

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON
STARRED QUESTION NO. 677**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It will be recalled that with reference to a Starred Question No. 677, tabled by Shri G. L. Chaudhary and Shri Lotan Ram, on the 8th September, 1954, enquiring whether the Ceylon Government proposed to remove their Quarantine Office from Mandapam, Shri G. L. Chaudhary asked in a supplementary the Government of India intended to purchase the buildings etc., after the closure of the Quarantine Camps.

In reply thereto, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, stated that the buildings were the property of the Government of India and would continue to belong to them.

The correct position, however, is that the buildings belong to the Government of Ceylon and not to the Government of India. The question of their purchase will be fully considered after a final decision for closing down the Quarantine Camp has been taken.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the House about the order of legislative business which will be brought before this House upto and inclusive of Saturday, the 5th March, which will be the first of the alternate Saturdays in March, on which the House has agreed to have a sitting.

1. University Grants Commission Bill (Under current discussion).
2. Drugs (Amendment) Bill.
3. Dentists (Amendment) Bill.
4. Four resolutions seeking approval of the House of

Notifications enhancing or levying export duties on certain commodities.

5. Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill.
6. Essential Commodities Bill.

The House will consider the above Bills on 28th February, and 1st and 5th March, 1955, on which days only time will be available for legislative business.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.**

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): During the last two days in this House as well as in the other House, every view and sentiment expressed in the President's Address has been criticised or commended except its grammar and style. The President's Address, obviously, is the policy statement of the government of the day, and, therefore, naturally it cannot contain the totality of the programmes. The government of the day wants to give that in the course of the next few months of the year and it must, therefore, confine itself to a sort of a general expression of Government's intention. It is not my desire to take every important item, but I propose to refer briefly to two or three and to one in little more detail.

Unemployment in this country is mounting up and the Government is quite aware of it. We have the magnificent promise of the Finance Minister that in the course of the next ten years, the problem of unemployment will be solved. All I want him to do is just a little thing, namely, to absorb and re-employ the 60,000 poor retrenched clerks of the Civil Supplies Department of the Government. If that is done, I shall accept it as an earnest of his policy.

There is another matter which is of a little more consequence and that is the Credit and Development Corporation. I know that it can be more

adequately and appropriately discussed at the time when financial proposals are made, but today I feel that I ought to point out that this Corporation although we are told that it is registered under the Indian Companies Act and is a private affair, is given a guarantee by the Government. The Government is not a private affair and it has given a guarantee to foreign investors in this Corporation. The Government has agreed to advance a sum of Rs. 7½ crores without interest for a period of 15 years and has agreed for its repayment in small instalments. During these 15 years, taking into consideration the interest at the prevailing rate, with compound interest, it means another Rs. 7½ crores to private industrialists, on whose dividend there has been no limitation, nor does the agreement that has appeared in the papers show any adequate or effective control over the management and functioning of this Corporation. However, as I said, this is a matter which can be more adequately dealt with at the time of the Budget.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

There is another matter which is of graver consequence, and that is the falling of prices of agricultural produce. We are assured in the Address that when a particular level is reached, Government will intervene and purchase. Here is a phenomenon in which we find that the agricultural prices are moving one way and the prices of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles moving in another way. This is not an indication of the economic health of the country. In 1946 or there abouts, the government of the day appointed a Committee of which Prof. Gadgil and Shri Gorwala were members, and they made a report, in which they stated definitely that in view of our economy which is predominantly agricultural, there must be a sort of reasonable relationship between the prices of

agricultural commodities and the prices of manufactured or semi-manufactured commodities,—a sort of parity. That proposition which, in my humble opinion, is a fundamental proposition, it seems the Government has not accepted, and that report is now in the Secretariat which often is considered as the grave of many useful information. Now, the prices are falling and if the Government does not intervene at the proper time or if it intervenes a little late, the result will be that the advantages will be annexed by the merchants who have already started stocking and purchasing. In 1951-1952, when Government decided to increase the price of paddy by a couple of rupees in Bombay and elsewhere, the result was that, by the time that order became actually operative, the poor agriculturist had already parted with paddy and it was the millers who profited then. The same thing might again happen. Whatever we have been told about the satisfactory character of food production this year is, in a way, illusive. If there is no rain or no signs of good rain in June and early July, those who have already stocked will raise the price and the consumers will suffer. Today, the primary producers are suffering. Three months hence, the consumers will suffer. Secondly, the Report of the Reserve Bank Committee on Agricultural Credit Survey has already recorded, as a matter of fact, that the indebtedness of the agricultural classes which was being wiped out and more or less finished in the course of the last few years has shown a different tendency and the agricultural indebtedness is on the increase.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Which is the report that you have referred to?

Shri Gadgil: The report that has been published by the Reserve Bank Committee very recently. You can verify from it. This is the position. I therefore submit that the Government should act in time and not wait for events, because this particular

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aspect of our economy is an economy which depends on factors which are beyond the control of human beings, namely, good monsoons.

The last thing which I want to speak about is the criticism of the 'socialist pattern' of society. I find that on the 21st December, 1954, this House unanimously accepted an amendment which was like this:

"The object of our economic policy should be a socialistic pattern of society and the tempo of economic activity in general, and industrial development in particular should be stepped up to the maximum possible extent".

Now, in this Address today, it is not the 'socialistic' pattern, but the word 'socialist' is used. Obviously, what was passed in this House in December, 1954, was a decision not of any particular party, not a decision of any particular group, but that resolution was passed unanimously, and therefore nobody can challenge the *bona fides* of this House. Some criticism was directed that this was something which was merely a slogan or something which was not meant to be acted upon. But what has happened? At Avadi, the majority party, namely, the Congress Party, passed a resolution and the phraseology of that resolution is this:

"The establishment of a socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production is progressively speeded up and there is equality of distribution of the national wealth".

Here are the phrases: "Socialistic pattern of society" and "socialist pattern of society". Whatever different shades there may be, the broad fact remains that the genus is the same whether the egg is boiled or half-boiled or crushed or is an omelette.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Or rotten.

Shri Gadgil: Or rotten. I expect this only from Shri More.

Shri S. S. More: When my friend is speaking, I am reminded of rotten things.

Shri Bansal: Which is the rotten egg?

