I want that these Co-operative Societies should be given a fair representation in the Board of Directors and a reasonable quota be fixed for them as has been done in the case of the various other representing bodies. These co-operative societies financing small-scale and cottage industries of our villages should be given all possible assistance. The biggest political party of the country viz., the Congress party which is ruling this country at present has passed a resolution declaring that our aim is to build the country on the basis of a co-operative society and on co-operative economy. So it is necessary that, if there is not a majority for them, there should at least be two Directors

who should be elected by the co-operative societies financing it. They should increase the quota of Directors if there is such a need for the purpose. In this way they will be really able to solve the problem.

I have to submit a few things more. They have laid down the minimum limit as fifty lakhs and the maximum as two crore rupees. Our country, as it is, has all sorts of States—big and small—in it. There are perhaps 27 states in the country ranging from small states like Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi to as large States as Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Bihar and Bengal.

**Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal):** Bengal is a small State.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** It is quite big in respect of population.

**An Hon. Member:** And in respect of importance?

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** In regard to importance also, it is quite a big State for the Centre. So, I was saying that there are States of all sizes, big and small, in this country. What I fear is that this limit of fifty lakhs may not prove to be only a dream for the small States like Manipur or Delhi or Ajmer. I therefore want this limit to be made flexible. At the same time, for states like Uttar Pradesh—Punjab may also be included in it if a strong appeal is made to the people, and as I have said earlier, if an appeal is made to establish an Agricultural Finance Corporation, this limit of two crores may prove to be very small. In my opinion, if you make a provision that this money would also be utilized in financing agricultural operations, I think Punjab would also join and a sum of more than two crore rupees can be easily made available from the villages of that State. Therefore I think the limit of two crores is not proper because this is a very small figure for States like Uttar Pradesh where there are as many as fifty two or fifty three districts, some of them being as large as double and treble the States of Aimer and Manipur. So I would like them to make higher maximums and lower minimums or make them flexible if they are at all to be laid down in the statutes.

Another point is that the Bill also provides for the formation of Advisory Boards. Regarding the Advisory Boards, I have only to submit that the State Government and the States will have an upper hand in all the State Finance Corporations. Now according to the legislation that we have accepted,

[Ch. Ranbir Singh]

the representatives of the States or members elected by the people will be on the Advisory Committee, but I submit that the members of this House will also come after being elected by the people and like the members of the State they too will be responsible to the people. So, the members of Parliament from that state will have the same interest in the matter as these people. Hence when Advisory Committee is constituted, special consideration must be given to Members of Parliament from that State. If it be possible, it should be provided in this Bill that one or two or three members of Parliament representing that State should be elected as members of this Advisory Body.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think we have had sufficient discussion on this Bill.

**Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is it the desire of the House to go on with this debate the whole day?

**Mr. Kamath (Madhya Pradesh):** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I call the hon. Minister to reply?

**Shri Sidhva:** Yes, Madam.

**Shri Kamath:** Not yet, Madam.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is it necessary for every hon. Member to speak on such Bills?

**Mr. Kamath:** I am not going to speak.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Kamath was not in the House when several Members got up and their points are already covered by the speeches made. I do not think that if we do not speak, our ideas will be lost sight of. We can pass them on to the hon. Minister and the Select Committee has got 24 Members and they will certainly take care of the Bill.

**The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I beg to move:

"That the question be now put".

**Shri Kamath:** It is rather unfair, Madam.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have been asking the hon. Member Mr. Chaudhuri whether he was willing to speak and I found that he was not interested at all. So I thought that he was not prepared to speak at all. I shall now put the question.

The question is:

"That the question be now put".

The motion was adopted.

12 Noon

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I do not propose to take much time in answering the observations that have been made. As far as I can discover, no one has opposed the motion. Most of the observations that have been made are intended to be helpful to the Select Committee. Some of them may prove impracticable; some of them may prove to be unnecessary. But, I am quite certain that the Select Committee will give very careful consideration to all of them.

At the outset, I would like to refer to the complaint made by Prof. K. T. Shah, that he has not had the time to study this measure. As you pointed out, Madam, this Bill stands next to the Bill which was not taken up and unless it was Prof. Shah's intention to speak all the four hours that are available, I cannot see how one can imagine that the Members would not be prepared to discuss the next Bill which is the Bill that is being discussed now. In any case, if he has said so much without consideration, I only wonder how much he would have said if he had had the time to consider this measure. I think the real explanation is that he knows the subject well enough and that he has used this as a stick to beat the Government with. That does not mean as saying that the points that he has made are not valuable. Many of them will deserve very careful consideration, especially, the point in regard to the possible reactions of the various flotations of shares as well as bonds and debentures of this institution on the general money market. I have no doubt that this is a matter which will have to be considered very carefully, because, as he has implied, the money market and the credit of the Government are very delicate institutions and we must not introduce elements into it which are likely to disturb their balance.

I shall not attempt to deal with each of his suggestions because I do not believe this is the occasion for doing so. But, there are some points which he has raised which might lead to a misunderstanding. For instance, he seemed to be under the impression that this Bill will not be of any assistance to cottage industries. I am not so sure. I believe the Cottage Industries Board at their second meeting held at Jaipur, while considering the question of extension of credit facilities to cottage and small scale industries, which by the way shows that the problem is

receiving attention, came to the conclusion that the most suitable organisation for financing cottage and small scale industries was the State Finance Corporation in each State for providing credit facilities through industrial co-operatives.

**Shri Himatsingka:** The definition here is wide enough.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** That was what I was going to say. If the industrial co-operatives are provided in order to facilitate the channelling of any aid that may be received, then, I myself foresee no difficulty in these State Finance Corporations coming to the assistance of cottage industries. Therefore, we claim that that problem has not been ignored in drawing up this Bill.

Then, he made some point about ensuring that in a mixed economy, undue advantage is not taken by enterprises or concerns which are assisted by the Corporation. I did not quite catch the significance of that point because concerns have to obtain their finances from somewhere. It sometimes happens that industrial concerns are not able to raise finances through the ordinary money-market channels, and it is only in those instances that they come to the machinery like the State Finance Corporation. That happens even today. There are industries which receive assistance through the Industrial Finance Corporation. I have not heard it said that these concerns are reaping any undue advantage, if that was the meaning of what the hon. Member said when he made that observation.

Then, he referred to the undesirability of this measure coming ahead of any recommendation that the Planning Commission may make. The Planning Commission will devote attention to this aspect of planning, namely, the ways of financing industries, and I know that they are actively engaged on it. But, I cannot conceive their saying that no instrument will be wanted for financing the various types of industries. Although I am not in a position to say today that their recommendations will precisely be of this nature, I have sufficient confidence in stating that they will not be so widely different as to make it desirable to postpone consideration of the present motion. I have every hope that their report will come out before the Select Committee has concluded its labours and if there are any recommendations in that report that bear on the content of this Bill, I have no doubt that the members of the Select Committee will give their attention to these recommendations and will embody in their

report such of them as they find acceptable.

I believe that Prof. Shah's suggestion about some need for predetermining the stage of development of the backward areas would prove impracticable, if it is going to be a legislative provision. I think other means would have to be found to ensure that the needs of backward areas receive due recognition. Then, he, together with other Members observed that the portion of the capital which has been permitted to be taken by the public is unduly small. There may be some room for difference of opinion here. But, if there is no limit on it at all, then, I think there is a danger of their losing the character of State corporations. Subject to that consideration, it may be possible for the Select Committee to consider if this limit should be modified. I have no doubt that when these State Corporations are established, the close co-operation which he has indicated between the Reserve Bank and the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations would always be there. The Reserve Bank is already holding a share in the Industrial Finance Corporation. It may have share-holding in the State Finance Corporations. I am quite certain that there will be no lack of co-ordination. I think these are all the points which I need answer so far as Prof. Shah's observations are concerned.

