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Saturday,
2nd May, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

561

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Saturday, 2nd May, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight
of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(No Questions: Part I not published.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Railway Minister to make a statement regarding the accident to the Naini Tal Express. I do not find him here. Very well, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri Rao to present a petition. I find that even he is absent.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): Will you please allow the Railway Minister when he comes to make that statement? Will you please also ask him to do so?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I would now request the Finance Minister to reply to the debate.

PEPSU BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—concl'd.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I was somewhat puzzled by the debate of yesterday, although I must admit that the discussion proceeded on a very high level. I got the impression that many hon. Members were trying, so to speak, to flog a dead horse, that is to say, to re-open in some form or the other this question of the circumstances which led to the President's rule in PEPSU. I have given some thought to this matter and I have come to the conclu-

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sion that perhaps there was some justification from their point of view, and that is, that the elections are not so very far off and it is perhaps right that each party should endeavour to ensure that from its point of view the public gets a right perspective of what has happened, and therefore I do not grudge them very much their observations.

At the same time, I think that one must remember that by the same token, so to speak, we are dealing with an essentially *ad interim* matter. It is true that the Budget bears the impress of perhaps more than one authority. In view of the chronology of events, it could not have been otherwise. But so far as interim authorities are concerned, it is really not open to them—as I conceive their duties to be—to make any very revolutionary or fundamental changes, and that, I think, is the answer that I could give to the hon. Member who spoke last from the Opposition Benches.

That hon. Member characterised the Budget as a very ordinary Budget. My reply is that in the circumstances of the case, it could not be anything but an ordinary Budget. But, as I pointed out in the course of my speech in the Council of States, in a sense it is not an ordinary Budget. It is a Budget which tries to reflect some phase of the Five Year Plan as in the case of the Central Government and the State Government Budgets in India today. It is true that, so far as PEPSU is concerned, there was hardly any progress under the Plan in the first year of the Plan, and that explains the inconsistency to which one hon. Member drew attention that is to say, the actual work is supposed to have begun in the second year, which was then described as the first year of the Plan. In other words, the PEPSU Plan will be probably a four Year Plan, which means, I think, that either in the course of this year later, or in the course of the next two years,

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the tempo of expenditure would have to be increased. But whatever that may be, it certainly is a Budget which reflects the pattern of the plan. I shall have occasion to advert to this matter a little later, and before I come to that, I think it is necessary for me to make some general observations in regard to the character of the Adviser's rule.

Some hon. Members on the Opposition Benches have complained that like all Advisers, this Adviser has a much easier task. That is quite true. The difference between an Adviser who exercises, shall we say, individual powers derived from someone else and between a democratic apparatus is obvious to everyone. But even after taking these facts into consideration, I think one ought to try and form a judgment as to the character of the Adviser's rule. So far as Government is concerned—at least so far as I am concerned—it does not matter very much how the Adviser's rule compares with some previous rule, whether of this Government or the Government previous to it, viz. the Congress Ministry. That is not the point. The point is how in this interim period the Adviser carries out the duties that have been entrusted to him, and it is with reference to this consideration that I am constrained to observe that some of the Opposition Members in what I regard as, their natural inclination and perhaps their duty to be highly critical of Government, have lightly given credence to incorrect or frivolous canards and perhaps unwittingly exaggerated incidents. It seems to us that it would have been better if hon. Members had taken greater trouble over the verification of facts before repeating some of these allegations in the House. I submit that the Adviser has a difficult task as it is, and I do not think that any public purpose is served by any party making it any more difficult.

One Opposition Member ventured to say that, as soon as the Adviser took charge, he took punitive action against Sikh officers in pursuance and furtherance of an anti-Sikh policy. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Adviser, in the course of a conversation with provincial Sikh leaders and at two Press Conferences, reiterated the reasons for transferring, promoting or demoting certain officers. Perhaps, it would not be appropriate if I were to discuss the merits of each individual case on the Floor of the House.

One hon. Member stated—and that is a matter, to which I must refer in fairness to the officers—that two Hindu officers, Damodar Das and Prem Kumar, were promoted as Deputy Commissioners even though they were corrupt and enquiries either in regard to corruption charges or in regard to meddling with elections were pending against them.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): It was said of only one officer.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It was our impression that the first charge was about corruption and I think the hon. Member corrected it by saying that it related to the other charge also.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I mentioned both the charges in respect of one officer only.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: So, it is one officer, perhaps Prem Kumar. Two charges against one officer—thank you. I have looked into this case and I find that this officer was holding the post of Deputy Commissioner—it was an officiating post—when the previous Ministry took office, and that Ministry appears to have had extraordinarily high standards of rectitude in regard to the conduct of their Deputy Commissioners. They found that there were charges against him of being indiscreet in cancelling some arms licences, rejecting some loan applications and, lastly, cutting down some trees standing in his compound. I believe there were a few branches of dead trees which he cut down.