Shri Gadgil: The point is that after all there may be some difference here and there. But the broad fact remains that the future economic set-up of society will be on socialist lines. I will vary the metaphor and say that it is *am* and not jam. Whether that *am* is Lucknow ka langda or Alfonso or this, that and the other—these may be different varieties—the fact is that it is mango and not guava. It is not capitalist reorganisation of society; it is socialist organisation of society. What the implications are, let us study. Therefore, I do not like to refer to the views variously expressed. Somebody said, "Oh, here is a pattern which even some capitalists have accepted". I am not worried about whether A accepts it or B rejects it. I go upon text. The text is 'the socialist pattern'. I say that although the majority party which formed the Government and in its party meeting a few days ago expressed the ideal to be 'socialistic' pattern; the fact that in the Address today the words 'socialist' pattern are used is, in my humble opinion, very significant. It is not without design or deliberation that this change has been made. Therefore, the first thing was a double contingency—'socialistic' and 'pattern'. Today, there is only one contingency, only one limitation and that is 'socialist'. Let us take the words as they are. What is it that we understand by socialist pattern of society? Essentially, the means of production, their ownership, their control and the system of distribution, are the main things which, in my humble opinion, are relevant for the consideration of this term. What is intended? The intention is

obvious from what I read from the resolution passed by the Congress, namely, that the principal means of production are to be under social ownership or control and the distribution will be on an equitable basis. Now, in this connection it may be argued that merely by saying that this is our object will not be enough. I agree. But this is only a general outline of the ideal. The real concrete programme perhaps will come when the Government presents its budget and the Government presents its developmental plans. Every action, financial or otherwise, every action in the economic sphere and in the sphere of industrial development will be judged by the people and by very vigilant opponents, who occupy the Benches here, in the context of the resolution passed by the House, and the resolution, with the slight change which is not insignificant, that will be eventually passed in this House. My humble submission is that although the Government is not yet convinced about the nationalisation of existing industries, I want to tell the Government very humbly that even if you leave certain industries in private hands today, you will be acting against the spirit of the Constitution which lays down that there shall not be concentration of wealth in a few hands. According to some, by taking over the existing industries we will be investing merely in junk. It is not so. A reference to the returns received by several managing agencies of the existing concerns will go to show how very few people have made tons of money. Out of Rs. 13 crores of managing agency commission, nearly Rs. 4 crores are received by less than one dozen managing agents. If this is not concentration of economic wealth and power in a few hands, I fail to see what is the concentration of economic wealth and power in a few hands. But they will find eventually as they go on planning and executing and implementing the plan that these industries cannot be allowed to run irrespective of what is being

done in other sectors. Today or tomorrow these industries will have to be either nationalised or more rigorously controlled. In so far as the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank is concerned that is a step in the right direction, although the motive is not the same in so far as the Members of Government are concerned. I remember on a previous occasion the Commerce Minister who often says he is going, but has not gone and is coming, said that a great step has been taken towards nationalisation of banking, that means, on the score of ideology. Here is another Member of the Government, who, while speaking before the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay said very recently:

"Government assumption of control over a sector of commercial banking is not dictated by any ideological considerations. It is a recognition of the practical need for ensuring a comprehensive development of banking and the extension of credit facilities to important sectors of the economy at present inadequately served."

I am sure the practical needs of implementing the plan will drive the Government to nationalising even the existing industry. I am, therefore, not at all suspicious about the intentions of Government, because the logic of events will drive them to do as we desire them to do, if not today, at least tomorrow.

The motives of Government have been challenged. I am sure, Sir, that so far as the head of the Government is concerned, he is intellectually convinced that it is only socialism that will save the country. So far as his other colleagues are concerned, I am certain that they are equally vigorous. It is, of course, true that there are certain people in Government who believe in private enterprise. But they have got political integrity, there is a collective responsibility and they are bound to follow the unanimous wishes of this House expressed in December last about the pattern of

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society that ought to be erected in this country.

Now, there are other people who still believe that this is all useless and that we should try some other philosophy. I can assure the House that this has been tried since the birth of the world, but it has not succeeded so far. The philosophy of दान as साम्यक विभाग has failed to bring about happiness and harmony in the society.

The masses are wide awake. They have realised that they are the masters of this country. There is moreover the solemn pledge that we have given them by the resolution passed last December. It is not merely a pledge; I should say it is a bond solemnly entered, assuring these masters of ours that certain things will happen and no plutocratic logic, or what I should say patrician autocracy will deprive them of their dues. If any such attempt is made, all I can say is that they will make short work of any Government, white or red, whatever be its colour.

Mr. Chairman: It is very unpleasant for me to ring the bell several times to call upon Members to stop and not to exceed the time-limit. Would they oblige me by not obliging me to ring more than twice?

Shri Gadgil: I still think that what this House has done is binding on every Member. It is binding on the Government of the day; it is binding on any other Government that may succeed unless the electorate reverses the verdict and chooses some other form of society or some other variety of economic organisation. So far as I am concerned, I believe that given the earnestness on the part of Government, efficiency on the part of the administration and eternal vigilance and cooperation on the part of the people, socialist society will come into existence not at a far off distant future, but, I must say within the life-time of some of us.

श्री उद्दक (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—
रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : सभा-
पति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जो
विकास योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है
उसके बारे में मुझे अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में, अपने
प्रान्त में और दो एक दूसरे प्रान्तों में अपने
आदिवासी भाइयों के बीच जाने का और
उनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला है।
आदिवासी लोग भारत में सब से भोले और
पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं किन्तु आदिवासियों में
जो उत्साह है, इस राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना के
सम्बन्ध में, जैसा कि मैंने देखा है, वह उत्साह
शायद ही किसी अन्य सम्य समाज के किसी
भी वर्ग में हो। वे स्वेच्छा से काम करने को
तैयार हैं। सब जगह आदिवासियों की ओर से
एक ही आवाज मुझे आती सुनाई दी है और
वह यह थी कि हम श्रमदान देने को तयार हैं,
हमारे यहां सड़कें होनी चाहिए, हमारे गांवों
में पीने के लिए पानी के कुएं होने चाहिए,
हमारे यहां स्कूल होने चाहिए और इन सब
चीजों को हासिल करने के लिए हम स्वेच्छा
से काम करने को तैयार हैं। यही बातें जहां
कहीं भी मैं गया मुझे सुनने को मिलीं। परन्तु
एक बात जो बहुत ही निराशाजनक है और
जो हरजगह ही देखने में आई वह यह है कि
राष्ट्रीय विकास योजनाओं में जो अफसर
मुकर्रर किए गए हैं उन अफसरों में इन आदि-
वासियों के साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्वक व्यवहार
करने की भावना नहीं है। यही एक कारण
है कि जितना उत्साह उनका होना चाहिए
था, जितना कार्य उन आदिवासी विभागों में
होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हो रहा है। मैं
इस सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर उन्हें
भारत का विकास करना है, अगर उन्हें इन
पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को ऊंचा उठाना है और
जो लोग इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में रहते हैं
और जिस को सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ विभाग
माना है, उस विभाग में पूरे-पूरे विभाग में—यह

राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना शरू करनी चाहिए ताकि सबसे पहले उस पिछड़ी हुई जमायत को, इस पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को, अपना विकास करने का प्रथम अवसर मिल सके। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार को ऐसे अफसर मुकर्रर करने चाहिए कि जिन के अन्दर मिशनरी जील हो ताकि पिछड़े हुए इन इलाकों के अन्दर रहने वाले भोले लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर काम करने की भावना जो पहले ही से है वह और ज्यादा बढ़े। इन अफसरों के अन्दर रीब से काम लेने की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए, शासन करने की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए और इनको अपने आप को बड़ा नहीं समझना चाहिए। इन को लोगों की सेवा करने की भावना से काम करना चाहिए। मैं एक कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में गया। उस कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का अफसर मेरे पास आया और कहने लगा कि साहब आपकी यह मोटर देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि मैं अपने मां-बाप से मिला हूँ। मैंने उनसे कहा कि भाई, इसका क्या कारण है कि आप इस मोटर को ही अपना मां-बाप समझ बैठे। उसने कहा कि इस भाग में हमें बड़ी मुश्किल से मोटर देखने को मिलती है। बाद में पता लगाने पर यह मालूम हुआ कि यहां के जो अफसर हैं जिन पर कि कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्टस चलाने का कार्यभार है वे महीने में कई बार, आठ-आठ और दस दस बार सिनेमा देखने के लिए शहर जाते हैं और अपना मनोरंजन करते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ उस आदिवासी विभाग में काम करने का पूरे ३० दिन का वेतन भी पाते हैं। तो वे १५ दिन तो, सिनेमा देखने में, हर महीने लगा लेते हैं और १५ दिन महीने में काम करते हैं, और वह १५ दिन भी अगर दिलचस्पी से काम करें तो भी कुछ काम हो सकता है। लेकिन उनको तो मोटर देखकर मां-बाप याद आते हैं। ऐसे लोग क्या आदिवासियों में काम करेंगे? जिन लोगों को वहां मुकर्रर किया गया

है वे शहरी जीवन के आदी हैं और वह वहां नहीं रहना चाहते क्योंकि वहां तो पानी तक की बड़ी मुसीबत है। वहां के लोग साल में ६ महीना पत्तों और रेत से आबदस्त लेते हैं। तो जब आप कालिज से निकले हुए नौजवानों और बच्चों को वहां भेज देते हैं तो वे कैसे काम कर सकते हैं? अगर आप वहां ज्यादा उम्र वालों को भेजें तो मुमकिन है कि वे काम कर सकें क्योंकि उनकी सारी मुरादें पूरी हो चुकी होती हैं। अगर आप वहां पर नौजवानों को भेजेंगे तो वे वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर जो आदिवासियों में आज उत्साह है उसका समय रहते पूरा लाभ उठा लेना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो आपका संविधान में उनके उत्थान का दावा है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। और उनकी अवस्था वैसी ही रहेगी। अगर आप सारे विभागों में एक साथ विकास योजनायें लागू करेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जो आगे हैं वे और भी आगे हो जायेंगे और जो पीछे हैं वे और भी पीछे हो जायेंगे। इसलिए अगर पहले किसी विभाग में आपको विकास करना चाहिए तो वह है अनुसुचित विभाग और घोषित विभाग।

इसके अलावा दूसरा सबल जंगल का है। जंगल ही इन लोगों के जीवन का सहारा है। लेकिन अब जो जंगल के कानून बने हैं उनसे इनको बड़ी मुसीबत हो रही है। इन कानूनों से वे लोग रात दिन परेशान हैं। मैं एक मर्तबा देहरादून गया था और मैंने वहां जाकर फारेस्ट कालिज देखा और उसके सब विभाग देखे। न जाने इस कालिज की खोजों से आदिवासियों को कब लाभ होगा। लेकिन मैंने जो बातें वहां पर देखीं वह उन लोगों को बतलायीं। वहां जो मैंने देखा उसको देखकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मैं किसी बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए देश में हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हूँ। मैंने अपने भाइयों को वे बातें बतलायीं जो कि इस कालिज

[श्री उइके]

में हो रही हैं। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि बांस को फायर प्रूफ बनाया जा रहा है और उसकी उम्र २५ साल की की जा रही है। घास को भी फायर प्रूफ बनाया जा रहा है और उसकी भी उम्र २५ साल की हो जायेगी। हमारे यहां सलई की लकड़ी बहुत होती है जो कि किसी काम नहीं आती थी, सिर्फ शादी में काम आती थी। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि उसका कागज बन रहा है। नेपा और बल्लारशाह कागज की मिलों से ४४ हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष वहां पर इस बारे में शोध करने के लिए दिया जाता है। अगर इस लकड़ी का कागज बनने लगेगा तो हमारे देश को लाखों रुपये साल का लाभ होगा। तो मैंने अपने भाइयों को बतलाया कि वे जंगल में ऐसी चीजों को न काटें जिनसे हमारे देश को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। अगर इन चीजों को ठीक से काम में लाया गया तो हमारे देश को बहुत लाभ होगा और उस रुपये से सरकार हमारा उत्थान करेगी। जब मैंने उन लोगों को बतलाया कि अब तुम्हारे बांस और फूस नहीं जलेंगे और २५ साल तक ठीक हालत में रहेंगे तो उनको बहुत खुशी हुई। देहरादून में यह भी शोध की जा रही है कि जो तेंदू का फल होता है उसमें आज से चीगुनी मिठास हो जाय और वह दुगना बड़ा हो जाय। ऐसा हो जाना पर इस फल से वहां के लोगों की आमदनी भी ज्यादा हो जायेगी और मीठा फल भी खाने को मिलेगा। यह जान कर वहां पर लोगों को बड़ा संतोष हुआ। अभी तो इस फल की कोई कीमत नहीं है। इन बातों को जानकर हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को इतनी खुशी हुई है कि वे उन मुसीबतों को भूल गये हैं जो कि उनको जंगल के कानूनों के कारण उठानी पड़ रही हैं। वह लोग आज बहुत उत्साहित हैं। वह इस बात से बहुत संतुष्ट हैं कि उनके उत्थान के लिए देश के अन्दर इतना अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं फिर यही कहूंगा कि

अगर आप कहीं उत्थान का कार्य करना चाहते हैं तो उसे सबसे पहले आदिवासियों में कीजिये। ये लोग ढाई करोड़ हैं। इनकी ओर आपको सर्वप्रथम ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि ये लोग सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। अगर आप इनको सहायता देंगे तो यह बहुत जल्दी उन्नति कर लेंगे और आपको सहायता देने योग्य हो जायेंगे।