Mr. Hussain Imam complained that we had not taken notice of the defects in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act with a view to embodying improvements in our present Bill. I do not quite know what he was referring to. In our experience, we have not found any appreciable deficiencies in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, and therefore, the question does not arise at least to that extent. If there are any small matters that have been overlooked, it will be open to the Select Committee to remedy them. He seemed to be under the impression that the Industrial Finance Corporation Act has not been extended to all Part B States. I understand that the Act has been extended to all the Part B States. There was some delay and the delay was occasioned by the necessity to consult those States. Then he wanted some provision to ensure that advances shall be given only to sound concerns. That, I think, is a counsel of perfection. You can no more legislate for it in the Industrial Finance Corporation than for a Commercial Bank. It is the business of the management and the business of the directors to ensure that loans are given to creditworthy concerns.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

There is no legal definition that will ensure this. He referred to the provision by which a State Government can notify the establishment of a State Financial Corporation and suggested that the same provision should be made for such a step being taken on a resolution to be passed by the local legislature. I am doubtful if constitutionally such a provision would be very proper in a Bill to be passed by this Parliament. It is quite open to the State Government to move a resolution before its own legislature before it issues notification and I have no doubt, that they will do so because of the financial implications of the measure.

A suggestion that was made by Mr. Hussain Imam was that there should be provision for publishing the names of industries which are assisted. Now, businessmen are, it is well-known, very reticent about their affairs and we should not be in order in publishing the names unless they themselves want this information to be made public. There is also the related question of publishing the names of concerns to whom loans have not been given, and if you start publishing the names of those to whom loans have not been given, then people will start questioning why they were given to other applicants and so on. I think it will be in the public interest to maintain the conventional reserve that such institutions maintain in these matters.

Mr. B. K. P. Sinha made various suggestions, some of which at least appear to me to be impracticable. For instance he suggested that there should be apportionment of capital between the various Corporations. That assumes that there will be Corporations established simultaneously all over the place and that some superior authority will ensure that capital goes to Corporation A and not to Corporation B. I do not think that things will happen in that manner. You will probably find that Governments like those of Bombay or Madras will probably establish their Corporations as soon as this Bill is passed, because they had proposals under consideration for a very long time, and in any case they have the market at their disposal. It would be quite impossible to tell them, "Please do not draw on the money market because some other States may later on want to raise capital for its own State Financial Corporation." These things must take their course.

Mr. Sinha wanted a new industrial policy to be promulgated before we started the Corporations. Now, that

again seems to be impracticable because, as far as I can see, whatever announcement we may make, we should have industrial concerns run by private enterprise and we should have socialised concerns and finance for industrial concerns to the extent to which it is not taken care of by the present Central Industrial Finance Corporation would have to be attended to by some special instruments such as those proposed in the present Bill. And some other matters which he referred to could only be arranged afterwards by the State Financial Corporation with such agents as they may choose. It would be improper I think to provide in the Act that agency arrangements should be made for the State Financial Corporations with commercial banks for the receipt of deposits. That is a technical detail which I am quite certain the State Financial Corporation could arrange with the commercial banks of their choice.

I was not quite sure whether Mr. Alva supported the Bill or rather regretted its introduction. But finally at the end of his speech I gathered that he was enthusiastically in favour of it, though he thought it was one or two days late—I forget which it was. He also referred to the Planning Commission's Report and the reply that I have given to Prof. Shah's observations also applies to his observations. I could not quite see where solar energy came in here. But if there is any enterprise which sets out to make use of solar energy, well, I do not suppose it will be barred from the benefits of the State Financial Corporation. I believe it will be on a small scale. There is a good deal in what he said because I have had talks with Mr. Stulman and he thought that some small mechanism could be devised by which we could utilise this energy that is so abundant in our country. But these will not be big industrial undertakings but small undertakings with small implements so to speak, some contraptions of tubes and plates and so on, and small concerns might be set up to manufacture these and also to utilise the power that could be given by these sun traps. If they are started, they would either be small scale industries or cottage industries; and as I said before, they are not barred by the terms of this Bill from the assistance that will be provided by these State Financial Corporations.

Mr. Alva was doubtful whether the maximum of Rs. two crores would be sufficient for these corporations because he said big industrialists to-day were able to raise Rs. two crores in the blinking of an eye. Well, actually, the two things are not comparable. The flotations that are made by industrialists

are for some particular object or particular venture, whereas this is capital which is to be at the disposal of the State Financial Corporation and is intended for such industrial concerns as apply for assistance. And this is only the share capital. There is provision for additional capital. There is also provision for deposits and if you add up the additional capital for each State, it might easily be, taking the maximum as Rs. two crores, as much as Rs. twelve crores. And so Rs. twelve crores multiplied by the number of States comes to a tremendous amount of capital. Indeed it may prove too large for the industrial concerns which are *ex-hypothesis* small scale industries. Then there are deposits. I do not think the maximum of Rs. two crores is at all insignificant. Again, I do not wish to be dogmatic on this point. I only indicate my *prima facie* reaction to some of the observations that have been made here.

Mr. Alva pointed out the desirability of helping the small manufacturer with the object of keeping out foreign goods and Marshal Aid. Whatever the objectives may be we certainly would like to assist the small manufacturer.

The suggestion made by Ch. Ranbir Singh strikes me, I am sorry to say, as impracticable. I gathered the impression that he wanted any spare cash or capital that the Industrial Finance Corporation might have, somehow, to be made available for agriculturists, if I have not misunderstood him.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** I am sorry the hon. Finance Minister did not understand me. I made an appeal to him to establish agricultural finance corporations.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Then I have nothing more to say, because I have already said yesterday what the situation was in regard to rural credit. If I did not understand him today, I am afraid, yesterday he did not even listen to me. That covers all the speeches made and therefore I now commend my motion to the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Srijut Kuladhar Chalhha, Shri Syamannandan Sahaya, Shri T. R. Deogirikar, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Yadav, Shri B. L. Sondhi, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri

A. H. S. Ali, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri H. S. Rudrappa, Shri Gokul Lal Asawa, Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, Captain Awadesh Pratap Singh, Shri M. Satyanarayana, Shri Vinayak Rao Balashankar Vaidya, Shri Nemi Saran Jain, Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya, Shri R. Venkataraman, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, the hon. Shri Mahavir Tyagi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of 'the first week of the next session.'

The motion was adopted.

### VISVA-BHARATI BILL

مولانا آزاد (مجلسر آف ایجوکیشن)  
جواب میں تحریر کرتا ہوں کہ  
جو بل (Bill) اس غرض سے پیش  
کیا گیا ہے کہ مشو بہارتی انسٹیٹیوشن  
(institution) کو انٹرنیشنل اہمیتوں  
(international importance) کا  
انسٹیٹیوشن تسلیم کیا جائے اور  
ایسا انتظام کیا جائے کہ وہ بحیثیت  
ایک یونیورسٹی (university) کے  
کام کرے۔ اس پر یہ ہاؤس (House)  
غور کرے۔

یہ تحریر پیش کرتے ہوئے میں  
محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ممبر کام بہت  
سہل اور مختصر ہے۔ مجھے یقین  
ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں ایک سیمینر  
بھی ایسا نہیں ہوگا جو کہ اس  
انسٹیٹیوشن (institution) کی  
اہمیت سے واقف نہ ہو۔ پچھلے تیس  
ہرے کے اندر اس نے ہندوستان کے  
اندر اور ہندوستان کے باہر جو جگہ  
پیدا کی ہے اور جس وقعت کے  
ساتھ دنیا کے تمام لوگ اس کو دیکھتے  
ہیں مجھے یقین ہے کہ آپسوں سے  
ہر کے سامنے ہو گا۔ یہ بل پیش کر کے  
حقیقتاً ہم کوئی نئی چیز اس

[ مولانا آزاد ]