An Hon. Member: Did he himself cut down?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is always a good thing to remove dead wood but apparently this was regarded as a serious offence. There was, I repeat no charge of corruption against him and there is no charge of corruption against him.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is there no enquiry pending?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The departmental enquiry started by the previous Ministry only relates to the three complaints already mentioned by me. That is a fact, which the hon. Member must accept from me.

Now, coming dispassionately to the PEPSU scene as it were, I feel that these complaints were not of such a nature as to merit demotion; and the Adviser apparently hard pressed for finding competent officers, took the same view and re-appointed Prem Kumar to act as Deputy Commissioner in, what I may tell is, the smallest district of PEPSU. Therefore, I feel that this is an instance of the importance of a small matter having been exaggerated beyond all proportion.

There was also an allegation that 20 Sikh officers had been removed. Now I find that no Sikh officer was discharged or dismissed. I hope I am right in repeating the word 'removed'. I have not got the transcript of the hon. Member's speech before me, but this is the impression that I gathered from the notes, that 20 Sikh officers were removed. I say that no Sikh officers were discharged or dismissed. In a few cases, officers who had completed their terms of services were retired. One officer who retired in November 1952 was given an extension of six months. His extension expired on the 2nd May and he was retired on the recommendation of the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Education Department, who were both Sikhs. I am sorry to bring all these communal details into this matter.

Another officer was on contract and there were some charges of insubordination and inefficiency against him. So his contract was terminated on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer by giving three months stipulated notice. It is not correct to say that several school head masters or teachers of schools have been replaced by Hindu head masters or teachers on the orders of Government. Postings were made in the usual routine way. Now, I shall not go into this question of which high offices are held by Sikhs and which are not. But, I shall content myself with a general statement that many high level posts are held as is natural by Sikhs, whether it is engineering or finance or the Secretariat.

I shall come to other matters of various kinds. The first question is of land revenue rates in PEPSU. I think, one speaker mentioned that the rates of land revenue in PEPSU were higher than those prevailing in the adjoining territory of the Punjab. That is wrong. At places, the rates of land revenue are even lower than those of the adjoining territory of the Punjab. There is, however, some

abnormality and disproportion here and there which will be removed by the settlement operations which have already been started in five tahsils.

Next is the question of the sales tax and the alleged increase in other taxes. I think one Member opposite said that there had been an imposition of new taxes and an increase in the existing taxes. In this regard, I should like to point out that the sales tax in PEPSU is at the same rate as in the Punjab, namely, six pies in the rupee and it is a single point tax and exemptions from sales tax in PEPSU are the same as in the Punjab although, it must be conceded that they are not in accordance with the Essential Goods Act, which was passed subsequently by this House. So, it is not correct to say that there have been any increases in tax under the new regime. Taxes in PEPSU are on the line of similar taxes in the Punjab and the whole procedure and method are the same. Excise duties on liquor, tobacco and opium in PEPSU are the same as in the Punjab. Why opium should be bought for Rs. 13 and sold for Rs. seven is a phenomenon. I am sorry I cannot explain at such short notice.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): Is there scope for smuggling from other areas and selling in the name of the licensee there?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That may be a grievance on the part of the other areas but not in the case of PEPSU.

In regard to irrigation, many points were raised. Mr. Chinaria mentioned about the lack of irrigation facilities and also the district of Mahindergarh. I believe that there was a complaint from hon. Members from the neighbouring districts as Shri Bansal, joined. It was said in the course of the debate, that the topography of this district does not permit any large irrigation schemes. That is a common factor. The Survey of India has recently completed a contour survey of a part of this district and a provision of one lakh of rupees has been made in the current Budget for preliminary work on the starting of a pilot channel in Dadri ^{tahsil}. It is expected that when the Bhakra Dam Project is complete. (The hon. Member is here; it is Bhakra and not Bokara. For people in the south these words seem to be almost the same.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not for all South Indians.

