

close quarters thought of my achievements, and you will kindly note, Sir, that my record of service is of the highest possible calibre that any Government servant can ever aspire to, and of which my country can feel justly proud.

#### AIR CORPORATIONS BILL

**Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal):** I present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding the Air Corporations Bill, 1953.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Where is the petition?

**Shri Seshagiri Rao:** I have already submitted it.

#### STATEMENT RE ACCIDENT TO NAINI TAL EXPRESS

**The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri):** I am sorry, Sir, that when you called me first, I was not present in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it a very long statement?

**Shri L. B. Shastri:** No. It is very short.

**Shri C. D. Pande** wanted to get some information regarding the recent accident near Kichcha. I have, therefore, thought it proper to place before the House the information we have so far received.

On 29th April, 1953, at about 21:40 hours, 307 Dn. Naini Tal Express from Kathgodam derailed between Kichcha and Baheri stations on the Kathgodam-Bareilly single line section of the North Eastern Railway. The train engine and the four coaches behind it capsized and the following three coaches derailed and the last four coaches remained on the line. As a result of this accident, the engine fireman and the khalasi died on the spot and the driver succumbed to his serious injuries in the hospital and nine third class passengers and one without ticket were injured, one of them grievously. The nine injured passengers with simple injuries proceeded onwards after having been rendered first aid first by the train Guard and then by the Baheri doctors, and the driver and the passenger with grievous injuries were admitted as indoor patients in the hospital at Baheri. The passenger is reported to be progressing in the Izatnagar Civil Hospital to which he

has subsequently been shifted. The Station Master, Baheri, with two local doctors left by motor lorry for the site of accident at 22:45 hours and the medical relief train with District Officers left Bareilly at 23:05 hours reaching the site at 0:54 hours. Through local help including the co-operation of the Sugar Factory at Baheri, drinking water, milk and other such facilities were provided for train passengers. Regional Officers from Lucknow and the Senior Deputy General Manager from Gorakhpur also proceeded to the site of the accident.

Transhipment of trains was arranged as the Civil and Police officials were reluctant to allow the restoration of the line pending completion of their enquiries on the spot and inspection by the Government Inspector of Railways. In the meantime, a diversion has been laid over which through communication has been restored at 5:30 hours on 1st May, 1953. The first train to pass over it was 308 Up at 7:30 hours on 1st May, 1953.

Enquiry by the Government Inspector of Railways has been fixed to commence on 2nd May, 1953.

It is not yet possible to ascertain even the *prima facie* cause of the accident.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—PEPSU

##### DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

##### DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,48,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

## DEMAND NO. 3—STAMPS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

## DEMAND NO. 4—FOREST

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,40,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

## DEMAND NO. 5—REGISTRATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

## DEMAND NO. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

## DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

## DEMAND NO. 8—IRRIGATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,05,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

## DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTERS AND ADVISER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministers and Adviser'."

## DEMAND NO. 10—STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'State Legislative Assembly'."

## DEMAND NO. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Elections for Legislatures'."

**DEMAND No. 12—CHIEF MINISTER'S AND ADVISER'S SECRETARIAT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Chief Minister's and Adviser's Secretariat'."

**DEMAND No. 13—HOME DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of Home Department'."

**DEMAND No. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

**DEMAND No. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

**DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education and Health Department'."

**DEMAND No. 17—DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Development Department'."

**DEMAND No. 18—INDUSTRIES, SUPPLIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Industries, Supplies and Labour Department'."

**DEMAND No. 19—REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Rehabilitation Department'."

**DEMAND No. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

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Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Law and Local Self Government Department'."

DEMAND No. 21—COMMISSIONER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commissioner'."

DEMAND No. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,08,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 23—CIVIL SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Directorate'."

DEMAND No. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,13,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 25—JAILS AND JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Jails and Judicial Lock-ups'."

DEMAND No. 26—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,13,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 27—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,44,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,89,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

**DEMAND NO. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,51,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,69,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 31—VETERINARY****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

**DEMAND NO. 32—CO-OPERATION****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and

East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

**DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

**DEMAND NO. 35—PUNJABI DEPARTMENT****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Punjabi Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 36—CIVIL WORKS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,68,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 37—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,15,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

**DEMAND No. 39—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND No. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 42—MISCELLANEOUS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

**DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND No. 44—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments'."

**DEMAND No. 45—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,58,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

**DEMAND No. 46—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS****Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,90,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,87,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project'."

**DEMAND NO. 49—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,87,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,06,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Advances Bearing Interest'."

I have received a number of cut motions to the Demands. Some of them are not in order. I would therefore, invite the attention of hon. Members to the following rules that are to be observed in tabling cut motions, which are of three kinds, refusal of supplies, token cut and economy cut:

- (1) Refusal of supplies where the Demand is sought to be reduced to a nominal figure of Re. one to oppose the policy underlying the Demand.
- (2) A token cut, say, Rs. 100 for bringing pointed attention to an individual grievance which has to be specifically mentioned in definite terms so as to enable the Government to answer.
- (3) An economy cut where an excessive Demand is sought to be reduced by the amount that is considered to be in excess and for this purpose the actual sub-heads and the very amount by which the items and sub-heads are sought to be reduced has to be given in precise terms.

Applying this test, cut motions Nos. 11 and 27 are disallowed.

As regards No. 16, I find that the Member seeks to reduce the Demand by Rs. 9,00,000 so as to discuss a specific grievance, namely, excessive expenditure due to increase in police force brought about to assist biswadaris as against the peasants. This is also inadmissible.

In cut motion No. 20, the total provision for Hazuli dispensary is Rs. 52,700 whereas the Member wants to reduce the total demand by Rs. 53,000 for this purpose. The amount by which he wants it to be reduced being bigger than the amount which is being asked for, this is also inadmissible.

As regards No. 17, the words "let loose by the police" are disallowed.

Cut motion No. 23, has been tabled under Demand No. 34, as an economy cut for Rs. 50,000 in respect of widening the "Kandaghat-Chail". The amount of Rs. 50,000 is actually provided under Demand No. 36, Civil Works (page 264 of Demands for Grants—Item No. 30). The cut motion may be moved under that Demand.

As we have been observing for some time past, I will allow such of the hon. Members, who want to move cut motions, to send notice to the Secre-

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tary, regarding the cut motions they would like to place before the House which would be treated as moved in the House, within 15 minutes so that I may tabulate them and place them before the House. In the meanwhile, I will allow hon. Members to speak. There are as many as 50 Demands. On important points hon. Members may proceed to discuss those cut motions. Hon. Members will kindly bear in mind the principles which I referred to in admitting these cut motions. If notice had been given to the hon. Minister through the Secretary regarding the points on which attention was sought to be focussed, that would have been better.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** I suggest, that when hon. Members speak, they will kindly say that they are speaking on Demand No. 34, 35, or whatever it is, so that I shall be able to note down.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes. Certainly, hereafter in all discussion referring to cut motions hon. Members who have taken so much pains to table cut motions will also make up their mind as and when they get an opportunity to speak, to say on what cut motions they are speaking. Otherwise, it will be a rambling discussion.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** May I, Sir, in a purely objective manner, not as a Minister but as an ordinary Member, say that the hon. the Finance Minister in his one-hour speech has dealt practically with every point raised in the cut motions and, therefore, the House might be better employed in taking up other legislative work after passing the Budget.

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

**Dr. Katju:** This is the fact of the matter. My hon. friend has taken immense pains; every single matter—even the closet detail—has been gone into and, without disrespect to him, probably he will be repeating himself and the hon. Members will be repeating themselves. I only make this suggestion in the interest of the time of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In view of the fact to which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and States has drawn our attention, there need not be any further reference to those matters which have been discussed at length and with respect to which the hon.

the Finance Minister has also answered at length. It is unnecessary and will be taking up the time of the House. If there are any additional points arising out of the cut motions in relation to any particular Demand, which have not been referred to earlier in the proceedings, they may be taken up.

**Shri Punnoose (Alleppey):** Earlier we spoke in a general way, but now is the occasion for specific points being discussed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So far as general matters are concerned, every Member from Cape Comorin to Himalayas can talk, but with respect to specific Demands I will give preference to hon. Members from PEPSU, then closeby Punjab, and then proceed to the rest of India. In that order, I will call hon. Members. (*Interruption*). The whole body is not attended to when there is a cut on a finger. Therefore, I will address myself to a particular cut—a particular grievance or an economy cut etc.

**Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior):** This is parochialism.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Budget itself refers to a State.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda):** We have just heard....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member will kindly say on what Demands he speaks and what is the point that he is raising and the cut motions to which Demand.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Nos. 9 and 13, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will also note down side by side. What is the cut motion?

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I will speak on the Demands.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demands Nos. 9 and 13. Has the hon. Member tabled cut motions?

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** There are some cut motions also in my name. But I will speak chiefly on the Demands.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Cut motion No. 45 refers to "Adviser's role".

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** It is 'rule'. Somehow it has been printed as 'role'. I would rather concentrate on the Demands, than on those cut motions. Both will be discussed making a reference to the cut motions as well. My

chief object will be to confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 9 and 13.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members have not all of them addressed themselves to these points. If a 'Rs. 100 cut motion' is there, it must be a specific grievance. If it is reduced to Re. one, it is a matter of policy, so far as Adviser's rule is concerned. If it is Rs. 101 cut under other heads, then economy can be made. Anyhow, I would not be strictly adhering to it.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** The Demands also are before the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Cut motions generally on those Demands. There are cut motions here generally on the Demands. It will be once again a general discussion. Anyhow I shall not be too critical about this matter this time.

**Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa):** Those people who had not got the honour of speaking before should be given preference. These people had already got a chance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No other hon. Member stood up.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I would be glad to forego my right in favour of my hon. friend if he is very anxious.

**Shri Namdhari:** We should be given a free hand.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** If my hon. friend allows me to speak, I will restrict myself.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let there be no controversy. After all I will call the hon. Member next.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** We have just been listening to the very interesting speech of the hon. the Finance Minister. The lovable, amiable way in which he put all those facts, certainly they do appeal to everybody here. I was certainly conscious of the pain that he was feeling in him when he was discussing certain questions which he characterised afterwards as unpleasant, and then he came to the pleasant part of the heads. Surely, I feel the same kind of pain when I have to discuss them. I am not glad or jolly to refer to these facts, because I also feel that it should not be a debate or a discussion on particular individuals or particular sections. That is not dignified and I have also reluctantly to refer to them. But some times a person or a Member

is compelled to make mention of them and we may say that the hon. Minister felt compelled because he had to reply to certain allegations that had been made.

Then there was an observation which I noticed very much—that many high posts are held by Sikhs. Nobody denies that. It is very unfortunate that such is the position. And I feel that that is the root cause of all trouble. Yes, because those persons who go from outside, they cannot adjust themselves to the background that has brought about that circumstance. This was my complaint yesterday as well. They do not see how it has come about. These are Sikh States. Nobody can deny that, and if one outsider goes there and finds that there are not persons from the east of India, south of India or the west of India, and also that there are many high posts held by Sikhs, then perhaps he feels nervous, and the action taken—very honestly it may be—upsets a section of the community, a section of citizens.

Some hon. Member said that there was *Kaka raj*, that those sons of *biswedars* or *jagirdars* are holding high posts. I think that is a matter that could not be avoided, because they were already there and the Covenant is there. Now it has to be decided—and I would request the hon. the Finance Minister to tell me—whether it is the policy to accept those circumstances that are there or whether it is the policy that something *de novo* should be done and some percentage according to population or according to any other consideration that prevails in other parts of India should be fixed and such changes should be brought about that the position whereby those persons who hold those high posts—of course under special circumstances—should be so adjusted or numerically, I should say, changed that the present conditions do not exist. What we feel nervous about is that the outsiders when they go there, however honest they might be—and I have nothing to say about the Adviser; perhaps, I was misunderstood; I did not say anything personally against the Adviser; I have said that and even now I say I have no charges to be brought against the Adviser—but when some outsider goes, he does not know the circumstances and begins to work up on the things that are brought to his notice. When he finds that in contradiction to other parts of India there is a large number of Sikhs serving there, then perhaps he feels that there has been

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

some favouritism, some nepotism, some this 'ism' or that 'ism' that he should try to remove. He may be very honest and about the present Adviser, I know nothing. It is said that when he had gone there on the 10th evening, and had spent only the 11th March there, how could he have known what the antecedents of each and every officer were? We cannot believe that he applied his own mind before deciding about the changes that were to be brought about. Either he carried certain prejudices from the Centre or he had some advisers there who found access to his ears and they misled him into actions which were not warranted. Nobody is against the removal or dismissal of any dishonest officer. I assured yesterday also and I do it even now that we will be prepared to give every support to the Adviser or whatever authority that might be, who engages himself in the purification of services, to the toning up of the administration. If there are corrupt officers, certainly throw them out, charge-sheet them, prosecute them; do it by all means. And the Adviser will get every co-operation that he wants. The difficulty is that before he could have that opportunity, as I said just now, we can only say that either he had certain prejudices that were carried from the Centre, the States Ministry, or he was misguided and misled by those persons who were there to give him such advice. He ought to have been more cautious and careful and taken some time to study before passing such orders in so short a time. That was the allegation that we made and even now we stick to it.

Then again mention has been made in a very pleasant manner—and I may say humorous manner as well—that we made charges against one officer and that an enquiry was being made against that officer, who had been promoted to the post of Deputy Commissioner. We are told that he was already holding or officiating as such and that the allegations against him were that he had cancelled certain arms licences, that he had got cut down certain branches of dead trees that were in his own premises and the third was that he cancelled certain loans, perhaps. Now, it looks quite innocent. On the information that the hon. Finance Minister has got, I feel, he must have been convinced that these charges were frivolous.....

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Not that they were frivolous but that they were not so serious.....

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** .....that they were not so serious as to warrant any action.....