अब उनके सम्बन्ध में एक बात और है। वे लोग उस काम से जो देहरादून में उनके लिए हो रहा है, उसे सुन कर बहुत खूश हैं, लेकिन जो मुहकमा उनके उत्थान के लिए खोला गया है उससे उनको सन्तोष नहीं है। यह मुहकमा उनका उद्धार करने के लिए खोला गया है लेकिन वह उलटा उनका नुकसान करता है। यह विभाग उनकी संस्कृति का नाश कर रहा है और भारतस का नाश कर रहा है। और जो पैसा सरकार देती है उसका हिसाब कागज पर तो आता है लेकिन उससे आदिवासियों को ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता है। अगर किसी आदिवासी लड़के को २५ रुपये स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है तो उसे ६ या ७ रुपये महीने का खाना तो दिया जाता है और सही २५ रुपये की ली जाती है। वाकी रुपया न जाने कौन ले जाता है? इस तरह के उदाहरण मुझे अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में देखने को मिले। भारत के संविधान की धारा ३३९ में यह दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रपति संविधान के लागू होने से दस साल बाद इस बात की जांच करावे कि आदिवासियों का कितना उत्थान हुआ है। इसमें यह भी दिया हुआ है कि यदि वह चाहें तो इस समय के पहले भी इस तरह की जांच करवा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अभी वह समय है जब कि धारा ३३९ के अनुसार एक कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाय जो कि यह जांच करे कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपया आदिवासियों के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है, वह जायज खर्च हो रहा है या नाजायज खर्च

हो रहा है। अगर यह जांच नहीं की गयी तो जो दावा आपने संविधान में किया है वह पूरा नहीं होगा

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि संविधान बदलने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके अन्दर यह चीज भी कर दी जाय कि जो क्रिश्चियन आदिवासी हैं उनको दूसरे आदिवासियों से अलग कर दिया जाय। जो क्रिश्चियन हो गये हैं उनको आदिवासी न माना जाय। आजकल सबको एक साथ रखने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो सहूलियतें हमको दी जाती हैं वह अधिकतर ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिल जाती हैं और इसलिए बहुत से आदिवासी ईसाई बनना चाहते हैं। मैं उदाहरण के लिए बतलाता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या ५० लाख है और ईसाई आदिवासियों की पांच हजार। परन्तु भारत सरकार से जो ५७ स्कालरशिप हम लोगों को दिये गये उनमें से ३४ ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिले और केवल २३ दूसरे आदिवासियों को दिये गये। संख्या के अनुपात से यह स्कालरशिप मिलने चाहियें थे यह मेरा कहना है। इसलिए हमारे आदिवासी भाई यह सोचते हैं कि हममें और ईसाइयों में तो अब कोई फर्क है ही नहीं और अब धर्म रहने वाला नहीं है, तो हम क्यों न ईसाई हो जायं और पढ़ने-लिखने की अधिक सुविधाओं से लाभ उठावें। वह सोचते हैं कि अब हमारे ईसाई हो जाने में क्या हर्कत है। अभी दो आदिवासियों को विलायत जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा दी गयी है, पर दोनों ईसाई लड़कियां ही गयी हैं। आदिवासी ईसाई सारे भारत वर्ष में दस बारह लाख होंगे पर आदिवासी तो ढाई करोड़ हैं। उनके बच्चों को विलायत जाने की सहूलियत नहीं मिलती।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean that 34 of 57 scholarships had gone to Christians alone?

Shri Utker: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: What is the population of Christian Advasis compared to others? Does the hon. Member know?

श्री उत्कर : मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्रिश्चियन आदिवासी पांच हजार हैं और दूसरे आदिवासी ५० लाख हैं। अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में पांच हजार धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाइयों के चौतीस लड़कों को स्कालरशिप मिले हुए हैं जबकि पचास लाख आदिवासियों के केवल तेईस लड़कों को ही स्कालरशिप मिला हुआ है। इस तरह हमारे साथ घोर अन्याय हो रहा है, और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधान जब बदलने वाला है तो विधान में यह तब्दीली होनी चाहिए कि ईसाई आदिवासी अगर हैं तो उनको अगर सरकार कुछ देना चाहती है तो उनको उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से दे और भारत के आदिवासियों के लिये जो रकम मंजूर की गई है वह और जो नौकरियां और स्कालरशिप आदि मिलने चाहियें वह सब उनको उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से दिये जाने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट को यह चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि सारे आदिवासी ईसाई हो जायेंगे क्योंकि वहां उनको जितना उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये उससे ज्यादा मिलता है। पिछली मर्तबा भी मैंने कहा था और आज भी इसको कहा चाहता हूँ कि और किसी तरीके से आदिवासियों को संतोष नहीं होगा। मेरे पास अपने प्रान्त की कई जिलों की और अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों की चिट्ठयां आयी हैं और उनसे मेरे दिमाग में एक रोशनी हो गयी है और मैं उसको आपके सामने और सरकार के विचार के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ.....

**श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) :** हम शैड्यूल
कास्ट वालों के साथ भी ऐसा अन्याय होता
है.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : केवल पांच मिनट चाहता हूँ.....

Mr. Chairman: I cannot allow the hon. Member to intervene like this and take up another Member's time.

श्री उइके : वह रोशनी यह है कि उनके दिलों में यह बात पैदा हो गयी है कि भाई सरकार ने यह जो विधान में ऐसी बातें बनायी हैं और आज धर्म परिवर्तित आदिवासियों को हमारे साथ करार दे दिया गया है, यह अनुचित है और हमारे साथ अन्याय है और हमें यही सवाल सरकार के सामने उठाना होगा कि हम अपना धर्म किसी भी हालत में बदलना नहीं चाहते चाहे कुछ भी हो लेकिन हमारे शिक्षित बच्चों पर इसका बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और वह ईसाई बनते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये सरकार के सामने हमें यह चीज रखनी है कि विधान के अन्दर जितनी सहायित्व आदिवासियों के लिये दी गयी है वह सारी की सारी वापिस लेली जाय या फिर धर्म परिवर्तित आदिवासियों को उनकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से अलग स्कालरशिप रिजर्वेशन और पैसा दिया जाय और बाकी आदिवासियों को दिया जाय। सरकार को आज जो अन्याय आदिवासियों के साथ में किया जा रहा है उसको इस तरह दूर करना चाहिये और उसके लिये सरकार को विधान में आवश्यक तबदीली करने पर शीघ्र विचार करना चाहिये। इतना ही कहते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के ऊपर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव सिंह साहब न रक्खा है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is not possible for the President to include everything of importance in his Address.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: For considerations of space and time. It is also not possible for the same reasons for speakers on behalf of Government to deal with every single point raised in the debate. That is all the more true in regard to the Address and the debate at the beginning of the Budget Session. Fortunately, I have no doubt that there will be plenty of other opportunities for taking up some of these points. I am intervening in this debate only to deal with a few of the many matters that have been raised by hon. Members which concern particularly my Ministry.