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): Only Communists.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is an area of one lakh acres and the canal will be very much in this district. Six exploratory tube-wells have already been sited in Dadri and Mahindergarh tahsils and if these prove successful, maybe, more tube-well will be sanctioned for this area. A diversion dam is under construction in Nangal for the irrigation of an area of six thousand acres. In this regard, I should like to draw attention to a difficulty which is commonly felt by all scarcity and famine areas in the country under the present Plan. As our first duty was to increase our food supplies or food production as rapidly as possible and as indeed various projects directed to that end had already been undertaken, it is only natural that for the major part of it, the Plan should contain projects in areas which are already favoured. Therefore, unfortunately, it is a case of 'To him that hath shall be given'. But, my colleague need not be so pessimistic about it because attention has already been directed to the other areas including Rajasthan, where a very good project has been sanctioned. And, I have no doubt that in the next round, so to speak more attention is bound to be paid to some of these chronically scarcity areas or areas of chronic scarcity—I do not like to use the words 'famine areas'—the chronically scarcity areas including this area which is a part of a larger area which is situated on the other side of the water shed from the Punjab rivers like Hissar. Hissar will benefit from the Bhakra-Nangal, so also Gurgaon, Rohtak, Rewari and the Mahindergarh district of PEPSU. The difficulty, of course, is that the cost per acre of irrigation in these tracts is very much higher than the cost per acre in those other areas. I believe in very favoured areas one can get an acre permanently protected at a cost of say Rs. 300, whereas here the cost goes up over even Rs. 1,000. A tube-well costs now about Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 54,000 and it irrigates only about 40 acres. Now that means about Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400 per acre. So, ultimately it is a question of our resources and of priorities and not certainly lack of sympathy. It is for this reason that you will remember that in old literature these areas were called *dev matrik*—that is to say God was their mother and for a few years God will continue to be the mother of these areas.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): We want you to be the mother of these areas.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Some Members complained that compensation

for land acquisition was entirely inadequate. As you know, compensation is allowed in accordance with the provisions of law. It is allowed at market rates plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. Interest is paid at six per cent. per annum from the date possession is taken over up to the date compensation is actually paid. Then there is the usual machinery for appeals and so on. Unless some specific case is brought to one's notice, it is not easy to deal with this particular charge.

Then, I had better come to the most important matter of all and that is law and order and the police. Several Members spoke in somewhat unflattering terms about the PEPSU Police. Some of them stated that most of the police officers are relations of rulers or *biswedars* and that this had an unfavourable effect on the Police administration in the State. Now, it is true that a large number of police officers of various gazetted status are either *biswedars* or relations of *biswedars*. I discovered that a *biswa* 1/20th of a acre.....

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Of a bigha.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry, of a bigha and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighas make an acre. Therefore a *biswedar* ought to be a very small man, but apparently it is not so in PEPSU. It is entirely true that they are related to.....

Shri Shoba Ram (Alwar): A *biswedar* is not necessarily the owner of 1/20th of a bigha.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I did not say that a *biswedar* is the owner of 1/20 of a bigha.

I am sorry for this digression. As I said, PEPSU had to integrate these officers in terms of the Covenant and it is not possible to get rid of them in the summary way suggested by some of the Members. Where an officer has been found dishonest or his conduct unsatisfactory, action has always been taken. At present one superintendent of Police is under suspension on charges of corruption and proceedings have been started on charges of misappropriation, etc., against another. Three were compulsorily retired owing to their unsatisfactory work. Ten sub-inspectors of police have been dismissed from service on either charges of corruption or for other irregularities, and 20 have been compulsorily retired on similar charges. Only two officers were dismissed during the Adviser's regime. That is a point which I should like

hon. Members to bear in mind. It will thus be seen that the present Government are fully alive to the gravity of the problem and every possible step is being taken to improve the general tone of police administration. It will take some time before the general tone of the police force can be brought up to a level which will give satisfaction to everybody. After all it must be remembered that no matter which Government is in power they were called upon to tackle, as the word was used, the legacy received by the new Union from the various covenanting States.

One hon. Member, Shri Kajrolkar read a statement from a news-paper alleging atrocities against Harijans, especially Harijan women, by the police in village Tallian, Bassi Police Station. Now, as soon as the alleged incidents were brought to the notice of Government, an immediate enquiry was ordered and the result of the enquiry shows that the allegations were not true. that whatever incidents happened were grossly exaggerated. What actually happened was that several Harijans were, I am sorry to say found in illegal occupation of some evictee houses and by an order of the court they were evicted from the houses by the Rehabilitation Tahsildar with the assistance of the local police. It is not a fact, that the police molested women and stole jewels or other property.