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:**.....as to prevent his being promoted as officiating Deputy Commissioner of a small district in circumstances where there was a shortage of officers.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Very good, they were not so serious as could have prevented him from being promoted to be in charge of a district which was a very small one and when there was a deficiency of such officers. This is exactly what the hon. Finance Minister has now said. But these charges may be so simple in cold print; they might look very innocent; they might not appear as serious. But, take one instance out of this, the cancellation of arms licences. The charges are that he cancelled the licences of the arms of the Members of a certain political party and that was to help a particular political party in the elections. Even the licences of the candidates were cancelled and that he did deliberately to help one political party. It was done with that intention and when that officer is restored, could it be considered so simple? Could I not have the impression that the Adviser is there to be set up that party which at that time was started and helped by those officers? Could not other parties carry that conviction that he is really there to help that party? I do not lay that charge. If that conclusion is drawn, could you blame any person, especially those persons whose licences were cancelled because they belong to a particular party or because they wanted to elect a particular party, therefore their licences were being cancelled? I do not know the facts—I accept all the facts mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister—it is far from me to doubt anything said by him. But, I really say with all humility that he also gets information from other persons. It may be the enquiry has been completed.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** My information is that the enquiry has not been completed; it is still in progress.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** That enquiry was still in progress and this Adviser has judged that these charges are so innocent and so simple and not so serious that the person is entitled to be promoted as D. C. It may be a small district and it may be that there is a dearth of officers. All these things conceded, is it justified that when that enquiry is pending, the Adviser

should judge him fit to be promoted? It has still to be found whether those charges are justified whether there is some truth in it. If he is absolved and if had been acquitted of these charges and discharged then it is different. Now, there should be no apprehensions that nothing unjust would be done to that officer, when the States Ministry is there, the Adviser is there and when the Central Government is there, he could feel confident that justice would be done to him. But, is it fair that before the enquiry was concluded, before any decision was arrived at, the Adviser should say that he does not think these charges to be so serious as to prevent him from being promoted and put in charge of a district? That is the complaint; otherwise we do not say that the Adviser had done something with some other motive. This action of the Adviser may be unintentional. But, I can say there are other officers who are advising him and misleading him. That man may be innocent, but, certainly, the way in which he behaved must lead one to the conclusion, the irresistible conclusion that these decisions are being taken with some other motive.

Advantage has been taken of some word. It has been said that no Sikh officer has been removed or discharged. It may be, that they have not been removed or discharged; they may have been demoted, or transferred to some lower post and some other action taken. We do not insist, or really we do not say that they have been thrown out of employment, but the charge was that they had been deprived of their charge as heads of those institutions where they were working and they have been put on some inferior posts. If they had been removed or discharged that is a different thing altogether. What I would like to know is whether it is not a fact that subordinates and juniors of these officers have been brought from other posts, and asked to take charge of their posts.

Then, another interesting thing was said and I should not have expected it from the hon. the Finance Minister at least. He said that these decisions were taken by officers who themselves were Sikhs. I assure him.....

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I said recommendations made.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** That is all right. I assure him that if he has a mind to do something he can get recommendations from a Sikh or a

Hindu or anybody. There would be no hitch if he just shows his inclination that he has to do a thing and that inclination was apparent soon after the Advisers arrived, because on the 11th or 12th orders were written and conveyed to the officers to proceed on leave. Those men did not know that they had to proceed on leave. When these notices were served on them on the 12th, then they were told that they had to apply for leave. The orders were passed beforehand. These are the things which ought to be looked into with care and caution.

As I said, in the very beginning, I am very reluctant to refer to these cases particularly—of this Sikh or that Sikh. I do not like it and I repeat it again and again that it pains me to refer to them. But I put one question to him: is it that all dishonest, all disloyal, all insincere and all insubordinate officers belong to one class only? Why has not action been taken against any other officer? I do not appeal for these officers. I am not an advocate for those officers and I do not hold any brief for them. Certainly they must be removed if they are found to be dishonest. But what impression will it really create in the public mind and in the mind of the educated persons? Would we therefore be wrong if we draw the conclusion which we do?

Then, about the dacoities. It is very good that the number of dacoities have been reduced. We do not want any credit for it. I may convey this to the hon. the Finance Minister. I am sorry that the hon. Home Minister is not in his seat, because he will support me when I say, that when he went on his tour of PEPSU and visited seventy or eighty villages where he complained parallel Governments were running, some tenants came out with petitions that there was no law and order and that the biswedars were tyrannising them. The hon. Home Minister himself had made a mention of this to some persons. On enquiry it was found that the Congress members—even the Deputy leader of the provincial Congress—were running ahead of the Home Minister, putting their hands on those persons and asking them to say this and that. This was confirmed by the Home Minister and I even now say that the Home Minister will admit whether it is a fact or not. This was being done to denounce the Ministry and people were being incited to commit acts of lawlessness, so that the Ministry might be brought down from the office. Now, that opportunity is gone. The Ministry is no more.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

Therefore, these forces have now rallied round the Adviser. It is very good. I do not say that we claim any credit. The credit is to be apportioned between the Congress Party and the Adviser. Let them divide it among themselves. I claim no credit for the reduction of the crimes. Both of them are responsible for the reduction. All credit to them. Let them divide it in whatever proportion they like. I have no grudge against either of them. I only want to bring one fact to the notice of the House and that is that the villages that were mentioned by the Home Minister were in the constituencies of those two Ministers—the deputy leader and the Civil Supplies Minister. I should not hazard any further insinuation. We are glad that at least now those very people have given their portion of the produce to the landlords. My only allegation and accusation is that they were withholding it, keeping it back, because of the encouragement given by the members of that Party and it is a good feature that now at least they are co-operating with the Adviser and those elements that were said to be revolutionary or rebellious or running a parallel Government have been brought round to a mood of co-operation with the Adviser.

We are glad of it. We consider it as a bright line in the horizon because if law and order is restored everybody would be glad, including myself. I would be the happiest in the world if that is done.

So far as the punishment of corrupt officers and dishonest men, the curbing of lawlessness and the restoration of law and order are concerned we assure the Government and through them the Adviser, that we will give him every help, but he should behave in a manner that not only does he assure himself that he is doing justice but create an impression that he is not victimising certain persons simply on the advice of those who do not like them because they did not fall a prey to their machinations, did not boost up the Congress and refused to fall into their hands. That should not be done. He should be above party politics and proceed in a judicious manner. Then he will get the co-operation of every body that is there, including ourselves.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** May I ask one question of the hon. Member? Has he been in personal contact with the Adviser on any occasion?

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I have not seen him so far.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I thought it might be useful if they got together and compared notes.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I have no hesitation. Certainly, I will be prepared to give him every co-operation that he requires, provided he needs it: If he does not want it, then I am not going to.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (ज़िला बनारस—मध्य) : मैं डिमान्ड्स नम्बर २७ और ३५ के विषय में इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित कराना चाहता हूँ। डिमांड नम्बर २७ एज्यूकेशन से सम्बन्ध रखती है और ३५ पंजाबी डिपार्टमेंट की है।

पेप्सू के विषय में जब हम विचार करने लगते हैं, तो हमारे सामने न जाने कौन सा साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता का जैसा भूत सामने आ जाता है। हम विचार करने लगते हैं कि जैसे भारतवर्ष को हमने खंडित किया, क्या उसी प्रकार कोई अविश्वास-रूपी धारा बह रही है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान अब बचा है, उसको भी हम और खंडित करने की ओर धीरे धीरे जा रहे हैं इसलिये हमें रुक कर गम्भीरता से इस बात पर विचार करना है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान इस वक्त कायम है, उस हिन्दुस्तान को हमें कायम रखना है, या उसे हम फिर और खंडित करना चाहते हैं। पेप्सू में जो धारा बही वह धारा साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर बही। जो भाषण यहां पर दिये गये उन से भी यही भावना धीरे धीरे मालूम पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : धीरे धीरे नहीं तेजी से।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप उसे तेजी से कह सकते हैं मैं तो उस को धीरे धीरे ही कहता हूँ। अगर आप देखेंगे तो पेप्सू में आठ रिवासतें हैं, ३५ लाख की आबादी है। अर्थात्

जितना बड़ा बनारस जिला है उतनी बड़ी पेप्सू रियासत है और उस के वास्ते इतनी बड़ी भूमिका बांधी गई है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि सिखों के साथ बड़ा जुलम और बड़ा अन्याय किया जा रहा है। जब जब पेप्सू के विषय में कोई विचार उठता है तो सीधे सिखों का सवाल ला कर सामने खड़ा कर दिया जाता है जिस को सुनते सुनते तबियत परेशान हो चुकी। हमें एक बात निश्चित करनी है। अगर हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं भारतीय हैं तो सिखों का, हिन्दुओं का या मुसलमानों का कोई सवाल नहीं है। आज हमें एक रूप से खड़े होना है और अगर हम एक रूप से नहीं खड़े होंगे तो हमारा भविष्य उज्वल नहीं हो सकता।

रह गई बात एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में। पेप्सू में हिन्दी भाषा भाषी अर्थात् हिन्दी बोलने वालों की तादाद एक तिहाई है। पंजाबी भाषा, ब्रज भाषा, अवधी भाषा, भोजपुरी भाषा यह सब हिन्दी भाषा के रूप हैं। उस के अंग हैं। जैसे राजस्थानी हिन्दी का अंग है, उसी प्रकार पंजाबी भी हिन्दी का अंग है। मैं तो पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गुरु ग्रन्थ साहिब की भाषा क्या है? वह पंजाबी है, हिन्दी है, या भोजपुरी और ब्रज भाषा है या मागधी है? कौन भाषा है? आप पंजाबी की आवाज क्यों उठाते हैं? पंजाब में आज तक जितने अखबार निकले, सब उर्दू में निकले, सब को आप उर्दू में प्रकाशित करते रहे हैं, क्या आप की भाषा उर्दू थी? आप ने उनको पंजाबी में क्यों नहीं प्रकाशित किया? लेकिन आज पंजाबी का सवाल जब उठाया जाता है उस के पीछे एक रहस्य है। उस के पीछे एक दुर्भावना है और वह यह है कि हम अपनी एक अलग रियासत कायम करें। आज इस डिमाण्ड के जमाने में यह सुन कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जो राजप्रमुख

को इतनी महत्ता देते हैं। यह तो डिमाण्डेरी का जमाना है, एक आदमी का शासन नहीं हो सकता। शासन सब का होगा और जब शासन सब का होगा तो अगर किसी में दोष है, तो चाहे किसी की भी गवर्नमेंट हो हमें इसे स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये कि हम इस बात को कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। जो भी व्यक्ति हो, चाहे वह राजा हो, चाहे ताल्लुकेदार हो, चाहे जमींदार हो या चाहे बिसयेदार हो। अगर वह किसी प्रकार साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रोत्साहन देता है तो उसका हमें विरोध करना ही है।

रह गई बात हिन्दी की। जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो वहाँ के अंगरेजी स्कूल हैं उन को तो पेप्सू सरकार एड देती रही है, लेकिन हिन्दी के स्कूलों को पेप्सू सरकार एड नहीं देती है। क्या कारण है कि पेप्सू के जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं उन में हिन्दी की शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती जब कि वहाँ के रहने वाले एक तिहाई लोग हिन्दू हैं। इस का मैं एक नमूना दूंगा। मंडी के लोगों का एक डेपुटेशन पेप्सू की सरकार से मिला। उसने कहा कि मंडी में रहने वाले लोग ज्यादातर हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं इसलिये उनको हिन्दी पढ़ने का अधिकार दे दिया जाय। इस आजादी के युग में जब कि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, हम यह डिमाण्ड करें कि हमें हिन्दी पढ़ने का अधिकार दे दिया जाय? यह तो बड़े अफसोस की बात होगी। हमें देश में एक भाषा को कायम करना है, वह राष्ट्र भाषा उर्दू नहीं हो सकती, वह अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती। वह भाषा अगर कोई हो सकती है ती हिन्दी हो सकती है। ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि हम को हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहित करना था, हिन्दी के वास्ते हमें जो कदम आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये था हम छह कदम को पीछे रख रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल अनुचित बात है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

अब मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में आप से कहूंगा कि हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये यह जो पेप्सू सरकार की पुरानी पालिसी थी उस पालिसी को बदलना चाहिये। जो प्राइमरी स्कूल अपने यहां हिन्दी पढ़ाते हैं, या पढ़ाना चाहते हैं उन को आप को इस के लिये आजादी देनी चाहिये क्योंकि आप के सम्मुख जैसे हिन्दी बैसे पंजाबी। तो जो विद्यार्थी अपना अध्ययन हिन्दी में करना चाहते हैं उनको आप की तरफ से पूरी सुविधा होनी चाहिये। हिन्दी के विषय में अभी तक कोई कार्य वहां पर नहीं किया गया है। केवल हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन एक छोटी सी संस्था है जिसने वहां पर हिन्दी के लिये कुछ काम किया है। इस वास्ते वित्त मन्त्री जो से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आज जो बजट आपने बनाया है उसमें आप इस बात पर विचार करें कि जिन स्कूलों में हिन्दी की शिक्षा रखी जाती है उनको रिकग्नाइज किया जाय, उन को एड दी जाय और जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्त हैं या क्षेत्र अगर उन में हिन्दी के स्कूल स्टार्ट होते हैं तो उन को इसी प्रकार से सहायता दी जाय जैसे कि पंजाबी के स्कूलों को सहायता दी जाती है।

10 A.M.

अब मेरा एक प्रश्न और है? जैसा मैंने कहा कि पेप्सू स्टेट बनारस जिले से इत्नी बड़ी है। अगर आप ईस्टर्न यू० पी० को ले लें तो सारा पंजाब उसमें आ जाता है। हमें छोटी छोटी स्टेटों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पेप्सू बिलामपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और ईस्ट पंजाब इन चार स्टेटों को मर्ज कर के हमें एक दोस राज्य कायम करना चाहिये, एक प्रदेश कायम करना चाहिये और इस वास्ते इसको कायम करना चाहिये कि यह प्रदेश हमारा सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है। हम सीमावर्ती प्रदेश को जितना ठोस बना सकें, जितना मजबूत बना सकें उतना ही