انستیتیوشن کو ایسی نہیں دے رہے ہیں جو اس نے حاصل نہ کی ہو ہم اس بل کے ذریعہ آخر کس بات کا اعلان کرتے ہیں۔ دو باتیں ہیں۔ پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ یہ انسٹی ٹیوشن نیشنل ایمپورٹنس (national importance) کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے قومی اہمیت کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ لیکن واقعہ یہ ہے کہ آج ہم اس کا اعلان نہ بھی کریں۔ یہ بات نہ بھی تسلیم کریں۔ تو بھی واقعہ یہ ہے کہ وہ قومی اہمیت کا انسٹی ٹیوشن ہے۔ دوسری چیز جو ہم اس بل کے ذریعہ سے کر رہے ہیں وہ یہ ہے کہ سرکاری طور پر اس کی حیثیت کا ایک یونیورسٹی کی مان رہے ہیں۔ لیکن واقعہ یہ ہے کہ سالہ ۱۹۲۱ء سے جس وقت سے ریپبلڈر اٹاتہ ٹیکور نے اس انسٹیٹیوشن کو قائم کیا ہے یہ ایک یونیورسٹی کی حیثیت سے کام کر رہا ہے۔ نہ صرف ہندوستان کے اندر بلکہ ہندوستان کے باہر بھی اس کی حیثیت ایک یونیورسٹی کی ہے۔ دنیا کے مختلف حصوں سے اسکالر (scholar) اور اسٹوڈنٹ (student) رشو بھارتی میں آتے ہیں اور یہاں کے اثرات کو لے کر دنیا کے مختلف گوشوں میں پھیلاتے ہیں۔ تو حقیقتاً یہ ہمارا تصور تھا کہ اس وقت جو بات اس نے حاصل کر لی ہے اور جس کا وہ حقدار ہے سرکاری

طور پر ہم نے اس کا اعتراف نہیں کیا تھا۔ آج ہم اس کا اعتراف کر رہے ہیں۔

ایک بات جو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے سامنے جائے وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ بل بناتے ہوئے ہمارا تھلگ کیا رہے گا۔ ہماری کوشش یہ تھی کہ اس بل کو ترکوب دیتے [ ہوئے صرف ایسی جلد نئی بنائیں کی جائیں اور ایسے ہی قانون بنائے جائیں جن کا ایک یونیورسٹی کے لئے بلانا ضروری ہو۔ لیکن جہاں تک اس انسٹیٹیوشن کی تعلیم کا تعلق ہے اور تعلیم کے تھلگ کا تعلق ہے۔ تعلیم کے اصولوں کا تعلق ہے۔ ہم نے کوشش کی ہے کہ وہ اسی طرح قائم رہے اور کسی طرح کی تبدیلی نہ ہو۔ تبدیلی کی کوئی پرچہ نہیں بھی اس پر نہ پڑے۔ یہاں تک ہم نے اس کی کوشش کی ہے۔ بل کو دیکھنے سے یہ چیز واضح ہو گئی ہو گی۔ کہ ریپبلڈر ناتہ ٹیکور نے یہ انسٹیٹیوشن کو قائم کرتے ہوئے اس کی کوشش نہیں کی کہ جو یونیورسٹیوں کے عام ترمز (terms) ہیں ان کو اختیار کریں۔ انہوں نے کوشش کی تھی کہ اس انسٹیٹیوشن کے مختلف عہدوں کے لئے اور مختلف کمیٹیوں کے لئے ملٹی ترمز (terms) اختیار کئے جائیں۔ مثلاً ایکریکیٹیو کونسل (Executive Council)

کے لئے کاربہ سمیٹی انہوں نے اختیار کیا۔ اس طرح کے جتنے ترمیم تھے وہ ہم نے بجلیسہ رکھ لئے۔ بریکٹ (Bracket) میں ہم نے انگریزی ترمیم ان کے لئے دے دی ہے تاکہ لوگوں کو سمجھنے میں دقت نہ ہو۔ اس میں کسی طرح کی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی۔ جو کچھ ترمیمیں بعض دوستوں نے پیش کی ہیں ان میں کچھ ترمیمیں ایسی ہی ہیں کہ جن میں اس کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ جو یہ ترمیم اختیار کئے گئے تھے ان کی جگہ دوسرے ترمیم اختیار کئے جائیں۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس سے اتفاق کریں گے کہ جو ترمیم ڈاکٹر وہلندر ناتھ ٹیکور نے قرار دے دی ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک نہ ہو گا کہ ہم ان میں تبدیلی کریں۔ مثلاً انہوں نے کاربہ سمیٹی ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی کے لئے اختیار کیا۔ بعض دوستوں کے نزدیک یہ چیز بہتر نہیں ہے۔ اس کی جگہ دوسرا لفظ ہو سکتا ہے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم کو اس کی کوشش نہیں کرنا چاہئے کہ جو الفاظ انہیں نے اختیار کئے تھے ہم ان کو بدلیں۔ بعض الفاظ ایسے ہیں کہ ان کے لئے انہوں نے کوئی خاص نئے ترمیم نہیں دیے تھے۔ مثلاً یونیورسٹی—اس کے لئے انہوں نے کوئی خاص ترمیم نہیں رکھا۔ اسی طرح سے پرنسپل۔ اس کے لئے بھی کوئی خاص ترمیم نہیں رکھا۔ کچھ

دوستوں کی ترمیمیں آئی ہیں جس میں انہوں نے کوشش کی ہے وہی پیٹھ یا ودیالے کا لفظ یونیورسٹی کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے۔ میں کہوں گا کہ یہ چیز بھی ہمیں نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ کیونکہ یونیورسٹی کے لئے پرنسپل (Principal) کے لئے یا اور اسی طرح کی چیزوں کے لئے کیا ہلکی الفاظ لئے جائیں اس کا فیصلہ ہم یہاں نہیں کر سکتے۔ یہاں ایک بل کو پاس کرتے ہوئے ہم خاص ترمیم نہیں قرار دے سکتے۔ یہ کام ایکسپرس کا ہے—آپ کو معلوم ہو گا کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا (Government of India) نے ایک بورڈ (Board) بھی دیا ہے۔ اس لئے بھی دیا ہے کہ اس طرح کے جتنے ٹیکنیکل ترمیم ہیں یہ ان پر غور کرے اور ان کی ڈکشنری (dictionary) ہلکی میں تیار کرے۔ یہ اس کا کام ہے۔ لیکن سردست جن لفظوں کو ڈاکٹر ٹیکور نے چھوڑ دیا تھا ہم نے بھی ان کو چھوڑ دیا ہے۔ اور جن کے لئے انہوں نے ہلکی الفاظ اختیار کر لئے تھے ان کو ہم نے بھی اختیار کر لیا ہے۔ اس طریقہ سے لفظوں کی اسپلنگ (spelling) کا بھی ایک سوال پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ جس سے انسٹیٹیوٹوں کا نام مشورہ ہوتی ہے۔ بعض دوستوں نے یہ خیال کیا ہے کہ چونکہ بل میں 8 ہے اس لئے یہ مشورہ ہو کر ہو گا۔

[ مولانا آزاد ]

یہ بات نہیں ہے۔ وہ وشو ہی ہے۔  
یہ بات ہے۔

لوٹ کر پوچھنا : جیسے لکھتا ہے :

مولانا آزاد : اس بارے میں  
انٹرنیشنل طریقہ سے طے ہو چکا ہے  
کہ جو سنسکرت کے الفاظ ہیں اور  
دوسرے اورینٹل (Oriental) لفظ ہیں  
ان کے لئے کیا تھلک ہونا چاہیئے  
لیکن حرفوں میں لکھنے کا یہ قرار  
دیا جا چکا ہے کہ سنسکرت کے جو  
الفاظ ہو۔ اس میں ایس لکھا جائے  
تو ایس کی آواز س کی ہوگی س  
کی نہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ وشو  
بھارتی میں پہلے ہی جو اسپیلنگ  
اختیار کی گئی تھی اس میں S  
لکھا جاتا تھا SH نہیں۔ اسی طرح  
شکشا سمیٹی ہے۔ اس کے لئے بھی  
بعض دوستوں کا خیال ہے کہ اس کو  
بدلنا چاہیئے اور اس کو SH رکھنا  
چاہیئے۔ میں کہوں گا کہ اس کی  
ضرورت نہیں ہے ایس کی آواز جو ہے  
وہ س کی ہے۔ یہ انٹرنیشنل طریقہ  
سے ہے۔

سید تیسرا : یہ انٹرنیشنل طریقہ  
کب تک رہے گا ؟

مولانا آزاد : یہ بہت عرصہ سے  
ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سنہ ۱۹۰۴ء  
میں بلکال کی ایجوکیشن سوسائٹی  
(Education Society) نے بھی  
یہی تھلک اختیار کیا تھا۔

لوٹ کر پوچھنا : تو کیا جہاں س  
کا وہی جیسے سنتا رہے، جہاں ہر  
کرتے ؟

مولانا آزاد : وہاں ایک ڈاٹ (dot)

لکھتے ہیں۔

Prof. K. T. Shah: In the case of 's' pronounced as 'sh' there should be the critical mark of a dash on s', and a critical dot is put on S when pronounced as Sansara.