The first point I should like to take up is that raised by the hon. Member from Poona Central in regard to the effective control by Government of the operations of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. His point is that a large sum of money has been placed as loan without interest at the disposal of the Corporation. The justification for this step has been given to the House before and as a general principle I endorse the proposition that Government should ensure that the intention behind doing so is realised. The intention obviously is that the Corporation should be enabled to make loans for new industrial concerns at a reasonable rate of interest. If one calculates the probable interest on this amount say at Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs, and if one imagines that once the Corporation gets into its stride, its resources would be of the order of about Rs. 25 crores, then it is easy to see that this might enable them to advance money at about 1 per cent. less. Therefore, what the Director on behalf of Government will have to see is that money is advanced to the industrial concerns at a reasonable rate of interest and that it is in balance with the rate of profit or dividend which the Directors of the Corporation declare for the shareholders. These are matters which come up irrespective of whether

there is any particular or specific agreement bearing on this point. There are means open to the Government by way of issue of advice apart from the deliberations in which the Director will take part to ensure that this kind of balance is maintained.

Shri K. K. Basu (D'Ammond Harbour): There is only one Government Director out of 11.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Here is a case of one being equal to many. We will have all the prestige and influence of Government behind him and that means of the community and the Parliament.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): May I ask why such facilities are not given with regard to agricultural loans?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These facilities have been given to agricultural loans for a long time past now. The Reserve Bank advances money at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): So, it is not without interest.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The cases are not on all fours. Hon. Members have been misunderstanding me. Here is money to be advanced to industrial concerns and what we want to ensure is that they get it at a reasonable rate of interest while the profits of the Corporation in balance are limited. In the case of co-operative societies, what we do is to advance money through the Reserve Bank, through the Apex Co-operative Bank, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that we ensure or at least try to ensure that by the time the money reaches the cultivator, it reaches him at a reasonable rate of interest. The objectives are the same; the methods are slightly different according to the circumstances of the case. (*Interruptions*). May I pass on to the next point, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: This sort of interruption will lead us nowhere.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think it is in the interest of everyone to linger on interest so long. The next matter I wish to take up is that of the profits made by British managing agencies. I am not here to justify any dimensions of profit that they are making, but I do think it is worthwhile to understand the situation in its proper perspective.

In the first place, the hon. Member from Calcutta North-East totalled up the profits of these companies for a period of seven years—I believe that is correct—before he derived the percentage. I think it will be much better to take a single year's profit and then, to relate it to the share capital. That is the usual procedure which, I am sure, on reflection he will accept. Even if he had done so, I think the figures would have been misleading though not to the extent, of course, which was indicated by him in his statement. It is probably known to him that it is the practice of well-managed companies to plough back as working capital a part of the profits they make every year and therefore, the profits made during the particular year should be related to the total capital effectively employed during that year. That is the usual way of calculating the relation of returns to capital employed. In the case of many companies, ploughed-in profits of previous years constitute a larger proportion of the total effective capital employed than the nominal capital put into the concern originally.

The second point is so far as managing agencies are concerned, it is, I think, fallacious to think that the earning from managed companies should have some relation to the share capital of the agency company. It is quite conceivable that an agency company with a very small nominal capital might be managing more than one company—it happens very often—and may draw earnings from them many times its own share capital. The essential point is that these earnings represent the remuneration

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

due to the managing agent for personal services, that is to say for management of companies, and are therefore the return on the efforts put in by the agency company in managing the companies, rather than on the capital employed in the agency company itself. It would be equally unreasonable to say that a Manager of a company in the shape of his remuneration is getting so much per cent. profit on his capital, because we do not really know what capital was employed. Certainly some capital had to be invested in creating the managerial competence, but that is not the way in which these things are computed.

Another point is that this consideration applies as much to Indian managed companies as to British ones.

Then the real answer to the point that managing agencies draw exorbitant remuneration is that the Companies Bill contains provisions which are designed to restrict such remuneration to reasonable limits; and, as I say, that applies to all managing agencies, whether Indian or British. This is a separate problem.

The same Member quoted figures to show that companies managed by British managing agency companies were making these profits and this was another source of profit to the agency companies in addition to their agency earnings from these companies. Here again, this point is relevant that what he has taken is the total of the profits of these companies over a number of years, and then he has related it to the original nominal capital. But he has forgotten the fact that in these old established companies a considerable portion of the effective capital consists of ploughed-in profits of the previous years.

Also, there is the question of a managing agency holding investments in another company, and there is no way of preventing such a company from getting on their investments whatever dividends are declared in that other company every year. So far as I am aware, investments by British managing agency companies in the companies they manage are, except for one or two exceptions, not so heavy as the Member is inclined to think. Anyway, the general problem is a problem of profits to be viewed in their proper perspective, and that kind of question does deserve and will get continuous attention from Government.

Then, I proceed to deal with the point made by the hon. Member for Dhenkanal and West Cuttack in regard to famine conditions in Orissa. His charge has been that relief work has been held up by the fact that the Central assistance has been niggardly and that more radical measures are necessary in the form of an expenditure of Rs. 15 crores to be placed at the disposal of the State Government. Now, I think, in order to have some right perspective in this matter we ought to see the facts and figures relating to such occurrences in the past. Here are some of the figures. The entire Central assistance that Madras drew for famine relief in Rayalaseema and other areas of that State between 1952 and 1954 was about Rs. 260 lakhs and Rs. 68 lakhs towards gratuitous relief, a total of Rs. 328 lakhs. Then there are the States which were afflicted by floods this year and where the damage and also the havoc caused was extensive. Assam has an estimated expenditure on relief at about Rs. 400 lakhs in the current year. Bihar, which has been affected by floods in some areas and by drought in other areas, has an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores. West Bengal's estimate is Rs. 3.20 crores. These figures have to be borne in mind against the fifteen crores of rupees suggested by the hon. Member.

As regards the facts about Orissa, in September last the State Government reported scarcity and distress conditions in certain parts of the State. They estimated, after collecting full details, that they would have to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 130 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 95 lakhs in the next year and asked for financial assistance. The Centre very readily agreed. We gave them a ways and means advance of Rs. 130 lakhs to cover the entire expenditure proposed in the current year. Only a portion of the advance will be recoverable as a loan. For the next year the State Government have revised their requirements from the original Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 354 lakhs and yet again a second time to Rs. 400 lakhs. We have agreed to this estimate and shall make due disbursements as and when the money is required.

The House will, therefore, see that whatever expenditure has been deemed to be necessary for that State has been readily accepted by the Centre and funds placed at the disposal of the State. And, therefore, I do not think it is a just charge to level against the Centre that it has been niggardly.

Now, I might incidentally say something about the policy adopted by the Centre in giving outright grants to States for famine relief, although that has not inhibited State Governments in their proposals for affording relief. The general pattern for giving financial assistance towards relief of distress conditions in States was, till last year, to give a grant of 50 per cent. towards the expenditure on gratuitous relief and to offer a fifty per cent. loan towards the cost of relief works. Ceilings for each category were also to be fixed. In the current year, however, we have reconsidered this matter and greatly liberalised the conditions of Central assistance. In the first place we have done away with ceilings. Towards gratuitous relief the grant would be fifty per

cent. of the cost up to the first two crores spent thereon and seventy-five per cent. of the excess over that amount of Rs. 2 crores. We have already included in gratuitous relief such schemes of relief works where no new assets are created for the State, as for instance roads which may be washed away later or roads which have to be replaced when they are washed away. When assets like roads and public buildings are damaged as in the case of floods we have agreed to give substantial grant for repairs. We have made our formulae much more liberal and elastic than before and all the State Governments have been informed in detail. The House can, therefore, rest satisfied that finance is not the inhibiting factor either here or in the States in affording relief.