हमारे लिये अच्छा है, सैनिक दृष्टि से भी और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक है कि यह प्रदेश हमारा विरोधी न हो। उस में ऐसी भावना न उत्पन्न हो जो देश के इन्टरेस्ट के अगेन्स्ट जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जाय।

आखीर में मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे हुकुम सिंह जी ने बहुत बार इस बात को बोहराया कि लोकतन्त्रीय शासन वहां से उठा लिया गया। डिमाक्रेसी को वहां से उठा लिया गया। लेकिन डिमाक्रेसी को असफल किस ने किया? आपने। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। लोकतन्त्रीय शासन अगर कहीं असफल होता है तो वह सब के लिये दुःख की बात है। हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि एशिया में लोकतन्त्र अधिक सफल नहीं हो रहा है। जापान के अलावा, आपके देश में अब लोकतन्त्रीय शासन का आरम्भ हुआ है, अगर आप जापान और हिन्दुस्तान को निकाल दें तो लोकतन्त्र आज कहां सफल हो रहा है। हम कहीं उसे सफल नहीं देखते। लेकिन लोकतन्त्र के माने यह नहीं हैं कि जुल्म किया जाय, अत्याचार किया जाय। उस लोकतन्त्र से जहां जुल्म होते हैं, अत्याचार होते हैं, फासज्म अच्छा है, नाज़ज्म अच्छा है या सोवियट फार्म अच्छा है। राज्य मनुष्य के लिये है न कि मनुष्य राज्य के लिये। अगर मनुष्य के ऊपर अत्याचार होते हैं तो ऐसे राज्य की हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह साफ है कि जब से नई रिज़ीम कायम हुई है, आप कह सकते हैं कि नई रिज़ीम एक आदमी के हाथ का शासन है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तो संक्रमण काल है, यह इसलिये है कि जो वहां के रहने वाले हैं उन को अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह स्वच्छन्दता पूर्वक आने वाली असेम्बली का चुनाव करें।

अगर आने वाली असेम्बली कोई दूसरी नीति अस्त्यार करती है तो उस को तो छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन इस वक्त यह बिल्कुल सच है कि चोरी कम है, डाके कम हैं।

हमारे हुकुम सिंह जी कहते हैं कि इन्त-दाई रिपोर्ट ठीक से नहीं लिखी जाती है। हुकुम सिंह जी भी वकील हैं और मैं भी फौजदारी का वकील रह चुका हूँ। इन्तदाई रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाता कौन है ? उसके पीछे वकीलों का दिमाग होता है। कहीं जब खून होता है और आदमी रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाता है तो वकील साहब कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट ऐसी होनी चाहिये जोकि खिलाफ न पड़े। मैं उन से कहता हूँ कि ८० परसेन्ट केसेज अगर इन्तदाई रिपोर्ट में बिगड़ जाते हैं तो वह कभी भी सफल नहीं होते। इस लिये पुलिस वाले भी, वकील भी जहाँ तक फौजदारी के केसेज का सम्बन्ध है इन्तदाई रिपोर्ट लिखाने में खास प्रकाशन लेते हैं। तो यह तो उस में वकीलों का दिमाग है। अगर पेप्सू की जनता ईमानदार है तो बहाने रिपोर्ट भी ठीक हो सकती है।

**Shri Namdhari:** Shall I speak in English or in Hindi?

**An Hon. Member:** Hindi.

**Shri Namdhari:** Whenever I want to deliver a loving or spiritual speech I speak in Hindi. Whenever I want to fight I speak in English.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member ought not to fight here!

श्री नामधारी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी,

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री नामधारी : मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गुरु महाराज की ९० फ्री खदी बाणी हिन्दी में है। हिन्दी तो हमारी किमचुबल लैंग्वेज है। जब मुझे कोई स्प्रिचुबल

बात कहनी होती हो तो मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ, जब मुझे किसी की मुखालिफत करनी होती है तो मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलता हूँ।

मैं अपोजीशन की बहुत सारी बातें सुनता रहा हूँ लेकिन मुझे जो नजर आता है वह सारा कम्युनल फोरसेज का झगड़ा है, न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का झगड़ा है और न किसी और बात का झगड़ा है। तो सिम्प्टम्स का इलाज करने से कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि बीमारी के असली काज का इलाज न किया जाय। जो बातें हमारे भाई रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहीं हैं मैं उन में से हर एक से सहमत हूँ। अभी मैं हरिद्वार में कुम्भ के वक्त गया था। वहाँ मैं एक कानफ्रेन्स में बोला जिसका कि मैं प्रेसीडेंट था। वह हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी कानफ्रेन्स थी। उस में कोई एक लाख आदमी जमा थे। मैंने उनको बतलाया कि जीने से मरने तक हिन्दुओं की और सिखों की सारी बातें एक हैं। हमारी पूर्णमासी एक है, संक्रान्ति एक है और दूसरी सारी बातें एक हैं। हमारे गुरु, गुरु रामदास साहब, गुरु अर्जुनदेव साहब हुए हैं, हिन्दुओं की संस्कृति एक है। हमारे मूलक संस्कार तक एक हैं। हमारे अवतार तक एक हैं। हमारे गुरु महाराज ने अवतारों के बारे में लिखा है कि हमारे अवतार सब एक ही हैं। सतयुग में, त्रेता में, द्वापर में और कलयुग में वह यथा यथा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति के अनुसार बार बार आये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है : ईश्वर की जबानी गुरुग्रन्थ साहब में दर्ज है।

(१) सतयुग ते मानियो छलियो बरभावन भाइयो।

(२) त्रेता ते मानियो राम रघुवंश कहाइयो ॥

(३) द्वापर कृष्ण भुरार कंस कृतार्थ कियो।  
उग्रसेन को राज बनय अगते जन वियो ॥

[श्री नामधारी]

(४) कलयुग परमान नामक गुरु अंगद  
अमर कहाइयो ।  
सिरी गुरु राज अमचल अटल आदि  
पुरुख फरमाइयो ॥

Dr. N. B. Khare: On what cut motion is he speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it on education or administration?

Shri Namdhari: Cut motions 13 and 39.

तो मेरे अर्ज करने का मत यह है कि जब मैंने लोगों को बतलाया जहाँ तक हमारे अवतारों का सवाल है वह सब मिलते हैं तो फिर झगड़ा क्या है। सब एक ही तो बात है। हमारी आधी बिरादरी हिन्दू है और आधी सिख है। मेरे फादर इन ला भगत साईं दास ऐडवोकेट हिन्दू थे, ऐच० ऐस० मलिक साहब के फादर इन ला भगत ईश्वर दास थे वह हिन्दू थे, और हमारे मास्टर तारा सिंह के पिता लाला गोपीचन्द हिन्दू थे और वह खुद भी नानकचन्द कहलाते थे, बाद को उनका नाम तारा सिंह हुआ। तो फर्क क्या हुआ। सब एक बात है सब एक बीज है फिर फर्क कैसे हुआ। यह फर्क किसने पैदा किया। मैंने उन लोगों को इसकी बैक-ग्राउण्ड सुनायी। तो भगवान् कृष्ण और भगवान् राम और गुरु नानक के नाम के मुश्तरका नारे वहाँ पर लगने लगे। मैंने उनको बतलाया कि जब अंग्रेजों ने देखा पचास लाख हिन्दू गुरु महाराज का अमृत पी कर सिख बन गये हैं और कुरबानियां देते हैं तो उन्होंने सोचा कि इनको हिन्दुओं से शार्ट सरकिट करो। उन्होंने देखा कि अगर भारत की हिन्दू जनता इसी तरह सिखों में शामिल होती गई तो वह एक बहुत फारमिडेबिल मिलिटरी कौष बन जायेगी। इसलिये उन्होंने इनको शार्ट सरकिट करने की कोशिश की क्योंकि वह जानते थे कि The blood of

martyrs is the seat of Church तो हम को देखना तो फिर चाहिए कि हम में फर्क क्या है। मेरे दोस्त राजा मंडी ने मुझ से पूछा तो फिर हिन्दुओं और सिखों में क्या फर्क है तो मैंने उनको बतलाया कि यही फर्क है कि जैसे एक शेवरोले कार का माडल सन् १९४२ का हो और दूसरा सन् १९४५ का हो। पुराने हिन्दू व ऋषि महात्मा की शकल तो जटाजूट थी वह सिख शकल में हैं और नया माडल यानि अंग्रेजी माडल आप में से चाहता हूँ कि मेरे अकाली दोस्तों को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमेशा सिखों के मूवमेंट में हिन्दुओं ने साथ दिया है। हमारे सिखों के मूवमेंट में जब पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी अमृतसर १९२० में आये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे खुशी होगी यह देख कर कि एक एक हिन्दू परिवार में एक एक सिख हो। अगर वह यह समझते कि यह लोग अलग अलग हैं तो वह यह बात क्यों कहते। अकाली मूवमेंट के समय हिन्दुओं की लड़कियों ने सिखों को, जल्मी सिखों को अपना भाई समझ कर उनकी अस्वतालों में सेवा की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सारे झगड़े की जड़ में कम्युनल फीलिंग है। अकाली मासेज बुरे नहीं हैं। सिर्फ लीडरशिप गलत है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि सरदार हुकुम सिंह भी अच्छे आदमी हैं। अगर उनके हाथ में भी लीडरशिप आ जाय तो भी ठीक हो सकता है। लेकिन वह बेचारे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जितने अकाली जनरल थे जैसे बाबा खड़गसिंह, सरदार ऊधमसिंह और परताप सिंह कैरो वह तो छोड़ कर चले जाये। अब तो सिर्फ डाकूडा अकाली लीडर रह गये हैं। मुझ से एक पाकिस्तानी साहब ने कहा कि हमारी मुलह सिखों से करा दीजिये। मैंने कहा कि वह कांग्रेस से मुलह कर लें सिखों से खुद बखुद हो जायेगी। मुझ से एक साहब ने कहा कि सिख दो बिल्क पचास लाख हैं,

सुलह न होने से सिखों को नुकसान होगा। तो मैंने कहा कि नहीं सिख १४ करोड़ हैं। उन्होंने पूछा कि १४ करोड़ कैसे हो गये तो मैंने कहा पिछली लड़ाई में जबकि सिख ड्यूटी के तौर पर लड़े तो उन्होंने चालीस परसेंट विक्टोरिया क्रॉसेज हासिल किये। तो आप देख सकते हैं कि ३३ करोड़ की हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का ४० परसेंट कितना हुआ; उससे पहली लड़ाई में जो कुछ सिखों ने किया उसका आपको पता होगा। सिख कम्युनिटी कमी कम्युनल नहीं रही। अब जो कुछ उनके झगड़े हैं उनके लिये मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि वह ज़रा तसल्ली रखें। वह पंजाबी स्पीकिंग प्रांतिवस चाहते हैं। उसके लिये हमारे पंडित जी ने कहा है कि उमाम सूबों के लिये वह कमीशन बनायेंगे। दूसरा सिड्मूल्ड कास्ट्स का मसला है जिसके लिये बैकवर्ड क्लास कमीशन बना है और वह उसको देखेगा। तीसरी बात सरविसेज के बारे में है। तो सरविसेज में क्या हो गया है। कोई डिसमिस नहीं किया गया। नेचुरली क्योंकि पेप्सू में सिख सरविसेज में ज्यादा हैं इसलिये उनके खिलाफ ज्यादा इक्वायरीज हुई है।

एक हमारे दोस्त अकाली मेम्बर हैं। वह वहां बैठे हुए हैं। वह सरदार अजीतसिंह हैं। उन्होंने फरमाया कि फ्री आफ कम्पेन्सेशन कमीदारियां ली जा रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन उनको शायद यह तलाश करने का वक्त नहीं मिला कि सरकार क्या मुआवजा देती है। सरकार मार्केट वेल्थ से १५ परसेंट ज्यादा देती है। लेकिन उनकी अभी नई नई स्यादी हुई है। उनको यह जानने का मौका नहीं मिला होगा।

इसके बाद मैं डिमान्ड नम्बर ३९ पर कुछ अर्डर करना चाहता हूँ। राजप्रमुख के सवाल पर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कब इस मसले पर

हमारे भी कई लोग बोले और उधर से भी बोले। कल एक साहब ने यह कहा था कि पेप्सू में कांग्रेस वाले फरोस्त के लिये बाजारों में फिरते थे। और वह खरीदे जाते थे। मैं उनको याद दिलाऊँ कि वह तो शायद कांग्रेस का पुराना आदमी नहीं होगा। बहुत से नये आदमी कपड़े बदल कर शामिल हो जाते हैं और वह बोगस आदमी होते हैं लेकिन उनको याद होना चाहिए कि उनके जो बड़े पतिव्रता आदमी थे जब कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री पंजाब में आयी तो वह अकालियों में से भाग भाग कर कांग्रेस के साथ आ गये। तो एक बाप के कई बेटे होते हैं उन में से कुछ जीते हैं कुछ मर जाते हैं। ब्लैक शीप सब जगह होती है पर कांग्रेस में बहुत कम हैं। इसकी हम को खुशी है।

राजप्रमुखों के बारे में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे पवित्र बुजुर्ग स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल के इशारे पर अपना सब कुछ अर्पण कर दिया उन बुजुर्ग के इशारे पर कि जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के बाद मुल्क की ४९७ स्टेट्स को एक करके मुल्क की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की। हमने उन राजा महाराजाओं को कोई कैपीटलिस्ट्स की तरह नहीं समझा। हमने उनको अपना नेशनल हिरोज समझ कर उन लोगों की ही तरह रखा कि जिन्होंने अपना सब कुछ कुरबान कर दिया। उन्होंने अपना सब कुछ बिना ब्लड शीड के छोड़ दिया। अगर ऐसे लोगों को हमने कुछ लाख रुपया दे दिया तो सिर्फ अपना फर्ज अदा किया।

श्री पी० आर० राव: निजाम ने झगड़ा किया उनको क्यों रखा जा रहा है?