مولانا آزاد : اب بہرحال جس  
پریس میں یہ چھپا ہے اس میں  
اسی طرح کے حروف ہیں۔ تو میں  
آپ سے کہوں گا کہ یہ صحیح لکھا  
گیا ہے اور انٹرنیشنل پریکٹس  
(International practice) یہ ہے کہ  
سنسکرت کے جب الفاظ لکھے جاتے  
تو ان میں یہی آواز سمجھی جاتی  
ہے۔ تو اس پریکٹس کے مطابق یہ  
تھلک ہے اور اس میں ہمیں تبدیلی  
نہیں کرنی چاہیئے۔ اور میں آپ سے  
کہوں گا کہ جب سے وشو بھارتی قائم  
ہوئی ہے اسی طرح کا نام لکھا جاتا ہے  
اور یہی اسپیلنگ ریپبلنڈر ناتھ تھکوری نے  
اختیار کیا تھا۔ اور اسی لئے ہم نے  
آرڈر کیا ہے کہ ہم اس میں تبدیلی  
نہیں کریں گے۔ بہرحال ہم نے یہ  
کوشش کی ہے کہ یہ انسٹیٹیوشن جس  
مقصد سے پیدا ہوا اور تعلیم کی جو  
اہمیت اس نے پیدا کی ہے اس  
میں ہم کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کرنا چاہتے  
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا یہ سمجھتی ہے  
کہ یہ ریپبلنڈر ناتھ تھکوری کا ایک قومی  
صوبہ ہے اور اس کی حفاظت کی



جاتی چاہئے۔ مجھے اس وقت یاد آتا ہے کہ سہ ۲۷ میں مہاتما گاندھی نے مجھ سے کہا تھا۔ چپ جلوری سہ ۲۷ میں میں نے ایجوکیشن منسٹری (Education Ministry) کا چارج (oharge) لیا اس وقت گاندھی جی نے مجھ سے کہا تھا کہ کرو دیو کی ایک امانت مہرے پاس ہے۔ رہنماد نامہ کون کے جانے والے کرو دیو کے نام سے پکارتے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ کرو دیو کی ایک امانت ہے اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے سپرد ہو۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اگرچہ اس میں دیر ہوئی ہے لیکن گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو اس کا موقع ملا کہ وہ اس امانت کی حفاظت پر اپنی چھاپ لگائے۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ جلد آپ مجھ کو موقع دینگے کہ میں درخواست کروں کہ یہ بل پاس کیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب اس بل میں کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے جس کے لئے اس بات کی ضرورت ہو کہ پبلک اوپینین (public opinion) کے لئے اس کو شائع کیا جائے یا اس کو سلیمت کمیٹی (Select Committee) کے سپرد کیا جائے۔ اس میں جو چند چیزیں رکھی گئی ہیں وہ وہی ہیں جو کہ عام طور پر یونیورسٹیوں کے انتظام کے لئے رکھی جاتی ہیں۔ اس لئے بہتر ہو گا اگر میں اپنے دوستوں سے درخواست کروں گا کہ بجائے اس کے

کہ اس میں زیادہ بحث میں ہم وقت صرف کریں ہم جلسے سے چلتے اس بل کو پاس کر دیں۔

(English translation of the above speech.)

The Minister of Education (Maanana Asad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as 'Visva-Bharati' to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its functioning as a unitary, teaching and residential university, be taken into consideration."

While moving for the consideration of this Bill, I feel that my task is quite simple and a brief one. I am sure that there is none in the House who is unaware of the importance of that institution. I also feel confident that everyone of us is fully conscious of the place of honour and the esteem which it has created for itself in the minds of people both within and outside India during the last thirty years. As a matter of fact, by passing this Bill, we are giving it nothing new or anything which it has not achieved already. What is it then that we want to declare by passing this Bill? There are two things, first of these is to recognise that the institution has national importance. Whether we declare it to be as such today or not and whether we acknowledge it or not, the fact remains that this is an institution of national importance. The other object of the Bill is to give official recognition to it as a university. The fact is that ever since Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore had established this institution in 1921, it has been working as a full-fledged university. Not only in India, but outside also it enjoys the esteem of a university. Scholars and students from all over the world come to Visva-Bharati to carry and spread the impressions gathered from here in all parts of the world. It was, therefore, only our fault that we had not given it the official recognition so far—a status it had already achieved and has deserved since long. We are giving precedence to that status today.

Another consideration that I want you to consider carefully is the general form in which this Bill has been drafted and presented. All along our efforts have been to give this Bill such a shape and include in it only such new things

[Maulana Azad]

and provisions of law which are absolutely necessary for a university to have. But as far as the type of education and system of education in this particular institution are concerned or even as far as the general principles of education are concerned, we have been careful to preserve their original character and we have exercised maximum caution not to introduce even a shadow of an alteration. A study of the Bill must have made that quite clear that Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, while opening this institution, did not care to adopt the general terms of the existing universities. He had made efforts to adopt Hindi terms for the different posts and the committees in his institution—for instance the word he adopted for the Executive Council is 'Karya Samiti'. All terms like this have been taken by us as such while within brackets we have given their English equivalents, so that people may not feel any difficulty in understanding them. We have not altered them anyway. Some of the amendments tabled by some hon. friends seek to adopt other terms in place of those which are current at present. But I hope you will agree with me that it is inadvisable to alter the terms which were adopted by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore himself. For instance the term 'Karya Samiti' chosen by him for the Executive Council does not appear as good to certain friends. We can have another word in its place. But I feel that we should not indulge in such an attempt and the words he had selected, should be left unaltered. For some of these words he had given no new equivalents. For instance, he has suggested no equivalent for the word 'principal'. Some hon. friends have tabled amendments in which they have attempted to make the words like 'Vidyapith' or 'Vidyalaya' current in place of the word 'university'. I feel this course is also undesirable to adopt. What Hindi words should be adopted for words like 'university', 'principal' and so on, is a matter which cannot be decided here. We cannot coin definite terms on an occasion like this while passing a Bill. This is a job of the experts. You are aware that the Government of India have set up a Board to consider all such technical terms and compile a Hindi dictionary of the same. This is the function of that Board. But for the present we have also left those words which Dr. Tagore himself had left unaltered. Again, we have also adopted those Hindi equivalents which he has used. Similarly a question has arisen regarding the spelling of certain words, for instance of the very name of the institution viz., Visva-Bharati. Certain friends think that the letter 'S'

having been used in the Bill, it will read as 'Visva' and not 'Vishva'. It is not so. It remains still 'Vishva'. The fact is.....

**Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh):** As in the case of the word 'Shimla'.

**Maulana Azad:** In this regard a method of writing Sanskrit or other oriental words has been settled. It has been decided that 's' whenever used for Sanskrit words, will pronounce 'sh' and not 's'. For this very reason from the very beginning 's' and not 'sh' has been used while spelling Visva-Bharati. Similarly there is the word 'Siksha Samiti'. Certain friends want 's' to be replaced by 'sh' there too. I will like to say that it is unnecessary. It pronounces still 'sh' and this is the international method.

**Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh):** When was this international method settled?

**Maulana Azad:** It has been in practice since long. I think that the Bengal Education Society had also adopted this method in 1904.