The House must also remember that apart from this expenditure directly on famine relief measures—and that matter was adverted to by the hon. Member—there are also other avenues in which work is made available in affected areas. All the developmental activity in those areas generates employment, and this is an indirect but important measure of relief which must not be overlooked. We have also agreed to give additional developmental loans wherever necessary.

This is so far as the last season is concerned. The present condition of standing crops, according to the latest reports received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, is generally satisfactory throughout, and also the supply of water.....

Shri Sarangadhar Das: What are the crops standing now?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, whatever may be standing. I do not know Dhenkanal as well as the hon. Member.

Shri S. S. More: Sugar.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sugar.....and also the supply of water, except in Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj. I have also a report from the State Government which more or less

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gives the same facts. But I have said enough on this particular subject. (Shri Sarangadhar Das: No more). I do not know what these rumblings and grumbings are. I must proceed to the next important subject, that is, agricultural prices to which reference was made by many speakers, particularly the Member from Bhandara.

1 P.M.

He said,....

Some Hon. Members: Name?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Hon. Members are expected to know the name.

Shri S. S. More: You know ours is an infant democracy.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think it is Shri Asoka Mehta: he comes from Bhandara.

He raised the question whether we are going to industrialise on the basis of the exploitation of the peasantry. Certainly it is a very pertinent question. Democratic development must, I agree, eschew this kind of exploitation. That is the very reason why we do not view with equanimity the present price relationship to which attention was also drawn by another hon. Member from Poona Central.

Some Hon. Members: Who is that?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is Shri Gadgil. This is the last reference by constituency. But, in applying remedies or adopting correctives, one must not go too far. The likelihood of agricultural prices falling rapidly was not envisaged when the Plan was formulated in an atmosphere of inflation. There were some at the time who thought that the targets of increased production in that sector were much too optimistic. Developments in this respect have been far more favourable than we expected owing to a combination of factors. But, this very good luck has created a new problem, that is, the problem of falling

prices. Of course, to a certain extent, a downward adjustment of price level and of the cost of living was desirable. But, equally sharp and excessive falls in prices are never desirable. There is common ground. The remedy is to take steps that would raise the demand for the products of the agricultural sector. In respect of commercial crops, for instance, one corrective measure that we have taken, that we are constantly taking, is to liberalise exports by all the means at our disposal. In the case of food crops, the domestic demand can be raised by increasing employment and money incomes and that is, in short, the case for stepping up the development expenditure under the Plan. This is being done. The response of the economic system, of course, cannot be expected to be immediate. Therefore, we have to recognise the problem of a short term distress and short term adjustment. For meeting this, we have announced our readiness to buy certain grains in areas particularly affected. We recognise that what may be called open market operations in foodgrains and other agricultural products can and should be undertaken by us in the interests of price stability and in the interests of fairness or the distribution of incomes as between the different classes of producers.

One must remember that sometimes the interests of these different classes are conflicting. For instance, if prices go up, agricultural labour has to pay more or the impoverished lower middle income groups in the cities suffer. Such operations, apart from the conflict of interests, to the extent to which we undertake them, require finance. That is a manageable problem. It all depends on the particular circumstances of the time. It also requires organisation, that is personnel, warehousing facilities, etc. The Rural Credit Survey Committee to which reference was made by Shri Gadgil, has made a recommendation in regard to the development of

warehouses. This is under consideration. In other words, we recognise that the problem has to be faced. We have recognised its existence and we know the broad answer to it. But, it takes time to make the institutional arrangements. In the Second Plan period, maintenance of relative prices will have to be provided for. We recognise it as part of the Plan for the allocation of resources. Even under the present Plan, the problem has been stated; for the reasons that I gave the case was for preventing a rise in prices rather than preventing price falls. To a certain extent we have been taken by surprise. This was inevitable when the First Five Year Plan was formulated, in the circumstances. For the immediate present, we have a policy of limited price support and also the concomitant policy of increasing public expenditure. I have little doubt that the aggregate demand in the economy will go up in the next few months. Therefore, the conclusion is that there is no warrant for the inference that industrial development is to be carried through at the cost of the peasantry. The only point is that the corrective measures should not be over-done. We must be quite clear as to the precise import of market behaviour before one interferes with the forces of demand and supply which brings about a continuous adjustment in society. But, as for the objective, I am in agreement with the hon. Member.

The last subject that I shall take up is that of unemployment. We all recognise that this problem of unemployment and under-employment is serious. I do not know whether I have exceeded the time. If that is so, I shall not enter on it. I shall reserve it for some other occasion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister can reserve it for another occasion. Some more Members are anxious to speak.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall reserve it to another occasion. I have

a lot to say. I hope I shall have that occasion.

Mr. Chairman: This does not mean that the Government has no reply. I take in that for want of time, the reply could not be given now.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am not going to take up much of the time of the House because I desire that others also should participate in the debate. There are four specific points that were made by certain hon. Members, also on this side. I am going to reply very briefly to these.

One was the complaint about the omission of reference in the President's Address to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I may point out to the hon. Members that Government have their fullest interests at heart and are doing whatever is possible for bringing up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Merely because there has been no reference in the short Address of the President, it does not in any way betray any lack of interest. There are numerous occasions on which this question has been discussed and will also be discussed. I need not at this stage point out what the Government have been doing both in the form of legislation and also in the form of money grants to the various State Governments. To the extent that there is some helplessness or a feeling that progress is not very great, the Central Government, I may point out to this House, is not responsible at all. Happily, the State Governments also are taking full interest in the matter and I am quite confident that the depressed classes of the population will have their interests fully safeguarded so far as all the Governments are concerned.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: When?

Shri Datar: As early as possible.

Another question was raised about the Scheduled Tribes. About the Scheduled Tribes also, Government have been making special grants under the Constitution. An hon. Member on this side raised certain questions about

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taking the religious question into account. So far as grants to Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I may point out to the hon. Member that the Scheduled Castes have been enumerated on the basis of castes or as members of the Hindu society. So far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there has been no caste consideration at all. Other considerations have been taken into account. You may have Scheduled Tribes people belonging to Christianity or belonging to other religions.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): They belong to Hinduism.

Shri Datar: The Scheduled Tribes have nothing to do with Hinduism as such so far as enumeration of the Tribes is concerned. The House will kindly understand that in respect of Scheduled Tribes, other factors or requirements were taken into account, and it is perfectly possible to have Christians as members of the Scheduled Tribes, and therefore so far as the question of grants.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Scheduled Castes are also getting in some places.