श्री मामबारी: वह देखा जायगा। इसमें जो राजप्रमुख का सवाल है तो मैं समझता

[श्री नामचारी]

हूँ कि मैं पटियाला को इस वास्ते ज्यादा अच्छा समझता हूँ कि पटियाला ने सबसे पहले हिन्दुस्तान की रियासतों को लीड किया। अंग्रेज की पालिसी यह थी कि जैसे पंजाब में कत्ले आम हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान की हर रियासत में होगा और यह लोग बोल उठेंगे कि हम से आजादी नहीं सम्भाली जाती, आप आइये। वह पालिसी फेल हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान के राजाओं ने अपने मुल्क का ज्यादा ख्याल किया और उससे ज्यादा प्यार दिया और अपना हर एक ऐश्वर्य मुल्क की बेहतरी के लिये कुरबान कर दिया। तो जैसे कहा है "शुक्रुल रीति सदा चलि आई, प्राण जाहिं पर वचन न जाई", तो हम ने जो वचन दिया है उस के तोड़ने का कोई सबाल पैदा नहीं होता, कि जयपुर या पटियाला ने या और कई लोगों ने जो खुद बखुद सैक्रीफाइस किया है तो उनके साथ बुरा सलूक किया जाय। वह जो हमारे सरदार पटेल का दिया हुआ वचन है, उसका ख्याल न करें, हम सरदार पटेल की आत्मा को कभी महसूस नहीं करने देंगे यह नहीं हो सकता। और यह हमारे कुछ भले मानुस मेम्बर हैं तो यह भी बहकाये जाते हैं और बहकावे में आ जाते हैं। तो इसके बारे में कोई फिक्र नहीं करना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं थोड़ी बात और कहता हूँ कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से तो मैं कहूँ क्या, उन का तो पेशा ही है कि हर एक चीज को एक्सप्लाइट करना। लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊँ कि एक बार मैं एक कम्युनिस्ट से बात करने लगा तो वह कहता है कम्युनिस्ट कि पाप करना दुनिया में जरूरी है। मैंने कहा कि पाप करना क्यों जरूरी है तो उसने जबाब दिया कि भाई पाप नहीं करेंगे तो बैल कैसे बनेंगे, फिर क्रसल कैसे पैदा होगी और कैसे

बान पैदा होगा। फिर एक दूसरे भाई कहने लगे कि हमारे जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आप के पास हैं वे कैसे हैं जो यहां रखे हुए हैं। मैंने कहा कि परसनली बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं लेकिन फारैनर के एजेंट जरूर हैं। तो मेरे एक दोस्त बहां खड़े हुए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे तो आपका बड़ा भारी फायदा है। "दे आर दी स्ट्रांगेस्ट वैपन्स फार इंडियास डिफेन्स" हिन्दुस्तान की सिक्योरिटी के वास्ते वे बहुत फायदेमन्द हैं। मैंने पूछा कैसे तो वह कहने लगे कि पुराने जमाने में मुसलमान लोग, अफगान लोग जब हमला करते थे तो पांच-पांच सौ गौएं आगे रख लेते थे कि जिसमें हिन्दू उन पर हथियार चला नहीं सकते और इस तरीके से वे फतह कर लेते थे। तो यह जो हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर हैं तो कभी रशिया हमारे साथ झगड़ा इन के कारण नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि उनको आगे रखा जायगा और कहा जायगा कि यह सेक्रेड काउ माता की ड्यूटी और सेक्रेड यंग बुल्स की तरह तुम्हारे लिये हैं। तो इस तरह इनसे हमारा फायदा है।

तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह हिन्दुओं और सिखों को अलग करने की बात जो है यह गलत है। "दीज आर ओल्ड गेम्स, आफ दी ब्रिटिश", इस को खत्म करो। एक बिरादरी है, एक जाति है, एक अवतार है, एक कीर्तन है, हम सब एक ही हैं और एक ही नेशन हैं और हम सब एक ही जान हैं। और एक ही रहेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the cut motions of which intimation has been received and are in order.

Abolition of Zamindari

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be 'reduced by Rs. 100'.

*Rates of land revenue in PEPSSU*

**Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Agrarian reforms to give land and permanent ownership to the tiller*

**Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Tenancy legislation*

**Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Election to the Legislature*

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections for Legislatures' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Disciplinary action against officers responsible for corruption and irregularities in General Election*

**Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections for Legislatures' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Representation of Scheduled Castes in Government service*

**Shri Rajabhoj:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Home Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Integration of PEPSSU with Punjab*

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Home Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Repression by Police against people*

**Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Industrial Labour*

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Refusal of Supplies*

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced to Re. 1."

*Allowances given to relatives of Rulers*

**Shri Punnoose:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Corruption and inefficiency in Bhakra Nangal Project*

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All these cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** I have already given cut motions on Demand No. 2 and I have also given the numbers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I wanted them all to be passed on to the Secretary within 15 minutes.

**Shri Nambiar:** I did so on the 15th minute.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not going to allow them. There are a hundred cut motions like those of the hon. Member. The hon. Member was not here. Any way let us check it up.

**Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar):** I would like to refer to Demand No. 1, that is, the land revenue of that State. I want to confine myself to the land policy of that State which had been responsible for creating the law and order problem there. After the attainment of freedom there had been a struggle between the landlords on the one hand and the tenants on the other. Therefore, the question how the land ownership should be determined, is the fundamental issue in the national economy of our country. Moreover, if we are not going to solve that problem the success of the Five Year Plan would also not be certain.

Land policy includes two aspects: one in relation to the land management legislation and secondly, in relation to the land reform legislation. The latter aspect of the problem is

[Shri Shobha Ram]

very important as it aims in reducing the disparities of wealth and income and eliminates exploitation and provides security for the tenant and the worker and promises a status and opportunity to the larger section of the rural population. It is from this point of view I want to judge the state policy of the PEPSU Government.

The question of tenancy and agrarian reforms in the State of PEPSU could be well judged in relation to three factors, that is with regard to the intermediary rights, large landowners and tenants at will. In the year 1950 the States Ministry had appointed a Committee with Mr. Venkatachar as Chairman to go into the question of the land reform in the State of PEPSU and that Committee had submitted its report last year in the month of June, if I mistake not. I am glad to note that the recommendations are very comprehensive and deal with certain changes to be made in that State. But these recommendations are defective in regard to the rent control, the security of tenure and abolition of the intermediary rights. As I have just stated, there had been a struggle between the landlord and the tenant and this has been very notable in the State of PEPSU. Only two days back here in this House the matter was discussed that the President should be given the power to legislate certain important Bills which have been pending in the State of PEPSU. It is high time that certain legislation in regard to land reforms should be passed and I trust that the observations I make on the floor of the House would be taken note of while passing such legislation.

The first vital and important point I would like to suggest is the abolition of the intermediary rights. The rights of the superior owners had not been extinguished in the State of PEPSU. Though the Venkatachar Committee had maintained in its recommendations that the provisions of *Ala Malkia* and *Talukdari* rights of 1951 should also be enacted in the State of PEPSU, I would like to suggest that while providing compensation to the superior owners, one fact should be taken into account. I agree that the compensation might be eight or ten times the rent. But in regard to those areas where the rent is payable wholly or partly in kind the Committee has proposed that the rent should be taken on the basis of the average price of the grain in the last

15 years. Here I would like to say that during the last 15 years the average price of the grain had been the highest and even twenty times more than the Government land revenue. Hence any compensation which is based on such higher prices would not only adversely affect the Treasury but would also create a bad precedent for the other State. Though it is true that we have accepted the principle of compensation under article 31 of the Constitution, it is still open to us to consider what should be the reasonable amount of compensation.

The second point that I would like to submit is that the question of imposing a ceiling to the existing holdings should also be taken into account. I am glad to know that the Venkatachar Committee had recommended that the imposition of ceiling should also be applied to the existing holdings. This position had been made rather obscure by the report of the Planning Commission, some time ago. The Planning Commission had accepted the principle of applying the upper limit to future acquisitions of land, and also to the lands which may be resumed on the ground of personal cultivation; but the principle has not been extended to the existing holdings. This has created a doubt in my mind. The Planning Commission had advanced two arguments in favour of not applying this principle to the existing holdings: (i) compensation and (ii) that if there was any break up of the large holdings, there will be a fall in production. I beg to submit that both these arguments are erroneous and fallacious. The question of compensation does not come in because in our country, especially in the State of PEPSU, the problem of the landless workers is very important. I have contacted so many landless workers and they are prepared to pay any sort of compensation not to speak of fair compensation. Only certain facilities have got to be given. The landless workers should be allowed to pay the compensation—whatever may be taken as reasonable compensation under the Constitution—in instalments.

The next point to which I would like to refer is the argument that if there is a break up of the large holdings, there will be decreased production. That is a very wrong and fallacious argument. I am rather surprised to know that the Planning Commission had not taken a proper perspective of the matter.

[SHRIMATI KHONGMEN in the Chair].

They had been influenced, if I am not mistaken and if I may be excused for saying so, by such persons who are interested in large holdings. If you break up the large holdings it will naturally increase the total production. It is possible that the cost of production may be comparatively higher. But, the cost of production does not come in at all. It is a question of the total production. We have laid down in the Five Year Plan that the aim is to increase the total agricultural output. If there is a break up of the large holdings, it will certainly be to the interest of the small holder. He will be able to pay more attention and exclusive attention to intensive cultivation. This is not possible in the case of large owners. This matter has to be considered seriously because such legislations are going to be introduced very shortly by the Government of India or the President.

The other point that I would like to submit is in regard to security of tenure. Whatever the recommendations of the Venkatachar Committee are, they have not been able to throw clear light on this point. Three or four years back when the Venkatachar Committee was appointed for going into the question of *jaqirdari* abolition in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, they clearly admitted that even in the case of land owners who want to retain lands for their personal cultivation, they cannot even sub-let the land for a period of more than three years and if any owner does it, he does it at his own risk, because, they clearly maintained that the time has come when the tenant or the tiller of the soil must be protected against eviction from the land. Therefore if we cannot give a safeguard to the tenant against eviction from the land, production is not going to rise. In view of these observations, I submit that the Planning Commission had not taken into account this important factor; nor had the Venkatachar Committee taken this factor into consideration in PEPSU. The Planning Commission had treated five years as the period of tenancy. They had said that the period of tenancy will be renewable and resumption being permitted on the ground of personal cultivation. I submit that if resumption is allowed after five years, the tenant cannot be sure of the continuity of his possession. He cannot make any improvement in the land by way of digging wells or putting more scientific manure in the land. Unless he is made sure of the continuity of possession land into which he has been put, he cannot attend to the soil keenly and

in an interested way in which he should have done. This factor is very important.

The last point that I would like to make is in regard to rent control. I am rather not happy to find that the Planning Commission had treated 1/3 or 1/4 of the agricultural produce as fair rent. After the attainment of freedom, if we still want to maintain this proportion and give permission to continue the exploitation of the landless workers or of these persons who have not been given any interest in the land, we will not be able to achieve the objective for which we stand. Even in the Venkatachar Committee report we find that 1/4 or 1/5 of the produce in the case of rent in kind would be sufficient. In this connection I would like to refer to two legislations of the Rajasthan Government passed during last year. One is the law in regard to rent control. In the areas where a settlement has been made, or we can rather put it, in the cash-rented, area, the rent had been controlled to the extent of double the amount of land revenue. No tenant in the cash-rented area is now liable to pay more than double the Government revenue. In the case of the kind-rented areas, where a settlement has not been made, there is another legislation called the Agricultural Produce Rent Control Order, 1952. By this law, the tenant has been given a sort of a concession that he is not liable to pay more than 1/6th of the produce to the land owner. These two legislations which protect the tenants from exploitation must be taken into consideration. I am rather happy to note that within a month or so, such legislations in regard to the State of PEPSU are going to be passed. They may be passed by any authority, it is quite immaterial.

Such fundamental issues in regard to rent control abolition of intermediary rights, imposition of ceiling to existing holdings, to which I have referred just now must be taken into account. If such factors are not taken into account. I am sure, the problem of PEPSU, especially with regard to tenancy will not be solved. That is the main problem not only in PEPSU, but in all the Part B States of our country. I would appeal to the Minister concerned that my feelings must be communicated to the proper authority and that the observations that I have made must be taken into account before passing such legislations.