**Seth Govind Das:** What shall we do when we have to use 's' for instance in the word 'Sansar'.

**Maulana Azad:** We place a dot there.

**Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar):** The case of 's' pronounced as 'sh' there should be the critical mark of a dash on 's', and a critical dot is put on 'S' when pronounced as Sansara.

**Maulana Azad:** Anyhow the Press in which it has been printed possesses this type of letters only. I will, therefore submit that it has been printed correctly and the international practice is that the sound of Sanskrit letters, whenever printed, is understood in this very way. According to that practice again it is correct and, as such, we should not alter them. Further, ever since Visva-Bharati has been established, its name has been written in this very form and this very spelling was adopted by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore himself. We have, therefore, decided not to alter it. Whatever be the case, we have made efforts not to alter the objects for which this institution was established or the general educational atmosphere which it has helped to create. The Government of India feel that this institution is Dr. Tagore's present to the Nation and as such, should be preserved. I recall in this connection what Mahatma Gandhi had told me in 1947. When in January, 1947, I took over the charge of the Ministry of Education, Mahatma

Gandhi had told me that he had a keep-safe of Gurudev with him. Those who knew Rabindra Nath, generally used to call him as Gurudev. So he had told me that it was precious thing kept with him and that it was his desire to hand it over to the Government of India. I feel a pleasure in having this opportunity, although somewhat delayed, to set the Government of India's seal on the preservation of this institution. I also hope that the House will give me an early opportunity to request it for the passage of this Bill. I do not think there is anything left in the Bill for which it need be circulated for eliciting public opinion or be referred to a Select Committee. The few clauses of the Bill are the same which are normally provided for the administration of any other university. I consider it to be better and, as such, I request my hon. friends that instead of taking much time in the discussion over the Bill it should be passed at the earliest.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as "Visva-Bharati" to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its functioning as a unitary, teaching and residential university, be taken into consideration."

**डाक्टर राम सुभाष सिंह :** आज मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मौलाना आज़ाद साहब ने विश्व भारती को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की संस्था घोषित करने का बिल उपस्थित किया है। यह भी खुशी की बात है कि रवीन्द्र नाथ जी की दो चीजें राष्ट्रीय-महत्त्व की मानी गई हैं। पहला उन का "जन-गण-मन" गान था; और दूसरी चीज है विश्व भारती।

सारी दुनिया जानती है कि विश्व भारती कितने महत्त्व की चीज है। इसमें दुनिया भर से विशेष रूप से प्राच्य देशों से बहुतेरे विद्यार्थी आया करते हैं। पाश्चात्य देशों से भी कुछ प्रोफेसर (Professors), अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी यहां आया करते हैं। उन प्रोफेसरों ने दुनिया के अन्य भागों में इस की जो तारीफें की हैं वह सब के सामने हैं और सब इस की महत्ता को स्वीकार करते हैं।

अभी इस बिल (Bill) के जरिये जो चीज रखी गई है उस में मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। जैसा मौलाना आज़ाद साहब ने कहा है मैं उस से सहमत हूँ कि इस को मानने में किसी को दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये और उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्यादा वाद विवाद नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस बिल में दो एक धारारे ऐसी हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ।

स्वर्गीय टैगोर जी ने जिस उद्देश्य से विश्व भारती की स्थापना की थी वह यह था कि भारत की जो परम्परा है उस का अध्ययन और उस का अनुसंधान विश्व भारती में किया जाय और दूसरे प्राच्य देशों की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का भी यहां अध्ययन किया जाय और उस के साथ साथ यहां प्राच्य और पाश्चात्य देशों की संस्कृति का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने काफ़ी तरक़्की की और जितनी भी सेवा इन चीजों की हो सकी उन्होंने विश्व भारती के जरिये कराने की चेष्टा की और उन की छत्रछाया में यह संस्था उत्तरोत्तर तरक़्की करती गई।

बाद में जैसा कि आज़ाद साहब ने कहा है गांधी जी ने गुरुदेव को इस देन को आज़ाद के सामने रखा और कहा कि इस को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की चीज मान लेना चाहिये। यह भी प्रशंसा की चीज है कि उन्होंने इस को यहां रखा और उस को हम लोग मानेंगे।

इस समय दुनिया में इस तरह की चीजों की बहुत जरूरत है। आज एक संस्था यूनेस्को U. N. E. S. C. इस उद्देश्य से कायम की गई है कि वह संसार की

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

संस्कृतियों और सभ्यताओं का अध्ययन करे । लेकिन इस से तीस वर्ष पूर्व गुरुदेव ने अपने देश में इस संस्था को स्थापित किया था जब कि यहां अंग्रेजों का दमन चक्र चल रहा था उस समय देश के सभी नेता और मौलाना आज़ाद भी उस दमन चक्र के शिकार हो कर जेलों में बन्द थे ।

खैर ! हमें खुशी है कि दुनिया आज इस चीज़ को ऋबूल करती है और हर्ष है कि हम लोग भी इस को राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की चीज़ मानते हैं और इसी तरह यह भी सम्भव हो सकता है कि कुछ समय बाद यूनेस्को भी इस को विश्व महत्त्व की संस्था स्वीकार करे ।

यह भी बहुत खुशी की बात है, जैसा कि मौलाना आज़ाद साहब ने कहा, कि हम लोग इस में कोई तबदीली नहीं करना चाहते । लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि यदि कोई त्रुटि हो तो उस को दूर करना चाहिये । अगर कोई स्पेलिंग (spelling) यानी विवरण की गलतियां हैं तो उन को दूर करने में हमें कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन यह सब तो छोटी छोटी चीज़ें हैं । मुझे जिस मूख्य चीज़ पर ऐतराज है वह यह है, परिदर्शक के विशेष अधिकार ।

यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति इस संस्था के परिदर्शक चुने गये हैं । लेकिन परिदर्शक को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार दिये गये हैं । सब लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति कोई मनमाना कार्य नहीं करेंगे । वह तो जो कुछ करेंगे वह विभिन्न मंत्रियों और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की राय से ही करेंगे । इस बिल में परिदर्शक को यह अधिकार दिया गया है

कि वह कर्म समिति या शिक्षा समिति की सिफ़ारिशों को ठुकरा सकते हैं । स्पष्ट है कि इन समितियों को वहां के विषय में अधिक ज्ञान होगा । मैं कोई आक्षेप नहीं करता क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र बाबू और शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना आज़ाद हमारे देश के कर्णधार हैं और उन लोगों को विश्व भारती का अच्छा ज्ञान है, और वे लोग उसको वाच्छी तरह से चलायेंगे । पर इस से ही काम नहीं चलता क्योंकि डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी को व्यक्तिगत रूप से ये अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं । सम्भव है कि दस पांच बरस तक मौलाना आज़ाद साहब शिक्षा मंत्री रहें और राजेन्द्र बाबू राष्ट्रपति रहें लेकिन उस के बाद कोई दूसरा शिक्षा मंत्री हो सकता है और कोई दूसरा परिदर्शक हो सकता है । ऐसी हालत में क्या होगा ? सम्भव है कि उस समय वहां की कर्म समिति को और शिक्षा समिति को उन लोगों से ज्यादा ज्ञान हो जा कि न तो विश्व भारती में पढ़े हों और न किसी और राष्ट्रीय विद्यालय में । ऐसी हालत में परिदर्शक को ज्यादा अधिकार देना मुनासिब नहीं होगा । इस बिल में यह कहा गया है :

“Where Karma Samiti does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Paridarsaka, the Paridarsaka may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Karma Samiti, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Karma Samiti shall comply with such directions.”

इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि परिदर्शक को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार दिया गया है । आज राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद परिदर्शक हैं और मौलाना आज़ाद शिक्षा मंत्री । मुझे भरोसा है कि आज़ाद साहब परिदर्शक को नेक राय देंगे और जो राय वह

देंगे वह विश्व भारती के हक़ में ही देंगे । पर यह निश्चित नहीं है कि आज़ाद साहब के बाद भी उन के ही सरीखे कोई दूसरे शिक्षा मंत्री आवेंगे जिन को और जिन के सचिवालय को विश्व भारती के बारे में भरपूर ज्ञान होगा । हो सकता है कि वह वहाँ की इन्क्वायरी (Enquiry) करायें । लेकिन जिस तरह से सरकारी अफ़सरों के ज़रिए जांच हुआ करती है उस से हम लोगों को त्रितना सन्तोष होता है उसे हम सब अच्छी तरह जानते हैं ।

ऐसी स्थिति में राय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से परिदर्शक को दी जायगी उसमें बहुत छतरा मालूम होता है । इस-लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अधिकार को कम किया जाय और एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी (Executive Committee) के पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार रहें । मैं मानता हूँ कि परिदर्शक को कुछ अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए । उस का स्वरूप इस तरह का होना चाहिए कि एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी (Executive Committee) या कर्म समिति के तीन चौथाई सदस्यों को यदि परिदर्शक के आदेश पसन्द न हों तो वे उसे ठुकरा सकें । अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जायगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि विश्व भारती के अनुकूल यह तरीका होगा ।

और सब बातों में तो साधारण तौर से मैं सहमत हूँ । जिस तरह से शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को पेश कर के उदारता दिखलाई है उसी तरह से यह मुझे आशा है कि वे इस बात में भी उदारता दिखलावेंगे कि विश्व भारती उसी ढंग से चले जिस ढंग से रबीन्द्र नाथ जी ने उसे चलाने की कोशिश की

थी. उस से विश्व भारती का ही नहीं बरन देश तथा विश्व का भी कल्याण होगा । एक बात मुझे और कहनी है । विश्व भारती को यहाँ विश्व विद्यालय, युनि-वर्सिटी, (University) के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अन्य विश्व विद्यालयों की तरह इस को भी कहीं न घसीटा जाय । आज प्रायः अधिकांश विश्व विद्यालयों में अनुशासन-हीनता दिखायी पड़ती है । कहीं कोई आचार्य पीटा जाता है तो कहीं कोई अध्यापक । ऐसी हालत में अन्य विश्व विद्यालयों की कोटि में विश्व भारती को लाना मेरी समझ से बड़ी ग़लती होगी । अतः मेरा अनुरोध कि विश्व भारती को उस ढंग से चलाया जाय जिस से इस के उद्देश्यों की रक्षा हो सके । मुझे विश्वास है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी रबीन्द्र नाथ जी के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयास करेंगे ।

(English translation of the above speech.)

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar):** I am very glad to note that the hon. Maulana Azad has presented a Bill declaring Visva-Bharati an institution of national importance. It is also a matter of satisfaction that two things of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore one the song 'Janganman' and the other Visva-Bharati have been acknowledged of national importance.

The importance of Visva-Bharati is known all over the world. It attracts students from all parts of the world, more specially from the countries of the East. Some professors, teachers and students come from the Western countries as well. All of us know how highly those professors have spoken of Visva-Bharati in other parts of the world and all acknowledge its importance.

I do not want to say much about what has been provided in this Bill. I agree with the hon. Maulana Azad that no one should have any objection in accepting it and there should be no lengthy debate about the Bill. But

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

there are one or two sections in the Bill, about which I think it necessary to say something. The object with which the late Dr. Tagore had established the University of Visva-Bharati, was to study and do research on the ancient traditions of India, and also to study the culture and civilization of the oriental countries and along with that to make a comparative study of cultures of the countries of the East and West. He had made a good progress in achieving that aim, and he did his best to serve these ends through Visva-Bharati and this institution did make constant progress under his able guidance.

Afterwards, as Maulana Azad has stated, Gandhiji placed the scheme of the noble creation of Gurudev before Maulana Azad and asked him to accept it as a thing of national importance. It is our good fortune that he has presented this Bill and we will always remember him for this.

There is a growing need of such institutions these days. The U.N.E.S.C.O. has been established with the object of making a study of the various civilizations and cultures of the world. But Gurudev had established this institution thirty years prior to the formation of U.N.E.S.C.O. when the British oppression was in its full swing. All the leaders of the country including Maulana Azad were victims of their oppression and were behind the bars.

However, we are happy that the world recognizes its value and we also acknowledge it as an institution of national importance, and it is also possible that after sometime the U.N.E.S.C.O. also may recognize it as an institution of world importance.

It gives us great pleasure to know that hon. Maulana Azad has stated that no further modifications will be made in the Bill. But there should also be a provision for removing any defects therein. We should not hesitate in correcting any mistakes of spelling or discription in the Bill. But these are insignificant things. My main objection is regarding the special powers which have been conferred on the Visitor.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the President of India was been nominated as the Visitor to this institution. He has been vested with very great powers. Everybody knows that the President will not act irresponsibly. Whatever he will do, he will do on the advice of various Ministers and the Ministries. This Bill empowers the Visitor to reject the recommendations

of *Karma Samiti* or the Education Committee. It is obvious that these Committees will have wider knowledge of that institution. I am not undermining the capabilities of these personalities as I know that our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Minister of Education, hon. Maulana Azad are the makers of the destiny of our nation, they have good knowledge of the affairs of Visva-Bharati, and they will be running Visva-Bharati very efficiently. But this will not suffice as Dr. Rajendra Prasad has not been vested with these powers in his personal capacity. It is possible that hon. Maulana Azad may continue as Minister of Education and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President for five or ten years, but after the lapse of their terms some other person may become the Minister of Education and someone else may become the Visitor. What would be the situation then? It is possible that the *Karma Samiti* and Education Committee might have wider knowledge than those who might not have studied in Visva-Bharati or in any other national institution. In that case it will not be proper to give more powers to the Visitor. It has been laid down in this Bill:

"where *Karma Samiti* does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the *Paridarsaka*, the *Paridarsaka* may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the *Karma Samiti*, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the *Karma Samiti* shall comply with such directions."

It is evident from this that the Visitor has been given very wide powers. The present Visitor is the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Minister of Education is Maulana Azad. I am sure hon. Maulana Azad will give true advice and his advice will be in the interest of Visva-Bharati. But it is not certain that Maulana Azad will be succeeded by a man of the same capabilities as the Minister of Education, and the Ministry of Education also may not have thorough knowledge of Visva-Bharati. May be, he may institute an enquiry into the affairs of that institution. But all of us are fully aware of the results of the enquiries conducted by the Government officers. In these circumstances the advice given to the Visitor by the Minister of Education seems to be fraught with dangerous possibilities. I, therefore want, that some of these powers should be curtailed and the Executive Committee should be vested with maximum powers. I agree that the Visitor should be given some powers. There should be such provisions that if three-fourth

members of the Executive Committee or Karma Samiti do not like the orders of the Visitor, they may reject them. If such provisions are made, I think they will be in the interest of Visva-Bharati.

I am in full agreement with other provisions of the Bill. I hope the hon. Minister of Education will show the same broadmindedness, as he has shown in presenting this Bill, in running Visva-Bharati on the same lines as late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore had tried to run it. That step would be beneficial not only to Visva-Bharati and to our country alone but to the entire world as well.