Shri Datar: No.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: In Andhra.

Shri Datar: So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, they are members of Hindu religion, and if in any particular case a member of the Scheduled Castes becomes a Christian or ceases to be a Hindu, he is not entitled to those special advantages which are given by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes. But so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the conditions are entirely different and there you cannot take into account the religious aspect, and Government.....

श्री उद्दक : मैं ने प्रार्थना की थी या तो संविधान को चेंज कर दिया जाये या जनसंख्या के हिसाब से इसाइयों और आदिवासियों को सहायता दी जाय ।

Shri Datar: So far as that question is concerned, Government will consider that question as also the question of appointing a Scheduled Tribes Commission as it has been laid down in the Constitution.

And lastly, before I go to the next question, I may point out to the Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that Government have been doing whatever is possible to bring these classes and tribes to a common level of enlightenment and education with the other communities.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What about their economic condition? You are responsible.

Shri Datar: Then, a point was made about Manipur. Here again we have a ticklish question. Manipur, the House is aware, occupies a strategic position. It was formerly ruled by a ruler and then there was what was yesterday stated to be a legislature and a Ministry. When that State was taken over after integration, Government found that in the interests of the people of this backward tract, it was necessary that it should be treated as a Part C State, and it is under the direct administration of the Government of India. Now, a question was raised as to whether at this stage, before it has reached a stage of improvement, along with other States, we should introduce the legislative machinery and the Ministry in this small and tiny State in India. To that question, a clear answer was given by the then Home Minister, Dr. Katju, in the last session of Parliament. He stated that the Government had appointed a high-power Commission—the States Reorganization Commission—which would take into account all these factors including the future set-up of Part C States, and therefore he counselled patience so far as the organisers of this agitation were concerned. In spite of that, there are certain elements which are needlessly agitating this question, after agitating themselves

over this question. Now, what they are doing is, they have no specific grievance, or specific complaint to make; they state that the agitation has been started in September last year for the purpose of compelling the hands of Government to introduce the legislative system and also the Ministry. Now, that is a point which cannot be considered at this stage, and after the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission are received and the public opinion found out, then Government will take all necessary steps for bringing this State, to the extent that is possible, in line with other parts of India. Therefore, I would request that they ought not to have started this agitation at all.

Lastly, the kind of agitation that they have started is called *satyagraha*. One of the fundamental principles of *satyagraha* is that the means to be followed ought to be absolutely clean and non-violent. Here in this case I have before me a long list or catalogue of not merely the illegal acts but the violent acts that have been carried on. Can you imagine that a large crowd gets into the offices and obstructs officers from carrying on work, and in some cases officers are tried to be kidnapped, and even the Inspector-General of Police had to suffer injuries, because these people tried to obstruct the legitimate carrying on or discharge of work.

Then, there is a Council of Advisers. Now, so far as these advisers are concerned, it may be open to these people to induce by persuasive means a particular Adviser or the Council of Advisers to submit their resignation. In this case what has been done is, he is sought to be compelled to tender his resignation, and if he would not resign, attempts are made to carry him away. Can you also imagine that in these cases the police vehicles have been damaged and they have been taken away in some cases, and even the Sub-Divisional Officer himself was attempted to be kidnapped? A number of police constables have

suffered serious injuries, and therefore, in the light of all these circumstances... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri Datar: I am not going to yield at all.

In view of all these circumstances which are violent acts, I would appeal to this House to consider the question of *satyagraha*. Now, let us not do any damage to the great expression "*satyagraha*" which was invented by a great Indian *viz.*, Mahatma Gandhi. *Satyagraha* insists on truth, it requires non-violence, it requires clean methods. If, for example, I as an officer want to carry on my work, is it open to the organisers of—I would not call them mob—this agitation to enter into the office, to obstruct the work, to remove the files? Are these actions in consonance with *satyagraha*? That is a point which has to be seen. And ultimately, what happens is that as a result of all these actions, there are troubles for the people, in this sense that there are breaches of the peace. There was a firing at one place. The circumstances were enquired into and it was found that the firing was justified because of the fact that very violent acts were committed by these mobs. After all, mobs have to be controlled and the responsibility is that of the organisers, who have to be extremely careful before they launch on certain acts which have such dangerous implications. Therefore, I would appeal with all the sincerity at my command to the organisers of this agitation to wait for a few months, because we are going to get the report of the States Reorganization Commission by about the middle of this year, and in the course of a few months thereafter Parliament will know what the particular recommendations are. We shall find out the views of the people of Manipur, and then this question can be settled in a very peaceful manner, because it is the desire of Government to settle all questions by peaceful methods.

Then, I would pass on and speak very briefly about two other States. A

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complaint has been made that in Travancore-Cochin State the Rajpramukh of that State ought to have accepted the advice of the former Chief Minister and ought to have dissolved the legislature. You will find those very persons who are advocating this policy just advocated the other policy when the Andhra Proclamation was under consideration.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): If you are referring to me, you are absolutely misquoting and misrepresenting me because I never said that.

Shri Datar: I am not referring to you. I am referring to others.

So far as certain Members of the Opposition are concerned, they stated that when there was a failure of the confidence motion in the Andhra Assembly it was the duty of the Governor to have explored ways and means of having an alternative Government formed. Now, that could not be done there because there you will find there was a neck to neck fight there and it was 67 on the one hand and 68 on the other. But, take the case of Travancore-Cochin in this connection. So far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, as all the Members are aware, there are 118 Members in the Legislative Assembly. Out of these 118 Members, for the no-confidence motion there were 60 Members, mind you. Sixty is a clear majority, even so far as 118 is concerned. Now, as against 60, you will find that there were only 31 against, and a very large number, mind you, about 27 were absolutely neutral. Under these circumstances, if 60 members are the party which can command the vote of 60 members,—which is more than half of 118,—and they can be requested to form a government, then is it wrong? So far as the constitutional...

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Maveikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether 60 members supported the formation of the Ministry?

Shri Datar: I would point out to the hon. Member the constitutional position. In all such cases where ..

Shri Velayudhan: For the no confidence motion I can understand; but did 60 members support the formation of the Ministry?

Shri Datar: Will you kindly wait for a few minutes?

Now, a particular position arose in Travancore-Cochin, and the Rajpramukh had to consider the questions as to what should be done, whether he should have the Assembly dissolved, and whether he should have President's rule. Kindly take into account that President's rule is to be an exception, and as far as possible, it should be avoided. In that case, the Rajpramukh had also to consider whether there were other possibilities which he could explore. And the other possibility was calling upon the member who had 60 votes with him, and enquiring of him whether he would form a government. In some cases, people come in even with a small majority to form a government. That is what actually happened in Andhra and in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Velayudhan: Why was it allowed?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): But did the Rajpramukh consult the Home Ministry of the Government of India?