श्री पी० एन० राजमोहन : मैं ने जो कट मोशनस डिमांडस् आफ़ ग्रांट्स पर दिये हैं, उनकी संख्या चार है। पहला

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोष]

कट मोशन नम्बर चार डिमांड अंडर दी हेड लेंड रेवेन्यू ( एबोलीशन आफ जमींदारी) के मूताल्लिक है, दूसरा कट मोशन नम्बर १० है जो डिमांड अंडर दी हेड ऐल-क्वांस टु दी लेजिस्लेचर पर है, तीसरा नम्बर १३ है जो कि डिमांड अंडर दी हेड होम डिपार्टमेंट (रीप्रेजेंटेशन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स इन गवर्नमेंट सर्विस) और चौथा कट मोशन मेरा नम्बर २६ है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के ऊपर है।

'रीप्रेजेंटेशन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स इन गवर्नमेंट सर्विस' के बारे में हमारे अर्थ मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह मैंने सुना है, लेकिन मैं अपने मन्त्री महोदय और साथ ही इस सदन का ध्यान उन एज्यूकेटेड शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट यंगमैन की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो सर्विस के लिये इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाते हैं और वहां उनको कितनी दिक्कत और मसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। होता यह है कि क्वालिफाइड शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में सर्विस के लिये पहुंचने से पहले ही उन जगहों पर जिनके लिये वह उम्मीदवार होते हैं, कास्ट हिन्दूज लोगों को रख लिया जाता है।

दो चार महीने के बाद फिर कोई आदमी बदल जायगा तो जो पहले आदमी रक्खा गया है उसी को रख दिया जायगा। हमारी जातियां ऐसी हैं जिन में कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत है। हमारे यहां के लोग पढ़े लिखे कम हैं वह कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये कहा जाता है कि क्वालिफाइड आदमी नहीं मिलते। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत हो तो दूसरे प्रान्तों से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग बुला कर वहां रखे जा सकते हैं, हमारा कोटा औ है वह तो पूरा होना ही चाहिये, क्योंकि

नौकरी के बारे में हमारे साथ बड़ी इंजस्टिस हो रही है, पब्लिक सर्विस में भी और रेलवे में भी। सभी जगह हम लोगों को तकलीफ है। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम लोग तो सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो अयारिटीज हैं, उन से हमें कष्ट है। जब हम लोग नौकरी के मामले में उन के पास जाते हैं तो जो बड़े बड़े आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स ह उनका हमारे लिये सिम्पेथेटिक कंसिडरेशन नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते में अपील करता हूँ कि जो हमारा रिजर्वेशन है, वह पांच सात साल के लिये और बाकी है, उसके बाद नहीं मालूम क्या होगा। लेकिन इस पांच सात साल के लिये हम को पूरा रिजर्वेशन देना चाहिये। यह बात बिल्कुल सच है कि जब तक हमारा लिबिंग स्टैण्डर्ड दूसरे हिन्दुओं के साथ नहीं आता है तब तक हम उनका मुकाबला किसी तरह नहीं कर सकते और न उन्नति ही कर सकते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि तुम नौकरी के लिये झगड़ा क्यों करते हो, लेकिन आजकल की हालत ऐसी है कि जो माइनारिटी में हैं वह नौकरी के बारे में मैजोरिटी में हो गये हैं और जो मैजोरिटी में हैं वह माइनारिटी में हो गये हैं। मैं किसी जाति के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ जैसा कि दूसरे सबर्ग हिन्दू कहते हैं, और ब्राह्मण भी हमारे हमदर्द हैं। लेकिन मैं तो ब्राह्मनिज्म के खिलाफ हूँ, ब्राह्मणों के नहीं। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्राह्मण ज्यादा नौकरी में हैं और बनिये ज्यादा बिजनेस में हैं इस तरह से हम माइनारिटी में पड़ गये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: हम तो मैजोरिटी में हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोष: लेकिन सर्विसेज में वह मैजोरिटी में हैं। बनिये माइनारिटी में हैं लेकिन बिजनेस में वह मैजोरिटी

में हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश के ब्राह्मण और बनिये जो आज ऊंचे हैं वह और भी ऊंचे चले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं है जबकि जो आज नीचे हैं वह ऊपर उठेंगे और जो ऊपर हैं वह नीचे गिरेंगे। आज जब मैं यह बात कहता हूँ तो लोग हमारे ऊपर हंसते हैं लेकिन यह दिन भी चला जायगा। आज जो परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि जब हम लोग बोलने के लिये खड़े होते हैं तो हम को टाईम नहीं मिलता जबकि दूसरे लोग घंटे घंटे बोलते हैं ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह हाउस की प्रेस्टिज का सवाल है। हम लोग इलेक्शन में चुन कर आये हैं। हमारे और दोस्त भी यहां पर हैं। उनको भी बोलने का चान्स मिलना चाहिये और उनकी हालत सुननी चाहिये। नौकरी के बारे में मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ऊपर बहुत इंजस्टिस होती है, अन्याय होता है। हर जगह जाति पांति का सवाल पंदा हो गया है। जाति पांति का सवाल हो गया तो न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है? अपरासियों के लिये एक रूल बना दिया गया है कि उनको एक खास 8th स्टेन्डर्ड पास होना चाहिये। हमारे आदमी वह स्टेन्डर्ड जल्दी पास नहीं हो पाते हैं इस लिये उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है। जो 8th स्टेन्डर्ड पास किये होता है उसको मिल जाती है। ऐसी हालत में जो ऊंची जाति के लोग होते हैं उनको नौकरी जल्दी मिल जाती है क्योंकि वह लोग ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे होते हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि आप के यहां जो लड़की पढ़ी होती है वहां तक भी हम लोग नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं। यहां भी अपरासियों के लिये कम से कम स्टेन्डर्ड क्लास फ़ोर रखना चाहिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नियम बनाया कि

अपरासियों को कम से कम आठवां पास होना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आई० सी० एस० के लोगों को प्रैक्टिकल नालेज नहीं है तभी वह कहते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये, वैसा होना चाहिये। वह हवा में बातें करते हैं। हमारे देहातों के अच्छे लोगों की हालत को देखने का समय उनके पास कहां है? सेक्रेटरी के पास एक रिपोर्ट बन कर आ जाती है कि वह ऐसे हैं, वह वैसे हैं। वही रिपोर्ट यहां मन्त्री महोदय साहब के पास आ जाती है और साहब यहां लाकर हम को बता देते हैं। लेकिन असली हालत को कोई नहीं जानता।

अभी जमीन के बारे में कहा गया कि उनको जमीन दी जायगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार पांच वर्ष हो गये हैं, छः वर्ष और बाकी है जब तक कि हम को रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा। जमींदारी खत्म हो रही है, विनोबा भावे का प्रोपेगंडा चल रहा है। हमारी आर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है सब लोग विनोबा भावे के भूदान यज्ञ को सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन हमको उन्हें सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे हमारी कम्युनिटी को क्या लाभ होगा? उन के पास बैठने वाले तो सब कांग्रेस वाले हैं, उन्हीं को सारा फ़ायदा मिलेगा, दूसरों को क्या मिलेगा? इस भूदान यज्ञ से कोई फ़ायदा देश का नहीं होने वाला है। अगर कुछ करना है तो आप खुद जमींदारी खत्म करने के लिये कानून बनाइये। लेकिन जब तक जाति पांति का सवाल मौजूद है तब तक आप भूदान के लिये कानून भी बनाइये तो भी उस से हमारा एकानिमिक स्टेन्डर्ड ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता। और सच्चे गरीब अछूतों के लिये जमीन नहीं मिल सकती।

यहां पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने भी अछूतों के लिये कई तरह के झगड़े खड़े कर दिये हैं। एक बैंकवर्ड

[ श्री पी० एन० राजभोज ]

क्लास, एक शोइयूल्ड ट्राइव्स और एक अनटचेबल्स। वास्तव में शोइयूल्ड ट्राइव्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज अनटचेबल्स नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट तो डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी बरतती है। किसी हरिजन को पकड़ लिया और उस को हमारे खिलाफ खड़ा कर दिया। जब कभी जमीनों के लिये अर्जी जाती है तो पहले बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को दी जाती है, इसके बाद शोइयूल्ड ट्राइव्स को मिलती है और सब के बाद में शोइयूल्ड कास्ट का नम्बर आता है। लोगों को मालूम होता है कि सरकार हम लोगों के लिये बड़ा काम कर रही है। लेकिन वास्तव में अछूतों का बहुत फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

हां, एजुकेशन के बारे में सरकार थोड़ी बहुत सहायता जरूर दे रही है। बम्बई गवर्नमेंट में यह काम और जगहों से ज्यादा हो रहा है। लेकिन मेरा तो कहना यह है कि एजुकेशन सब के लिये कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिये।

पेप्सू में अछूत लोगों की हालत बड़ी खराब है। जो वहां के सिख लोग हैं वह हम लोगों को बुलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम मजहबी सिख बन जाओ, हिन्दू कहते हैं कि हमारी तरफ आ जाओ, नतीजा यह होता है कि आपस में मारपीट होती है और तकलीफ हमें पहुंचती है।

यहां कुछ भाषावार प्रान्तों की बात चली। मैं जनरल बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी कोई मामला पेश होता है तो हिन्दू कहते हैं कि तुम कहो कि हमारी जवान हिन्दी है, सिख कहते हैं कि तुम हिन्दी क्यों कहते हो, पंजाबी कहो। मैं नुमा बताऊं कि हम लोगों को इससे कितनी तकलीफ होती है? बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन वहां के लिये बना है, मैं उस बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि उसको बड़ा

जाना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि पेप्सू में अछूतों की क्या हालत है। उस को गांव गांव में जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उस की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। इस बजट में शोइयूल्ड कास्ट का नाम भी नहीं है। उसमें सिर्फ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज लिखा है। हम लोगों के लिये जो ग्रान्ट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने रक्खी है उस में लिखा है:

"Specific mention is necessary of the provision of Rs. 4,42,000/- for stipend to backward classes made under the head of 'Education'."

इसमें खाली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज लिखा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह शोइयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के लिये भी है या नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसमें सभी शामिल हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप मिनिस्टर तो नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना हूं न मैं चाहता हूं कि अर्थ मन्त्री जी हम को बतलायें कि यह शोइयूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लिये है, या शोइयूल्ड कास्ट के लिये है या शोइयूल्ड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये है। करीब आठ लाख की हमारी तादाद वहां पर है, लेकिन एजुकेशन के लिये सिर्फ चार या पांच लाख रुपया रक्खा गया है। कहा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे लिये बहुत बड़ा काम कर रही है। इस वास्ते में यह कहूंगा कि अछूतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्कालरशिप्स मिलने चाहियें, उनको एजुकेशन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायित मिलनी चाहिये और उनके एकानमिक स्टैण्डर्ड को सुधारने के लिये सभी काम होने चाहियें। पेप्सू की तरफ जमींदारी बहुत बड़ी है और जमींदार लोग बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये लोग हिन्दू हैं या सिख। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि यह जमींदारी खत्म हो। मैं तो समझता हूं कि शोइयूल्ड कास्ट वालों पर बहुत जुल्म हो रहा है। मैंने होम मिनिस्टर

को एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था। करीब २१ तारीख को एक पत्र मेरे पास आया कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन तो नहीं लेना चाहते। तो मैंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया। एक महीने के बाद होम मिनिस्ट्री से निगेटिव उत्तर आया कि वह उसको स्वीकार नहीं करती है। कल हमारे भाई साहब ने बताया था कि २६ मार्च सन् १९५३ को नवभारत टाइम्स में छपा था कि पेप्सू में पुलिस ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की स्त्रियों के साथ अमानवी व्यवहार किया। मैंने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब को उसके बारे में एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया तो जबाब मिला कि डिसऐलाउ हो गया। हम लोग जो सवाल भेजते हैं वह डिसऐलाउ हो जाते हैं। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। यह अन्याय है। जब हम कोई बात पूछते हैं तो सेक्रेटरी साहब खबर जल्दी भेजते नहीं हैं। मैं आपको यह अखबार पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। यह खबर २५ मार्च १९५३ के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में छपी है :

"पटियाला, २५ मार्च। पेप्सू के तल्लनिअन गांव के शरणार्थी हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने पेप्सू सरकार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी सरदार रणवीरसिंह से कल प्रार्थना की कि वस्ती पुलिस ने उनकी महिलाओं के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया है। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य सरदार जोगेन्द्रसिंह मान के जोर देने पर पुलिस ने उन पर अनेक अत्याचार किये हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. member go on reading that statement? Will he not confine himself to his points?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज :

"प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने इस मामले में अदालती जांच की मांग की है तथा उनके जीवन और सम्मान की रक्षा के लिये उचित कदम उठाने की प्रार्थना की है। प्रतिनिधियों में सर्वश्री गुरुबख्सासिंह, जोगेन्द्रसिंह, प्रीतमसिंह, माचोसिंह,

निरंजनसिंह और बीबी निरंजन कौर बादि शामिल हैं।

प्रतिनिधियों ने बतलाया कि पाकिस्तान से हरिजनों के २२५ परिवार तथा पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मन्त्री सरदार जोगेन्द्रसिंह मान सहित सिख जाटों के २५ परिवार तल्लनिअन गांव में बसे थे।

गत चुनावों के अवसर पर गांव के हरिजनों ने सरदार जोगेन्द्रसिंह मान की इच्छा के विरुद्ध मत दिये। उसके बाद सिख जाट उनको गांव से बेदखल करने के लिये अनुचित उपायों से काम लेते रहे।

बाद में पुनर्संस्थापन विभाग के नायब तहसीलदार ने सब हरिजनों को आदेश दिया कि वे कोई अन्य स्थान खोज करें। इस बेदखली की आज्ञा के विरुद्ध उनकी अपील उच्च अधिकारियों के सामने विचाराधीन है।

२१ मार्च को प्रातः १० बजे वस्ती पुलिस के एक अफसर ने चार या पांच कांस्टेबलों तथा सरदार मान के गुट के कुछ सदस्यों को लेकर गांव पहुंचे और स्त्रियों को किसी प्रकार की चेतावनी दिये बिना उनके घरों में घुस गये।

यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि हरिजन स्त्रियों को खेंचा गया पीटा गया और अमानवीय यन्त्रणायें दी गयीं। पुलिस ने गांव छोड़ते समय उनके घरों के ताले तोड़ कर उनके अधिकांश सामान को लूट लिया।"

Mr. Chairman?: If the hon. member goes on reading a long statement I am afraid he will not be able to finish his speech in time.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : दो लाइनें और हैं

"चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने उनको आश्वासन दिया कि अपराधियों के विरुद्ध तत्काल कार्रवाई की जायगी।"

[ श्री पी० एन० राजभोज ]

इसके लिये सन्तोष है कि कुछ कार्रवाई हो रही है। जब मैंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था तो यह बात बहुत इंपारटेंट थी। उस वक्त जवाब मिलना चाहिये था। कल भी मुझे जनरल बात करने का मौका नहीं मिला। इस भाषावार प्रान्त के झगड़े में हमारा नुकसान होता है। राड़े वाला मन्त्रिमंडल ने हम लोगों के लिये कुछ किया था। उस मन्त्रिमंडल ने हमारे साथ कुछ सहानुभूति की थी। आजकल एक राव साहेब आए हुए हैं: उनका कार्य ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है।

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up. I will call the next speaker. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. Mr. Punnoose.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** Only two minutes more.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should resume his seat. I have already called Mr. Punnoose. Order, order. The hon. Member should resume his seat. I had already given him a warning for reading a long statement.