I have to say one thing more. Here provisions are being made to accord University status to Visva-Bharati. In this connection I would like to submit that Visva-Bharati should not be allowed to go the way of other universities. Today most of the universities suffer from lack of discipline. These days we find that the students manhandle their teachers and professors. In my opinion it would be a grave mistake to place Visva-Bharati in the category of other universities under the present circumstances. Therefore it is my submission that Visva-Bharati should be run on such lines by which its spirit may remain alive. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Education will make his best efforts for the successful achievement of the objects of late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं भी इस विषयक का हादिक स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारी स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात्, मेरी दृष्टि से, हमारे लिए जो सब से आवश्यक बात है वह यह है कि हमारा भारत सच्चा भारत रह सके। इस प्राचीन देश के विचारकों ने विचार क्षेत्र में जो कुछ विचार किया है उसे सुरक्षित रखना, उस पर और अधिक अनुसन्धान करना और विश्व के अन्य भागों के विचारों की भूमिका में उसे परख कर मानवता को इस समय के अनुकूल सच्चा सन्देश देना। भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् हमारा सबसे पहला कर्तव्य है।

आधुनिक काल में, जब हम परतन्त्र थे तब भी, यदि भारत को सब से अधिक किसी ने

जागृत किया है, भारत का हमारी परतन्त्रता के काल में भी यदि संसार में सब से अधिक किसी ने ऊँचा मस्तक किया है, तो वे दो महापुरुष हैं, एक महात्मा गान्धी और दूसरे गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर। ललित साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रवीन्द्र बाबू की सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभा का भारत की समस्त भाषाओं के साहित्य पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव हमें दृष्टिगोचर होता है। हम चाहे कविता को लें, चाहे नाटक को लें, चाहे उपन्यास को लें, चाहे कहानी को लें, चाहे निबन्ध को लें—यही पांच मुख्य विभाग हैं ललित साहित्य के—तो इन पांचों विभागों पर—केवल एक भाषा पर ही नहीं परन्तु जितनी भारतीय दस या ग्यारह मुख्य भाषायें हैं उन सब पर—हमें कर्बान्द रवीन्द्र की किसी न किसी प्रकार की छाप मिलती है। कितने कवियों को, कितने नाटककारों को, कितने उपन्यासकारों को, कितने कहानी लेखकों को और कितने निबन्धकारों को कवि सम्राट रवीन्द्र नाथ से प्रेरणा मिली है।

भारत के बाहर भी समस्त देशों को रवीन्द्र बाबू के साहित्य न भारतीय विचार के मूल तत्वों का सन्देश दिया है।

विश्व भारती की स्थापना गुरुदेव ने दो उद्देश्यों से की थी—भारतीय विचार धारा के भिन्न भिन्न विभागों का अनुसन्धान और विश्व की विचार धाराओं से उस का समन्वय। यदि हम आज तक के विश्व भारती के इतिहास को देखें तो हमें तट हो जाता है कि हम जो य दो बातें विश्व भारती में मिलती हैं, अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं हैं। जिस समय हम पराधीन थे और देश की शिक्षा

[ सठ गोविन्द दास ]

पद्धति लार्ड मैकाले के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार चलती थी, यानी इस देश में शिक्षा के द्वारा ऐसे बाबूओं को उत्पन्न करना जो विदेशी शासन को हमारे ऊपर किसी प्रकार कायम रख सकें, उस समय विश्व भारती और विश्व भारती के सदृश गुरुकुल कांगड़े, और इसी प्रकार को कुछ अन्य संस्थाओं का जन्म हुआ जिन से हम अपने सांस्कृतिक जीवन को एक उच्च स्तर पर रख सकें और अपनी संस्कृति का संदेश विश्व को दे सकें। स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार इस बात के लिए बर्धाई की पात्र है कि स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात्, और जैसा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा, महात्मा गान्धी ने जो एक प्रकार की धरोहर उन के हाथ में दी थी, उस धरोहर का भी विचार कर के, भारतीय सरकार इस विधेयक को लाई है।

पर इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति बहुत दूर तक पुराने ढंग पर ही चल रही है। यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन (University Commission) की रिपोर्ट में जो बातें कही गई हैं उन को कार्य में परिणत होते होते अभी बहुत समय लगेगा। इसलिये, जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह जी ने भी कहा, इस बात पर बहुत ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि विश्व भारती भी इसी रूट (rut) में पड़े कर, जो कुछ गुरुदेव चाहते थे उस के अनुकूल काम करना ही कहीं बन्द न कर देता एक ओर तो मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु दूसरी ओर यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर बहुत अधिक सतर्क रहने की ओर

बहुत अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। श्री रवीन्द्र बाबू के जीवन काल में इस प्रकार का विधेयक पास हो जाता तो इस ओर इतना अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्योंकि उन का व्यक्तित्व वहाँ रहता। व्यक्तित्व इस विश्व में सब से बड़ी वस्तु होती है। परन्तु आज वे नहीं हैं। आज दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के महापुरुषों की कमी होती जा रही है। तो, जैसा, डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह जी ने भी कहा कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आगे चल कर कोई ऐसा अवसर आ जाये कि जिस समय हम आज तो इस विधेयक का स्वागत कर रहे हैं परन्तु उस समय हमें ऐसा जान पड़े कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक पास कर के हम ने एक ऐसी स्वतन्त्र संस्था के कामों में उतनी बाधा डाल दी। इसलिये आज जब रवीन्द्र बाबू नहीं हैं तब हमें इस पर और भी अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ दिनों के बाद हम इस बात को फिर देखें कि इस विधेयक के स्वीकृत होने के पश्चात् विश्व भारती का कार्य किस प्रकार चल रहा है और यदि हमें इस विधेयक में और कोई सुधार करने की आवश्यकता जान पड़े तो हम इस विधेयक का सुधार करें।

इस सृष्टि की रचना में मनुष्य का सर्व श्रेष्ठ स्थान उस की ज्ञान शक्ति के है। जो ज्ञान शक्ति निसर्ग ने मनुष्य को दी है, वह अन्य किसी प्राणी को नहीं दी। इस ज्ञान का विकास होता है शिक्षा के द्वारा। शिक्षा का इसी लिए इतना बड़ा महत्त्व है। शिक्षा मानव को सच्चा मानव बनाती है। आज यदि हम देखें तो एक ओर हमें यह दिखाई देता है कि मनुष्य ने महान् उन्नति की है। वह भूमंडल की परिक्रमा केवल कुछ घंटों में



कर सकता है। बड़े बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं। अनगिनती वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए बड़े बड़े कारखाने स्थापित हो रहे हैं मानव न जाने कितनी वस्तुओं के निर्माण में व्यस्त है। पर जहाँ तक एक ओर यह उन्नति हो रही है .....

**मिस्टर चेंबरसेन :** आनरेबल मेम्बर जानते हैं कि बहुत मेम्बर इस बिल पर बोलना चाहते हैं, आप तो शिक्षा के ऊपर आम तौर से बोल रहे हैं, आप खास कर इस बिल के ऊपर बोलिये।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** इस बिल से और आम बातों से बहुत सम्बन्ध है, सभानेत्री जी, और आप जानती हैं कि किसी विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए समय की पाबन्दी नहीं रहती। तो एक ओर जहाँ इस मानव ने अपनी उन्नति के लिए इतना प्रयास किया है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर अपने नाश का भी। हम ने ऐटम बम का निर्माण किया है, हम ने हाइड्रोजन बम बनाये हैं और भी हमने नाश के लिए न जाने क्या क्या किया है। मुझे तो इस बात का भय है कि यदि इस प्रकार एक ओर हम अपने विकास और दूसरी ओर हम अपने नाश की चेष्टा करते रहे तो कदाचित् ऐसा समय भी आ सकता है कि कोई ऐसे बम तैयार हों, जिन से हमारा भूमंडल ही टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाय। हमें ऐसी शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है जिस शिक्षा के कारण हम भावी नाश को बचा सकें। भारत के तत्त्व-वेत्ताओं ने, भारत के ऋषि महर्षियों ने, भारत के दार्शनिकों ने, भारत के साहित्यिकों और भारत के कवियों ने संसार के सामने कुछ सिद्धान्त रखे थे। इनकी एक लम्बी परम्परा है। इन महापुरुषों ने सब से बड़ी बात यह कही कि मानव का कल्याण और विश्व का कल्याण तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक

कि मानव स्वयं अपने को नहीं जीतता। हमने विश्व को तो जीतने के सारे प्रयत्न किये किन्तु हमने अपने को जीतने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। यही सब से बड़ा सन्देश महात्मा गांधी का था, यही महत्त्वपूर्ण सन्देश डाक्टर टैगोर का था और यही सब से बड़ा सन्देश था हमारी परम्परा का। हम अपने उद्देश्यों को अक्षुण्ण बनाये रखें, अपने को जीतने का प्रयत्न करें और अपने साथ ही संसार के कल्याण के मार्ग में अग्रसर हों।

यह विधेयक जो आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी उपस्थित कर रहे हैं, इस संस्था को सहायता दें जिस के ये ही उद्देश्य हैं। यह विधेयक इस संस्था को और भी ऊंचा कर सके, यही मेरी कामना है। अन्त में मैं फिर इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Seth Govind Das:** Madam, I too heartily welcome this Bill. To my mind, what is most needed to us after the achievement of independence is that our Bharat may continue to remain a true Bharat. Now that we have achieved independence it is our first and foremost duty to preserve the thoughts put forth by the eminent thinkers of this ancient land, do further research on them and convey a timely and true message to humanity by examining them in the light of ideas represented by other parts of the world.