Shri Datar: No consultation is necessary at all. The Rajpramukh is there, and he has got full discretion to consider the situation in all its bearings.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

The points he had to consider were these. I would like to say to this House what the factors to be considered were. One was whether there was the possibility of an alternative to the dissolution of the Assembly.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Alternative Congress government.

Shri Datar: The second was whether there was another alternative government possible. The third was whether that alternative government had elements of stability in it. So, these are the factors which have to be taken into account. And lastly, you have also to take into account this matter, namely that hardly 11 months have passed since the last general elections were had, and there was no knowing whether, assuming that Government had ordered a general election after the dissolution of the Assembly, the position would have improved at all. Has anything happened within the course of 11 months, which would make it possible for the various constituencies to return a particular party in a sufficiently large number? But if, on the other hand, as in the present case, there was the Congress Party which had a very large strength, i.e. 45, and then there was also the TTNC....

Shri Velayudhan: Why was the same thing not done last time?...

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to listen to the hon. Minister; on that issue, a difference does exist, and it cannot be settled here.

Shri Datar:...which had 12 votes. So, you will find that the Rajpramukh found that there was a party which had got 45 votes or 46 votes, and which had also the support of another sub-party—you cannot call it a separate party, for it was only a sub-party; its members are members of the Congress Party, but they have differences only on one question and not on others.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): On a point of order. Is the hon. Minister addressing this side or addressing the Chair?

Shri Datar: I am entitled to address the Chair, but I am entitled to look any side I like, and there can be absolutely no objection to that. I can even look this side, without showing any disrespect to the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman: Sometimes, the Chair should also expect your gaze.

Shri Datar: It should expect to the largest extent. So, under these circumstances—I am looking at you now—the Rajpramukh was fully justified in calling upon this party to form a government, because he found that it had got a fairly comfortable majority for carrying on the administration in as stable a manner as possible. Therefore, my submission to this House is that the action of the Rajpramukh is perfectly in order, and also proper, because he has taken into account all the various factors that I have placed before the House, and after taking into account all these factors, he has assessed the situation quite correctly, and then he has called upon the party which had in its arms the full support, and which had elements of stability, to form a government. And let us hope that this government will live long, because it has got a greater support than the government which has been thrown out. You cannot carry on a government with 18 members. They carried on because...

Shri Velayudhan: 45 members. Will 18 members have carried on for 10 months?

Mr. Chairman: I have already requested the hon. Member to exercise greater restraint. The hon. Minister is concluding presently. A difference we might have, but we cannot decide the issue here.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): He is more loyal than the king himself.

Shri Datar: So far as the present Ministry is concerned, I would say without any fear of contradiction that it has greater chances of stability and success than the Ministry that has been thrown out. I would not say anything more, but I would only point out to this House, that the action of the Rajpramukh was not only in order, but was also proper under the particular circumstances of this case.

The last point that I want to make a reference to very briefly is about the Andhra elections. So far as the Andhra elections are concerned, only a few days ago, we had an adjournment

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motion, and the Hon. Home Minister made a detailed statement pointing out how he has been taking great interest and he has been seeing to it that the elections are carried on in as fair, as free, and as peaceful a manner as possible. So, these were the three criteria that he had before himself, and he has addressed all the officers there accordingly. You will be surprised to find that there are as many as 20,000 people working in various parts, for bringing about a success of these elections; and all these government officers have been warned that they have to be extremely fair, that they have to be impartial, and that in case it is found that any government officer is either dabbling in elections or is having recourse to unfair means, then disciplinary proceedings will be taken against him, and then he has at his back full force against all contingencies. Therefore, on account of the fact that the arrangements were absolutely foolproof, and that the incidents narrated are only a few, on account of the fact that we have a Governor there, who is very strong, and who is also acting according to correct principles, and also on account of the fact that four-fifths of the election is already over, and only one-fifth still remains—and on the 27th, the last leg of the elections will be completed—I am quite confident that here we have an election in respect of which, or we have here officers in respect of whom, even an hon. Member of Parliament, namely Shri Sundarayya of the other House had to say that the police and the government were acting in a proper way. He has given that certificate, and it has been published in the papers.

Shri S. S. More: When did he give it?

Shri Datar: He has given that certificate.

Shri S. S. More: Can you rely on newspapers?

Shri Datar: Just as you can quote from newspapers, I am also entitled to quote from newspapers.

Shri S. S. More: Did you also get it verified from Shri Sundarayya?

Shri Datar: I would read out to the hon. Member what he himself has stated.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): What is that paper?

Shri S. S. More: Forget the paper, and go on.

Shri Datar: I shall read out that statement, for it is very interesting; but after all, there is some sting at the back, and I am going to read that sting also.

“An hon. Member, even Shri Sundarayya, a top ranking Communist leader, and an M.P.”

Shri S. S. More: Do you accept that he is top ranking?

Shri Datar: So far as the Communists are concerned, it is for them to consider whether he is at the top or at the bottom.

An Hon. Member: He is the leader of the Party.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to go on interrupting like this.

Shri S. S. More: We are only seeking some clarification.

Mr. Chairman: If that is challenged by the opponents, that might look better. I think Shri S. S. More should not do that.

Shri Datar: It is a compliment to Shri Sundarayya that he is a top ranking leader. To continue the quotation:

“...had to admit that the police were generally doing their duty honestly.....”

So, this is a certificate from a quarter which is not giving any such certificates at all except under the stress of circumstances. I am not quoting here a Congress paper or a Congress leader or any other leader.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it his statement or some newspaper correspondent's impression?

Shri Datar: He had to admit that the police were generally doing their duty honestly, but then he remembered that he was in the Opposition, and he added that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords'. I thank God that all that he stated, all that he alleged, was that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords' and not with Congressmen. (*Interruptions*).

I am finishing my last sentence.

Therefore, I submit that so far as the elections in Andhra are concerned, so far as the conduct of the elections is concerned, they have gone on very well, and I am quite confident that with the support and co-operation of this House, even the last part of the elections, on the 27th, would pass off very smoothly. These are the points to which I thought a reply was necessary. Otherwise, a needlessly wrong opinion was likely to be created. Therefore, I submitted the answer so far as these points are concerned.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: Now, we will take up non-official business and resume the other discussion at four O'clock. I would ask Shri Altekar to move the motion regarding time allocation for Private Members' Resolutions.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1955."

This is in connection with the allocation of time for the Resolutions tabled for the day and the time is stated in the Report. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Brohmo-Chaudhury on the 17th December, 1954:

"This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes."

The Mover and Shri Kajrolkar spoke for 18 minutes and 5 minutes respectively and concluded their speeches. Shri Sarangadhar Das spoke for 2 minutes and had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for the day.

Out of the 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 1 hour and 5 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Sarangadhar Das may now resume his speech.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about amendments?

Mr. Chairman: They would also be taken up, if moved.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): How long may I speak?

Mr. Chairman: He might resume his speech.