**Shri Punnoose:** I wish to speak a few words on the basis of the cut motions in my name; I hope I need not say on which Demands, because the cut motions are already moved.

In the handling of PEPSU, our main criticism centres round the fact that Government have failed to handle the agrarian problem. In any part of India agrarian problem forms the crux of every other problem, much more so in PEPSU. The hon. the Home Minister on a previous occasion stated, in a very sweeping manner, that in all Part B States there is no tradition of democracy and that the people there are unacquainted with it. In the first place that statement is inaccurate; it is not supported by facts, because to dub the whole of the B States as States which have no traditions in democracy is entirely wrong and underlines the lack of grasp of some people with regard to the subjects they are handling. For example, in Travancore and Cochin, and to a certain extent in Mysore, the traditions of democracy have been as old as, in some cases older than, many other parts of India. Not that I resent that statement, but the whole approach is wrong. Because the hon. the Finance Minister knows very well that half of the success of a treatment depends on the correct

diagnosis of the disease. What is the particular ailment of the PEPSU State? Why is it that Ministers and Opposition leaders cross the floor every half an hour? Why is it that we find open looting? Why is it that travel even during mid-day is not safe? Is it because the people of PEPSU are particularly bad, I mean much worse than we, the more civilised section in India? Not at all. The fact is—and I am sorry to see it—that the very gentlemen who are responsible for the backwardness of those people—our people in the Indian States—now come up and say: "Well, these people have no training in democracy. So we are going to give them a grain of it". The fact is that we have condemned them to the rule of autocrats. Autocrats governed by no law, neither State law nor human law. The autocrats knew no bounds and they played havoc with the lives of the people and after generations of such existence what we see today in PEPSU is the result. So, the whole question is whether Government are proceeding with the correct diagnosis of the disease and giving the right treatment wherever it is absolutely necessary. Are they tackling the causes of the disease: are they tackling the *biswadars* in the proper way; are they tackling the Rajapramukh in the way he should be tackled? Unless and until they do that, all talk about democracy is bound to fail and nothing is going to happen there.

The Venkatachar report has clearly stated the inseparable link between the bureaucracy and the *biswadars* obtaining in the State. In every part of India, at some time or other of British rule, feudalism was imposed but with regard to Punjab and the PEPSU that was done at a time much later than in most other parts of India. The peasantry of PEPSU has never reconciled with it and that has also been mentioned in the report. On another occasion, when I pointed out that the Government of India is now enhancing the rate of compensation from one pie to five times the land revenue, the Home Minister was really sorry that such a low minimum was fixed as compensation. The Government Committee to which I have made reference has stated, in as clear a language as we can expect from such a Committee, that these *biswadars* have absolutely no right to this property. They were at one time the property of the peasants and they were taken by force from them and handed over to the *biswadars*. So, there is no question of giving any compensation on any moral plane. There is no need for the Ministry to

be so much upset with that proposal. The abolition of superior rights which the Government of India is now going to introduce will not help the situation. On the other hand, it will entrench the *biswadars* in their places and will make the movement of the peasants weaker and thus the cause of democracy also weaker in the State.

There is the PEPSU Occupancy Tenancy Bill. In that Bill, the Rarewala Ministry had fixed compensation at 12 times the land revenue. But he—Mr. Rarewala—publicly announced that he will reduce it to eight times. And when the Adviser of the Government of India took charge of PEPSU, the Revenue Minister of the Rarewala Ministry wrote to the Adviser quoting this announcement of the Chief Minister. I would like to know what has happened to that. Are you going to bring the bill into effect; are you going to fix compensation at eight times? I would like to get an answer for that.

Then there is the PEPSU Tenancy Temporary Provisions (Amendment) Bill; it was introduced in the PEPSU Legislature. But, due to certain procedural difficulties, it was held up. The main object was that there should be no ejection unless there has been failure to pay rent for three consecutive years. The Chief Minister said on the floor of the House that he was going to enact it through an Ordinance. In the same Bill, it was stated that the landlords had got the right to eject peasants up to 100 acres for personal enjoyment of the property. But then a specific clause was added to it that this could be done only in three instalments of 30, 30 and 40 acres in three years. By this clause large numbers of peasants will be able to retain their property. I would like to know what the Government have done in this matter, whether they are prepared to bring it into effect or not.

11 A.M.

The Advisory Committee is there and I would like the Ministry to take up the question seriously and put into effect some of these agrarian reforms. But, if it is the mood of the Adviser regime to ride rough-shod over the wishes of the people, without consulting the peasant movement and without knowing what the people really want, and to go on promulgating laws, I would rather request them not to rush in where Angels fear to tread, because these are vital reforms which are likely to affect lakhs of our people.

Then, I turn to another aspect of the PEPSU question, that is the law and order position. Nobody wants, much less the Communists want, a

situation in PEPSU which increases lawlessness and disorder, because the main strength of the Communist Party in PEPSU is the peasant. For the peasant, it is absolutely necessary that there should be order enough because then only he has got hopes of a better life. Therefore, I should like to disabuse the mind of the Government of the suspicion that Communists want lawlessness and disorder. Not at all. But, there is a particular adjective with regard to the law and order that we want in PEPSU; we do not want the quietness of the grave. We want law and order conducive to the development, to the growth and to the welfare of the people of PEPSU.

Well, when I mentioned about the way in which the Adviser is handling the whole affair, the hon. Home Minister said that even hostile elements are all praise for the Adviser. Personally, we have nothing to say about the Adviser; we have not even seen him. Nevertheless he cannot operate from the air; this is not bombing of a town or a country; he has to operate from certain bases and where does he put his foot?

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): On the neck of the peasant.

Shri Punnoose: The bureaucrat, from all sources of information, including that of the hon. Home Minister, has admittedly been hostile to the people. That is what makes us so suspicious.

I am told that our Adviser there wanted to transfer the Chief Secretary of PEPSU—and I speak subject to correction—so that he could get things moving. The Chief Secretary had to be promoted as Financial Commissioner, I am told.

The Revenue Minister of the Rarewala Ministry, in his capacity as a Minister, said that no kind of honest administration in PEPSU is possible as long as the Palace and the Palace clique comprising of officers are there. What drastic steps have the Government taken to set matters right? The moment they take any action we are prepared to support them on these grounds.

We must also know one thing. When the States were integrated by some ruse, arrangement or manoeuvre, what happened was that more than 50 per cent. of the entire public service was filled with the officers of Patiala alone and today when we go to the polls, we have to depend upon three types of people, the revenue officers, the police and the teachers. For the present, I will leave out the teachers. The Revenue and the police officers are in

[Shri Punnoose]

the pay of the biswadars in PEPSU; they are the camp followers of the Rajpramukh. How can you hope that better things can happen there as long as this situation continues. The measures of law and order taken by the Adviser today are dangerous in the sense that people are getting more and more frightened and they are made to cry. 'If this is democracy, God help us'. As I told you the other day, villages are surrounded and the villagers are asked to do forced labour. They are to part with their goods, give milk, ghee, eggs and chicken for the police officers. If this condition is going to prevail you will not be able to restore peace and order. You will not be able to produce healthy conditions in PEPSU.

The other day the hon. Finance Minister asked for the names of the dacoit chiefs. Shri Janga, the Rajpramukh and the Adviser are the three leading lights in PEPSU today.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up. The Chair should be fair to everybody.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I want to make a few observations regarding my cut motions.

Yesterday when I was speaking on the Budget I made an observation that PEPSU should be integrated with the Punjab. I could not elaborate my point as there was no time. Now I want to refer to this question in some detail. There has been a popular movement, both in PEPSU and the Punjab that the Punjabi-speaking people should have a province of their own. That movement is gaining ground. Now we have seen how even after integration of seven petty States PEPSU cannot sustain itself. The law and order position is bad; the financial stability is crumbling; the security of the State is threatened all around by dacoits and many other anti-social forces. Considering all these I feel that there is no economic future for this small State. It is a small area consisting of 35 lakhs of people with comparatively small resources. There is now a movement for the integration of all Punjabi-speaking people into one province. So, I respectfully submit to the Ministers concerned that this problem should be viewed in all seriousness. It is a legitimate demand of the people. By granting this demand and by forming a Punjabi State we will only be helping the people to realize their demand. After integration of PEPSU with the Punjabi-speaking parts of Punjab, I feel the unit that will ulti-

mately emerge will be viable. There will be more economic stability in the State and it will be self-sufficient in respect of many commodities. So, I suggest that this matter may be gone into very seriously.

I may in this connection, incidentally, refer to the question of the abolition of Rajpramukh. That is very necessary. If this problem of integration of PEPSU with Punjab is settled, then the issue of the institution of Rajpramukh will also be automatically settled. That institution has to go after integration. There is no popular support now for it in PEPSU and there is no popular support outside. It is an outmoded feudal institution. That institution has no legitimate right to continue for long in PEPSU. If integration is granted, if the question of forming a Punjabi province is taken up, this institution will automatically cease to exist.

Then there is the question of privy purses and allowances to the princes. I do not find any reason why these princes who enjoy at the cost of the people, who were once oppressors, who behaved as local tyrants, should be given any financial doles. I do not understand why such a generous and unreasonable sympathy should be shown. Of course, according to the agreements entered into with them Government has committed itself. It has promised privy purses and allowances to these princes. But I do not know the reason why such commitments should continue. Why should not these agreements be revised? The popular feeling is that the princes are enjoying at the cost of the ordinary people. So long as the annual grant of money from the exchequer continues, we cannot think of eliminating the intrigues of these princes in PEPSU politics. So, if you are sincere, if you want the elimination of all intrigues emanating from princes, and from quarters which are the strongholds of princes, then we have to eliminate their strength. The first step should be to abolish the privy purses.

Then with regard to the Bhakra-Nangal project, I may say that various suggestions have been made previously on the floor of the House for carrying on the work on the project more expeditiously. Many charges of corruption have also been made. I have not got now any evidence to point out any individual cases of corruption. But there is a feeling—a wide-spread feeling—that corruption is rampant in this project. The contractors and the engineers collude with each other and the work that is

being done is sub-standard work and the payment that is made for the work is very exorbitant. There are so many kinds of charges. I cannot narrate them. But I want the Government to look into these. I am saying this in this context because PEPSU has to pay the interest on the loan given by the Central Government. They have to pay 4½ per cent. interest on the loan every year. If work is not properly and efficiently executed, if it is not economically done, then the burden of the loan will fall heavily on the PEPSU Government. They have to pay not only a huge amount of loan but also interest. They will have to bear an extra burden caused by waste and extravagance and corruption. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this question of corruption thoroughly and see that a proper atmosphere is created regarding the whole affair.

I wish to say one or two words regarding the allowances and pays given to individuals who have rendered meritorious services in the past. I do not understand what it means. Is it the usual payments given to the people who served in the British regime in the past, in years gone by? If that is so, there is no reason why there should be any allowance for them now. We know their record. They have served the Britishers and helped the Britishers to entrench themselves in India. They have helped the foreigner to exploit the Indian in every way. Why should any allowance or good treatment be given to these people who have rendered such ignoble services in the past? They do not deserve any sympathy, any allowance, any mercy, and the allowances therefore should not be given to this class of people.

I would also like to say in this connection that the land tenure reform is very urgent in PEPSU and it is very necessary. Now, during the Adviser regime we expect a thorough reform—before the next election—and we want that the land tenure system which is outmoded, feudal and medieval should be completely changed and that the tillers of the soil should get their due share, and the *biswadar* class should be liquidated unceremoniously.

Lastly, I would like to say that elections should be held as early as possible and the Delimitation Commission should do its work quickly. Instead of doing the work elsewhere in India the commission may take up the work of delimitation in PEPSU early and finish it soon so that there may be election and democratic Government very soon.

**Shri Nambiar:** I have tabled out motions to almost all the Demands because I had occasion to study something about PEPSU and it was most interesting in the sense that it has got unique features. I can tell you that the incidence of taxation in PEPSU works out per capita to Rs. 19-15-8 out of which Rs. 1-0-2 is for the maintenance of the Rajpramukh and his paraphernalia and Rs. 12-2-3 towards what is known as security services. Out of this Rs. 12-2-3 Rs. eight belong to the police and jails. This is a unique feature which we find in PEPSU and I can boldly say that such a feature cannot be found anywhere else in India. This is the state of affairs in PEPSU. And above all, every citizen has to pay per capita a duty on liquor of Rs. five per year. And liquor is more consumed in PEPSU than in any other part of India. And smuggling of opium and all those rots which the human being will hate, happen in PEPSU and happen with the aid and connivance of the highest personalities. I can give facts.

The point is this. Now an Adviser has been sent there. The Adviser is paid Rs. 4,000. I do not know why the Adviser should be paid Rs. 4,000 when the hon. the Prime Minister himself is getting only Rs. 2,250. Is he a bigger person than the Prime Minister or can you not get another person equally capable who will work for less than Rs. 4,000? But "he is a great man, we have got a brilliant fellow in the Adviser" etc. was the comment made by Dr. Katju, the hon. Minister. I want to ask whether you want to add to the incidence of taxation which is the highest in India, by giving Rs. 4,000 to the Adviser. Is it justifiable can it be tolerated? And the corruption and nepotism that is prevailing there has not ceased after the Congress Government has taken it over. I find it has added to it.