In the modern age, during the period of our slavery, the credit for bringing about a country-wide awakening or raising the prestige of our motherland high in the world goes to two great personalities—Mahatma Gandhi and Gurudev Rabindra Nath Thakore. In the sphere of literature, all the Indian languages bear the impression of Rabindra Babu's all round genius in some way or the other. There are five branches of literature, namely, poetry, drama, novel, story and essay. In the sphere of all of these five branches of literature—not only in any single language but in all the ten or eleven prominent languages of India—we find a clear impression of the great poet Rabindra's personality. Many a poet

[Seth Govind Das]

and dramatist and novelist and story-writer and essayist has drawn inspiration from the *Kavisamrat* Rabindra-Nath. Rabindra Nath's literature has conveyed the fundamentals of the Indian thought to all foreign countries as well.

It was with two objects in view that the Gurudev had established Visva-Bharati. One related to the research of the various aspects of the Indian Schools of thought and the other to its co-ordination with other ideologies of the world. If we go through the hitherto history of Visva-Bharati, it will be known that what we get from Visva-Bharati is otherwise inavailable from any other source. When we were ruled by the foreigners our system of education having been moulded in accordance with Lord Macaulay's objectives was such as only aimed at producing more and more of *Baboos* who might help maintain foreign domination over this country. At that time Visva-Bharati and many other institutions like Visva-Bharati such as Gurukul Kangri etc., came into being in order to enable us to maintain a high level of our cultural life and convey its message to the entire world. The Government of independent India really deserves congratulations for the fact that they, as the hon. Minister of Education said a short while ago, in accordance with the great legacy given to them by the late Mahatma, have brought forward such a Bill after achieving independence.

I may add one more thing in this connection. Even now our system of education is, to a great extent, based on old models. It will, of course, take some time for the recommendations made in the University Commission's Report to be implemented. Therefore, as my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also said just now, we are required to see to it that we are not led away by such emotions and lose the very objectives and ideals with which Gurudev had established Visva-Bharati. While on one hand I welcome the present Bill, on the other hand, I wish to make it clear that we have to be very careful and alive in this regard. Had such a Bill been passed in the life-time of Rabindra Babu, no such care and attention would have been required, for then we would have been guided by his own personality. Personality is regarded as the greatest thing in the world. But today he is not alive. Unfortunately our country has been constantly losing great men like him. So, as Shri Ram Subhag Singh also remarked, what I am afraid of is lest a day should come when,

despite the fact that we are today welcoming such a measure, we may begin to feel that by passing such a Bill we had simply hampered the progress of an independent institution like Visva-Bharati. Now that Rabindra Babu is no more with us we are required to pay still more attention to this fact. Some time after the passing of this Bill we should review the whole situation as to how the affairs of Visva-Bharati are being managed; and if, after such a review, any amendment be deemed necessary in the Bill, it may suitably be incorporated.

It is on account of his intelligence that man has achieved the top position among other creatures of this world. Nature has bestowed upon man the power of understanding. This power is developed through education. That is why such an importance is attached to education. It is education alone which makes a man a man. It will be seen that man has reached new-heights of development and progress, so much so, that he can go round the entire world in only a few hours. Big dams are being constructed and big factories are going to be established for the production of various innumerable things. What is meant to be said is that man is busy in the production of many a thing. But whereas on the one hand such developments are being made.....

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member is aware that many Members wish to speak on this Bill. He is dealing with education in a general way. He should particularly confine his remarks to the provisions of this Bill.

**Seth Govind Das:** Other general things and this Bill are closely related. You will know it, Madam, that there is no restriction on speaking on any Bill. So I was saying that while on the one hand, man makes efforts to make progress, on the other hand, he also makes preparation for the destruction of the entire human race. Apart from the fact that we have made Atom bombs and Hydrogen bombs, we have also produced many other destructive things. If we continue to proceed with the production of constructive and destructive things simultaneously, I am afraid, a time may come when some such bomb can be made which may shatter the entire universe into pieces. At this time we need such an education as may rid us of future calamities. India's metaphysicians, saints and sages, philosophers, poets and men of letters had laid down certain doctrines. There is a long tradition behind them. The greatest of their teachings is that the happiness of man and the world cannot be achieved unless man conquers his own self.

Although we have made every effort to conquer the world, we did not care to conquer our own selves. Such was the greatest teaching of Mahatma Gandhi as also of Dr. Tagore. Our long tradition has also taught us this very doctrine. Let us not allow our objectives and ideals to perish and let us endeavour to conquer our own selves so that we may help to achieve happiness for the entire humanity. Let this Bill, that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister of Education, assist this institution in the achievement of its objectives and ideals. My keen desire is that this Bill may raise the prestige of this institution still higher.

In the end I once again heartily welcome this Bill.

**Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal):** I think there is none in this House who will not welcome this Bill with enthusiasm. For those who come from Bengal, this institution was something more than a mere institution. It was the symbol of our culture. Towards the end of the last century Maharishi Devendranath Tagore started a small institution with the name of Santiniketan, "The Abode of Peace". Then from that time it has been developing slowly and gradually. Then came a renaissance movement in Bengal and Rabindra Nath Tagore, or rather the entire Tagore family, was the spear-head of that renaissance movement. The Tagore family influenced literature, art, and culture, in all its phases and all its aspects.

**Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh):** Politics also.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** My hon. friend Mr. Kamath asks me to mention also politics. Yes; in politics also. Rabindranath Tagore himself and his brother Jyotindranath Tagore took a prominent part in politics also. Even in those days of turmoil and trouble in the first decade, Rabindranath Tagore was in the forefront of the Bengal political movement.

This institution has been nursed by Rabindranath Tagore carefully and with deep affection. He developed it without any help from the Government, rather keeping it aloof from all Government control and subsidy. During this period, another institution developed in Bengal which also kept itself aloof from all Government control. One of its fundamental principles was that it should not take any Government aid, and should not come under control of Government. I would like to remind Maulana Sahib about

that institution also: that is the College of Technology of Jadhavpur. I hope Maulana Sahib will also give that institution the charter of a University. That institution also deserves the recognition of the nation when the nation has achieved political independence.

This Bill as it has come before us, may have some defects as all human handi-crafts must have some defects. But, the Maulana Sahib has appealed to us that we should pass the Bill without making any alterations. In deference to his appeal, most of the Members have agreed not to move their amendments. Naturally, there must have been some defects in the Bill and I hope that with the experience gained through the working of the Act, after some time, Government may come before this House with further amendments.

But, there is one thing of which I would like to remind the Government and Maulana Sahib, that by giving the charter of a University, we may not petrify the spirit of the University; that by giving the charter to the institution, we may not give it the shape of a stony edifice in the place of the moral and spiritual force that the institution has so long been. I appeal to the Government and also to those persons to whom the care of this institution will be given, that they may see to it that the ideal with which Rabindranath Tagore has been working, the ideal according to which he has developed this institution may not be submerged under this edifice of a formal university. It is more than a national institution; it is an institution of much more than national importance as has been enunciated in the Bill. It is an institution, for some years, of international importance. It is an institution having a peculiar characteristic of its own. Any one who has gone to that institution can see that the classes are being held sometimes in the open air, without any formal class room and all these things. The institution has been developed deliberately by Rabindranath Tagore with a rural bias and to give it a rural bias, he developed also the Sri Niketan.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I know whether the hon. Member is likely to take some more time?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Yes; I would like to continue tomorrow. I mean, the day after tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 30th April, 1951.*