I want to ask the hon. the Home Minister whether it is a fact that an allegation of a murder charge has been brought against the Rajpramukh there. I have received a complaint from a person known as Kher Singh of Dan Kulan. He has written stating that his son was murdered with the connivance of the highest personality there. I ask him: will he conduct an enquiry into that? Will life and property be safeguarded in that part of the country? There is the President's Government there. We are supposed to be the custodians of law and order and of everything that is happening in PEPSU. Is it not a shame that this complaint has not been enquired into? This sort of thing is happening in PEPSU today, and it is a shame if we can allow this sort of thing to happen under our very nose

[Shri Nambiar]

when we are here, that is Parliament is supposed to be the custodian and when we are supposed to be controlling the PEPSU Government directly. We cannot tolerate such a situation and I make an appeal again to the hon. the Home Minister. Unfortunately Dr. Katju is not here but I hope that at least his Deputy will look into the matter and convey the spirit in which I give it, to his boss.

They say the police was supporting the dacoities previously, they want to maintain law and order, therefore police is to be improved. But I ask what steps they have taken after taking over the Government themselves. Of the seven Superintendents of Police who are there in PEPSU, four are direct supporters of the Maharaja. They have themselves interfered in the last elections, and as such the police officers are getting encouragement at the hands of the present Congress regime directly controlled by \* \* \* this Parliament. Every time we hear complaints of men missing, their whereabouts not known, people are being killed and regular lawlessness is happening. And the whole thing happens with the assistance and connivance of the *biswadars* against the peasants. The peasants are coming to feel to such an extent.

In Bhatinda the District Superintendent of Police was charged by an ex-Akali M.L.A. and even by a Congress M.L.A. that he was interfering in the local politics. But today in Bhatinda the same Superintendent of Police continues and he is allowed to carry on. Not a single action has been taken against him. This is a concrete instance. When I say things in a general way they say 'you are generalising'. But here is a concrete case of the Superintendent of Police, Bhatinda. Please note and take action.

The hon. Member Mr. Punnoose referred to the personality of the Chief Secretary and he said that he has been kicked up as the Financial Commissioner. Not only that. He was a person who previously received a lump sum of Rs. 42,000 for his meritorious services. He is an I.C.S officer who never worked in the districts, who never went into the districts, who has not even had a single day's experience in the field. He was always a bureaucrat sitting in his chair and writing notes from his table. He has become a great man even after the Adviser's regime. This is the sort of thing that is happening in PEPSU and often they say this lawlessness is being encouraged by the Com-

munists. No. The Communists, the peasants' organisations and the people's organisation in PEPSU are against lawlessness because the lawlessness only helps the *biswadars*, the Rajpramukh and his people, not the poor peasant, because the poor peasant can be coerced to do anything. Therefore, he does not want lawlessness. He is looking for a better law so that he can safeguard his interests. Unless and until some radical measures are taken, unless and until some benefit is given to the common people, unless and until the taxes are reduced, there is no salvation for these small people in PEPSU where you have got 38 lakhs of people. I have nothing against the Rajpramukh or anybody else but it is a fact that out of the privy purse that he gets, he has to maintain a big family of eight mothers, 40 brothers, etc. which is a unique thing. Is it not a fact, I ask, that policemen are required to guard the palace and the palace members?

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): How can a man have eight mothers?

**Shri Nambiar**: Rupees eight or nine lakhs have been spent on the police and the revenue remission of two annas which was given previously to the peasantry has now been cancelled. Adviser's regime has done nothing yet. They may say they are going to do many things. That is why they are taking powers from Parliament to enact laws by the President himself. Let us have a share in that. Let us see what laws you are going to make. Of course, it is very clear that after the Congress success in the elections, you want to crush all opposition and to see that the Rajpramukh and his old hierarchical feudal lords are kept up. I warn you, you are not going to succeed. You are going to be defeated. Beware of that.

**Shri Bahadur Singh** (Ferozepur-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to speak on Demand No. 27 relating to Education. The amount spent on education has been rising from year to year. In the year 1951-52, when the Congress Ministry was in office, the amount spent on education was Rs. 60 lakhs but in the following years when the United Democratic Ministry came into office in place of the Congress Ministry, it was raised to Rs. 75.49 lakhs. After that the Constitution was suspended in PEPSU and in the Budget prepared by that Ministry, I find that for the year 1953-54, an amount of Rs. 97 lakhs is earmarked for education. PEPSU is a State with very meagre resources but the amount spent on education is 1/5th of the whole revenue of the State. It is creditable that such a

\*Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

small State spends so much on education. In addition to it there is a provision of Rs. 4,42,000 for stipends to backward classes and I highly appreciate the efforts of the PEPSU Government to help the rural and other people by spreading education.

Under the Five Year Plan it is proposed to open 62 new primary schools every year but because of the non-availability of the basic trained teachers and some other reasons, the Government could not start these schools. In the White Paper which has been given to us it is said that the State Government has been able to provide for a larger number of primary schools than was contemplated under the Five Year Plan. So, this certainly proves that the previous Government was very eager and keen to spread education amongst the masses.

The other point which I want to raise is this. It is regrettable that the people of PEPSU are denied the opportunity to have a University of their own while in the neighbouring States there are even more than four Universities in each. I cannot understand why the State is obstructing in the formation of such a University. I tell you, in the so-called Punjab University, step-motherly treatment is meted out to the Punjabi language. In the budget session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and even in the Punjab Legislative Council, a lot of criticism was made about the Punjab University. Allegations were made of corruption and nepotism in its administration. It was also stated that there is one clique by which some people are holding the Punjab University. Text-books of those people who are members of this clique are prescribed and they share the profit. This clique is also obstructing in the implementation of Sachar formula which tries to give some justice to the Punjabi language. Many other arguments can be advanced in favour of the PEPSU University but in view of the above facts, the establishment of the PEPSU University is most necessary. I do not understand why the people of PEPSU should be made to suffer due to the whims and fancies of a few in the Punjab who control the Punjab University.

My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh stated that in PEPSU, grants were not given to schools situated in Hindi speaking area. I say it is wrong. During the Congress Ministry regime, the grants were withheld but the moment the United Democratic Party came into power, they started giving grants to the schools which were situated in that area. What he said, is wrong.

He also said that some people in Punjab are forming a separate State there. It is totally wrong. Nobody wants a separate State in the Punjab. It is merely the demarcation of the Punjab, PEPSU and other adjoining States where the speaking of Punjabi language justifies the formation of a State on linguistic and cultural basis.

The other thing which my hon. friend said is that Punjabi is a part of Hindi, it is a limb of Hindi. In the Constitution it has been said that Punjabi is a separate language. I do not understand on what basis this claim has been made. These are the people who are widening the cleavage between the two communities and are causing troubles. We are ready to accept Hindi as the *rashtrabasha* but if some linguistic fanatics want to impose Hindi on the people, I can say that their dreams will never be fulfilled. We are ready to accept it but if they try to kill Punjabi and impose Hindi on us, this cannot be tolerated. Hindi has its own place as the *rashtrabasha* and Punjabi has its own place as the provincial language. I appeal to the Government to see that the PEPSU University is formed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Before I call upon the hon. Finance Minister to reply I should like to say that in addition to the cut motions moved earlier, information has also been given by Shri Ananda Nambiar to Secretary in respect of his cut motions.

#### *Rates of Land Revenue*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Agrarian reforms viz. abolition of biswadaries with minimum compensation as recommended by PEPSU Assembly by an unanimous resolution in May, 1952*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Excessive consumption of liquor and other drugs*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'State Excise Duties' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### *Adviser's salary*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministers and Adviser' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### *Delay in holding elections*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections for Legislatures' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to take steps against officers who are alleged to have interfered with previous elections*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections for Legislatures' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to punish officers on whom charges of corruption and repression are brought forth*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'District Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Unsatisfactory conditions in jails*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Jails and Judicial Lock-ups' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Repression against peasants' and people's organisations*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Enquiry against 'Text Book Scandal'*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to introduce compulsory education as promised in Rajpramukh's Address*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Funds for public health*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Finance for welfare organisations and recommendations of Tripartite Conference*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Anti-labour measures leading to serious discontent among industrial labour*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Economy—widening 'Kandhaghat-Chail'*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 50,000."

*Failure to ensure speedy and economical execution of civil works*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Allowances to relatives of Rulers*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Panchayats*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Chairman:** These cut motions are also before the House.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I shall first deal with the question of the agrarian situation in PEPSU, to which a large number of the Members who spoke drew attention. As a general background, before I give the status of the various legislative measures, I would like to state that it was notorious that in something like 100 villages in PEPSU the relations between the landlords and tenants had so deteriorated that not only were no rents paid but landlords were expelled from the villages, their houses destroyed and it had become impossible for them even to visit their villages without strong armed escorts. Now, it cannot be said that this situation was handled very effectively by the previous Ministry. Whenever rents were recovered or decrees executed in this area, the officers were always in fear of being rebuked for oppressing the tenants, with the result that a certain amount of demoralization had set in and attempts to enforce the law were feeble. Things reached such a pass that even civil court decrees remained un-executable. Since the Adviser took over he has toured six out of the eight districts and visited many of the villages which are usually considered to be 'Communist' and talked to the villagers at length. As a result—that is a point—the people have promised to pay up Government dues and recoveries are now in progress and encouraging reports are pouring in of the changed

attitude of the people. It is the expectation that there will be no un-recovered arrears at the end of the current revenue year. Details of the agrarian reforms which are now before the States Ministry have been explained to the villagers, and that brings me to the next question, namely, the status of the various Bills.

No one denies that here, as everywhere else, land reform is necessary and to say that where there is trouble a proper diagnosis of the situation should be made is only a truism.

So far as the tenancy legislation is concerned the position is this: The following Bills regarding the agrarian reforms were forwarded to the Government of India for approval by the PEPSU Government in November 1952: The PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary) Rights Bill, 1952, The PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Bill, 1952, and The PEPSU Tenancy (Limitation of Holdings) Bill, 1952. These Bills required careful scrutiny by the administrative Ministries concerned and by the Ministry of Law as regards the provisions regarding payment of compensation for property acquired. I shall come to this question of compensation a little later.

All these took some time. The Bills were introduced in the State Assembly, but as the duration of the session was very short, the Bills could not be taken up for consideration. A meeting was arranged by the Planning Commission on the 27th February, 1953 to discuss the provisions of the Bills with the representatives of the State Government. At the meeting two Bills were approved and with regard to the third Bill, which related to the fixation of the size of the holdings, it was held that it should be remitted to the State Government for re-examination in the light of the recommendations of the Planning Commission. Meanwhile the President assumed administration of the State and a reply could not be sent to the PEPSU Government. The two Bills which were approved at the meeting of the 27th February will be issued as President's Acts in accordance with the procedure now approved by the House under the PEPSU Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act. I have taken notice of the observations which fell from one hon. Member, who apparently has studied this question of land reforms very thoroughly. I think he was from Rajasthan. I think he was not quite fair to the Planning Commission when he said that the Planning Commission was perhaps influenced by certain extraneous considerations or forces. He

must remember that in these matters there is always room for a difference of opinion.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is hardly worthwhile for any hon. Member to be dogmatic on matters like this, that is to say, whether small holdings are better in the interests of production or large holdings are better in the interests of production. These are matters which have to be decided in the light of the prevailing circumstances, and I should add in the light of the resources of the population concerned. It is a platitude to say that a small holding lends itself more to intensive cultivation. On the other hand, it would be equally true to argue that a small holder has not always the means with which to finance his cultivation. Therefore, opposing considerations have to be balanced very carefully and a decision taken in the light of local circumstances, and that is what is being done in regard to this case.

Now there is the question of the abolition of *biswedars*. The last Ministry spent a considerable time over the drafting of the necessary Bills that were introduced by the Government in November 1952, but the Assembly was adjourned *sine die* without giving consideration to these matters owing presumably to the fluid political situation. The Assembly again met in December, 1952 but dispersed, after discussing the no-confidence motion and it did not take up any legislative work. Therefore, I should say that the failure to introduce or any delay in the way of introducing agrarian reforms is due to extraneous factors.

There was some question in regard to non-compliance with the recommendations made by the Venkatachar Committee in regard to compensation. The statement, Madam,..... I forgot, Sir, that you had resumed the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No harm.

An Hon. Member: The Chair has no sex.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That simply shows the concentration that I have to give to this matter of PEPSU. The observation that the Venkatachar Committee recommended that the *biswedars* were not entitled to any compensation for extinction of their rights is not correct. In fact, no such recommendation was made by the Committee. What the Committee did was to give a quotation from the settlement reports of Patiala to show how the *biswedari* system arose. Suitable recommendations were made by the Committee in

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

this regard and they were fully considered by the State Government when the Bills were drafted and most of these recommendations have been accepted. The rate of compensation of one pie per rupee of the annual rent was regarded by our Legal Advisers, the Law Ministry, as no compensation for purposes of the Constitution.

**Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour):** There may be extinction of rights.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Whatever it is, whether for extinction of rights or for any other purposes, we are guided by the advice that we receive from the Law Ministry Under this scheme, the total amount of compensation for about 36,000 acres would be less than Rs. 50. That is why a more equitable scheme has been accepted and five times the annual rental which is the rate that was first suggested by the previous Government has been adopted for this purpose.

The next important question to which reference has been made is the general character of the Adviser's regime. The hon. Member opposite, Sardar Hukam Singh said that there were certain disturbing features about these orders passed in regard to transfers, leave and so on. He also seemed to regard it as a grievance that even though the posts were held by Sikh Officers, officers who were not fit to hold these posts were not dealt with in a proper manner. I suggest that he should bring such cases to the notice of the Adviser. It is not possible for me in this general way to deal with these matters. I hear that the Adviser is anxious to meet people representing all shades of opinion and had invited Mr. Rarewala to discuss things with him over a cup of tea.

**Shri Nambiar:** And there was a storm in the tea cup?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The storm has been avoided because Mr. Rarewala has refused the invitation.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I may say that it is not correct information that he refused the invitation. He was going out that day and so he could not come.

**An Hon. Member:** And the invitation was withdrawn?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I have not sufficient authority to stick to the word 'refused'. He expressed his inability to accept the invitation.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Quite right.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am suggesting to the Adviser that he should make

another attempt so far as Mr. Rarewala is concerned, and also to make a first attempt to discuss matters over a meal or a cup of tea, or whatever suits both parties, with Sardar Hukam Singh. I am quite certain that many of these differences can be ironed over. So far as Mr. Prem Kumar, the demoted and promoted Deputy Commissioner, is concerned, I understand that the enquiry does not bring this out that all the licences that were refused were held by members of one party. Any way, the report of the enquiry is due within one month and I have no doubt that the Adviser will take proper action on receipt of the report.

There was some reference—I think Mr. Gurupadaswamy referred to it—to the desirability of holding free and fair elections, at an early date. At least the date has been mentioned. I do not think I had an opportunity of stating it; but I think I did observe that the date has been advanced. It is the declared policy of the Government that the General Elections for the PEPUSU legislature should be held as soon as possible and that they should be free and fair elections. All facilities will be provided and it will be ensured that no undue advantage would be secured by any party in connection with the elections. So far as Mr. Prem Kumar is concerned I have no doubt that in the light of the results of the enquiry, he will either have been dealt with or he will continue, if he is innocent, as Deputy Commissioner, so that I do not think that his continued existence after that need worry any hon. Member who is interested in the issue of the elections.

There was some reference to the fixation of the pay of the Adviser himself. That matter has not yet been finally decided and therefore it is not possible for me to join issue with hon. Members who have criticised it on the basis that his pay has been fixed at Rs. 4,000 per month.

There were two references to the treatment accorded to the Chief Secretary, according to some Members, an unfair treatment, and according to other Members, too generous a treatment. In regard to the first complaint, on the facts, I can assure hon. Members that the Chief Secretary was promoted as the Financial Commissioner in the exigency of service and there was no interference or suggestion to this effect from the Palace and there was no ulterior motive. As regards his status, I should say that he is not an ICS officer. It is true that he was given

a bonus of Rs. 42,000 in 1949 for his work as Secretary of the Soldiers Board.

Then, there was some reference dealing with administrative matters, to increased expenditure of Rs. eight or nine lakhs on the police force. I think that matter was referred to before, either here or in the debates in the other House and I pointed out that the increase of Rs. eight lakhs was intended to cover the additional expenditure during the year for providing the initial complete issue of clothing and equipment to the lower ranks of the police which had been provided since the formation of the Union. Therefore, hon. Members need not read too much into this matter.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Does that mean that no additional police has been brought there?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am sorry I cannot say. All I say is that the measure of the addition is not Rs. eight or nine lakhs. It is quite possible that some additional police has been recruited. But, I am not in a position to accept or deny this particular statement.

Now, I might as well get out of the way matters in connection with the Rajpramukh. The fact that these privy purses have all been fixed and guaranteed under the Constitution has been urged before. I shall only deal with one somewhat light-hearted allegation that nothing has been done about a murder charge against the Rajpramukh. My information is that a petition was received that several years ago a murder was committed by the Rajpramukh. Efforts are being made to contact the petitioner, but so far we have had no success. So, if hon. Members who have information in this respect will pass it on, may be that that would help the further investigation of this matter.

**Shri Namblar:** We shall try to produce the very person to the hon. Minister.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is no use producing him to me. I would not know what to do with him. But if he is taken to the Adviser, or.....

**Shri Namblar:** Because he says it is not possible to find any information about him, I will get him himself here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may produce him before the Adviser. There is the Adviser there.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Possibly, the petitioner has gone underground!

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am afraid, although I have no evidence, but

judged in the light of such facts as I have, that the hon. Member opposite is of a somewhat credulous and gullible type. He seems to accept almost every allegation as Gospel truth.

**Shri Punnoose:** You know, we do not believe in the Gospel.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I can understand his difficulty in regard to investigating all these matters, but I think he did claim that he had special opportunities for going into PEPSU matters. If so, all I can recommend is that he should go into them a little more thoroughly before he makes allegations. There is some statement he made, for instance—I could not quite catch what the allegation was—about some moral turgidity on the part of the Sub-inspector, Bhatinda station. We shall, of course, study the transcript of his speech, but my information is that whatever he has said on this point is absolutely incorrect, and indeed...

**Shri Namblar:** But without knowing it, Sir, how can he say it is incorrect?

**Lala Achint Ram (Hissar):** Because you have not gone into it.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** What I meant was that the allegation was so general ...

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Immediate reaction?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** ... that my immediate reaction—my information is that it is incorrect; and, indeed, my information is that no allegations even were made against him. In any case, as I have said before, in respect of many other matters, if there are concrete instances, it is in nobody's interest to stifle enquiries.

Now, that is all that is necessary to say so far as the law and order situation is concerned, because much of the subject was covered in the course of my general observations.

12 Noon

I will now turn to another matter, and that is the prosecution of the Bhakra-Nangal Project. Here again, I think the hon. Member who made these observations admitted that he had no concrete instances to cite. The position actually is this, that the project is a joint enterprise of the three States—Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan. The Punjab is the major partner, and has a share of 62.4, PEPSU 22.4 and Rajasthan 15.2. The financial and technical control over the project vests in the Bhakra Control Board constituted with the agreement of the three participating States. All designs and estimates as well as the

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

schedule of rates are carefully scrutinised by the Board and measures to enforce economy in the execution of works is a sort of revolving and perennial item on the agenda, and is taken up in each meeting of the Board. So far as actual execution of the work is concerned, all the common works including the dam are under the control of the Punjab Government, and each partner constructs its own exclusive works. So far as PEPUSU is concerned, the exclusive works consist of construction of distributories of the irrigation system and transmission lines of 33 and 11 K.W. and local distribution system of the electric power. The cost of the exclusive works, to be undertaken in PEPUSU is Rs. 4.11 crores, and of electricity Rs. 4.59 crores. Very little of work has so far been done in PEPUSU on the exclusive works as the special staff required for these construction operations was not locally available. A Circle was opened in July, 1952 and a whole-time Superintending Engineer was posted in 1952. Now, the total cost of the Bhakra-Nangal Project is Rs. 156 crores, and of the total area, PEPUSU has perhaps one-fifth or one-sixth. The total share of PEPUSU is 23.60 in irrigation, 10.3 in electricity, that is 34.43. So, although it is true, therefore, that PEPUSU has a very material interest in the proper execution of this project, whether it is executed by the Punjab or whether it is done partly by them and partly by the other States concerned, I can assure hon. Members that the financial and technical control embodies all the necessary precautions in order to obviate wastage and worse. As I said, all designs and estimates are carefully scrutinised and the progress of works is carefully watched. Indeed, there is a special set-up arranged so that the quality of work is regularly examined. In addition to the executive staff actually in charge of the work, there is a special Inspection Directorate to inspect the work independently in all stages of operation. The research section also works independent of the construction staff and regularly takes samples of concrete and tests them. Thus, there seems to be no chance, normally speaking, of sub-standard work. Moreover, the work on the dam is being done by departmental labour. No contractors are employed. The payment to labour is made by an agency different from the construction staff. Thus, every possible precaution is taken to eliminate corrupt practices. Well, my offer stands that if any case does come to the notice of any hon. Members, we should deem it to be more than our duty to go into the mat-

ter and to find out if, in spite of our taking precautions, there are leaks.

There was some reference made to this language controversy. Now, I have looked at the papers—during the course of the debate I called for them—and I find that there has been a uniform improvement in the direction of reconciling the dispute between these two areas. The orders of 14th November 1949 were improved on the 22nd March 1950 and now a very small area of controversy—if I might call it so—remains. But in practice even that is abating somewhat. The State is now divided into Hindi and Punjabi areas and although in theory schools with medium of Hindi in Punjab areas are not eligible for grants-in-aid, as a special case and on representation, grants were given in 1952-53. So I think there is evidence that this matter will be regarded from a broad statesmanlike point of view; and that is a point of view with which I am in very great sympathy. I am quite convinced that much of this force behind the agitation for linguistic provinces will disappear if those in authority will make it clear that it is far from their intention to do any harm to any component culture or language. And I have no doubt that so far as the Adviser's regime is concerned, this probably will be adhered to.

As far as I can make out—I am rather confused by the number of cut motions—I have dealt with most of the problems that were brought forward by hon. Members except, of course, this question of Scheduled Castes. I see the hon. Member who made such a feeling speech is not at the moment in his seat. I doubt whether progress in the direction of implementing that reservation for Scheduled Castes is held up by vested interests, as is suspected by the hon. Member. I think the vested interests—and by that I mean the minority communities now in places where they have the authority to choose—read the writing on the the wall. It may be that there is improvement possible in respect of zoning or in respect of the prescription of qualifications and that perhaps one is apt to accept too readily the excuse that candidates with the proper qualifications are not available. I myself would make, if I were in their position, a very active effort to find such candidates—to go out of one's way and to try and find such candidates.

There is only one other point. The same hon. Member thought that most of the provision that was made in the Budget, being for the backward classes.

would not come to the share of the Scheduled Castes. But my information is that among the backward classes in PEPSU, the largest proportion is constituted by the Scheduled Castes. If that is so, then I think it follows as a corollary that the bulk of this provision would be spent for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes in PEPSU.

So, with these remarks I oppose all the cut motions.

**Shri Nambiar:** All?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will put all the cut motions together, including those given notice of, and a list of which was given by Mr. Nambiar.

The cut motions were negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** Now, I shall put all the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 1 to 37 and Nos. 39 to 50 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Regarding Demand No. 38, the whole of the Demand has already been passed at an earlier stage.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below:—Ed. of P.P.]

#### DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

#### DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,48,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East

Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

#### DEMAND NO. 3—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

#### DEMAND NO. 4—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,40,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

#### DEMAND NO. 5—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

#### DEMAND NO. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

#### DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

**DEMAND No. 8—IRRIGATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,05,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

**DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS AND ADVISER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministers and Adviser'."

**DEMAND No. 10—STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'State Legislative Assembly'."

**DEMAND No. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Elections for Legislatures'."

**DEMAND No. 12—CHIEF MINISTER'S AND ADVISER'S SECRETARIAT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Chief Minister's and Adviser's Secretariat'."

**DEMAND No. 13—HOME DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Home Department'."

**DEMAND No. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

**DEMAND No. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

**DEMAND No. 16—EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education and Health Department'."

**DEMAND No. 17—DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Development Department'."

**DEMAND No. 18—INDUSTRIES, SUPPLIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Industries, Supplies and Labour Department'."

**DEMAND No. 19—REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Rehabilitation Department'."

**DEMAND No. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Law and Local Self Government Department'."

**DEMAND No. 21—COMMISSIONER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commissioner'."

**DEMAND No. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,08,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'District Administration'."

**DEMAND No. 23—CIVIL SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Directorate'."

**DEMAND No. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,13,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND No. 25—JAILS AND JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Jails and Judicial Lock-ups'."

**DEMAND No. 26—POLICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,13,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND No. 27—EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,44,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,89,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

**DEMAND No. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,51,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,69,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 31—VETERINARY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

**DEMAND NO. 32—CO-OPERATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

**DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

**DEMAND NO. 35—PANJABI DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Panjabi Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 36—CIVIL WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,68,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 37—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,15,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

**DEMAND NO. 39—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 42—MISCELLANEOUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

**DEMAND NO. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 44—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments'."

**DEMAND NO. 45—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,58,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

**DEMAND NO. 46—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,90,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES —BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,87,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project'."

**DEMAND NO. 49—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,87,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,06,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Advances Bearing Interest'."

**PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the Financial year 1953-54.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

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

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Punnoose (Alleppey):** Sir.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member knows the limitation and scope of discussion.

**Shri Punnoose:** Yes, Sir. Or else, I may be corrected. I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government certain things which, I think, have been left out during the discussion so that the Government could take note of them and bring about certain changes in PEPSU immediately. It is reported—and reported in the papers also—that steps are being taken to collect all the arrears of revenue as well as of rent, and that measures are being employed to collect them

from the peasants on a large scale. You know the condition in PEPSU has been fluid for sometime and so much arrears are kept pending. But to begin collecting them now, at this moment, before the whole question is somewhat settled, before the various parties to these disputes have the occasion to place their views, will cause considerable hardship to the peasants. There is some condition—I am not quite certain about it—that arrears of revenue or rent due for over three years will get some sort of concession. I am not quite clear about it, but reports from PEPSU say that there is some sort of provision that a special type of treatment will be given to those arrears that are due for over three years. But those niceties are not looked into and collection is going on in full speed.

There is also the complaint from many villages that peasants are being evicted without orders of courts. They are summarily sent away from their lands. That is a very unsatisfactory condition especially at this stage when all of us want new conditions to prevail in PEPSU.

I wish to bring to the notice of Government yet another point which I wanted to make mention of when I spoke last. In the whole working of the administration, one salient factor has to be taken note of. In the otherwise bleak and dark picture of PEPSU it is the democratic movement of the peasants that is the silver lining. I am afraid that every action of the Adviser there, instead of making the movement stronger is likely to weaken it with the result that the healthy elements are being fast suppressed. I would request the Government to instruct the Adviser to enter into consultations with the Peasants' Organisations, the democratic elements in the State, and have less contacts with those elements and classes which have been responsible for all the troubles and ailments in PEPSU.

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** I have to mention only one point more with regard to ex-service men. There are a large number of ex-service military men unemployed. They have no means to live and it is adding to the worsening economic situation in PEPSU and it may also indirectly affect the law and order position. This is a serious point which the Government should take note of and see that some remedial measures are brought forward.

**Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru):** It seems that the fate of Harijans in PEPSU is far worse than that of anybody, as

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.