Another incident mentioned by the same hon. Member was about the search of the house of Indar Singh of Samana. Now, it is true that his house was searched and some jewellery, estimated at about Rs 6,000 suspected to be stolen was recovered by the police in the presence of respectable citizens and an inventory of the recovered property was recorded. It is not a fact that the recovered jewellery was misappropriated by the police as alleged. So far as the alleged wrongful confinement of Indar Singh is concerned, the Superintendent of Police, Patiala, is making a thorough enquiry.

Another hon. Member suggested that dacoits are getting shelter, provision and ammunition from biswedars. Enquiries show that there is some substance in the allegation and some of the biswedars concerned have been warned by the District Magistrate not to give any sort of help to dacoits. It was not possible to take any criminal action against them owing to lack of concrete evidence. In PEPSU the judiciary is separate from the execu-

tive and any action taken against any person in the absence of concrete proof would immediately result in a writ application. The police have, therefore, to proceed very carefully in arresting persons and in taking action against them.

It was also stated that some dacoits were sheltered in the farms belonging to the Rajmata of Patiala. There is no question of shelter being given by the Rajmata because that allegation is not true. The farms comprise of a large area of land and it is reported that two employees of the Rajmata had given some shelter to the dacoits. They were promptly arrested—that is to say, the people who gave shelter—and action taken against them.

Then there were some observations, about there being a barbed wire fencing around some 46 villages. There was no barbed wire fencing. There was some, maybe, police cordon thrown round some villages and I do not know if the hon. Member mistook the police cordon for the barbed wire.

Shri Biren Dutt: I meant a fence.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Fencing is quite different from a cordon. There was no fencing. Cordons have had to be thrown round some villages where information was received that dacoits were sheltering.

Another hon. Member suggested that the son of a Harijan woman who was in the company of dacoits was shot dead by the police. I am sorry that it has not been possible to trace this incident for want of necessary particulars. If the hon. Member concerned gives the requisite particulars I undertake that a thorough enquiry will be made and if any police officer is found at fault, well, then, summary action will be taken against him in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

Then there was some question of the relative statistics of crimes register. I am sorry that the hon. Member Sardar Hukam Singh thought it fit to suggest that the Adviser had issued instructions to the police or might have issued instructions to the police, not to register serious cases of crime.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I did not say that. I only said that he might have issued instructions that crime should be reduced and stopped, and that out-Herod the subordinate officers might have done that. That is what I said. I did not say that the Adviser did that.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I see now what he means. He means that the police

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officers were more royalist than the king himself! Well, with such an allegation it is very difficult to deal, unless one examines all the police officers concerned who are the subjects of such suspicion. But I do not think that the point is of any great importance. I do not think that there is any great advantage in considering what the state of law and order is in PEPSU today in comparison with the law and order situation, say, in the neighbouring districts of U.P. or Rajasthan or Madhya Bharat. It is a fact that in some parts of the country the situation is worse than in others, and I think PEPSU falls, or fell, in the former category.

So far as the dacoits are concerned, I have in my hands a report from the Adviser which shows that a very large number of dacoits have been liquidated, that is to say killed or arrested, and much arms and ammunition recovered from them after the Adviser took charge. It is a fact that most organised gangs have been broken up. There now remain the leaders of two of the more important gangs, but both of them are, so to speak, on the run and are being closely pursued by the forces of law and order. I think it is a fact which can be established that there have been no dacoities since the Adviser took charge. I do not lay stress on the other observation that he has made, that crime of all kinds has fallen appreciably.

Also, the feeling is almost unanimous in the State that confidence is fast returning to the countryside. A batch of nine proclaimed offenders—for various offences—voluntarily surrendered to the Adviser on the 4th of April, 1953. Thereafter, dozens of outlaws and proclaimed offenders have been voluntarily surrendering, some to the Adviser and some to the police. The result is, I think, the villagers who now see that the battle, so to speak, is swinging in favour of the forces of law and order have now the confidence to raise themselves on their side. And that is a feature which is within one's experience almost all over the world, that is to say wherever the public gets some kind of feeling of confidence in the country, then they start co-operating a little more. And this question of dealing with dacoits, in the final analysis, depends on the willing and courageous co-operation of the countryside.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Can he tell us the number

arrested and number shot?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Before I give the statistics I should like to deal with one very curious argument that has been raised here and which is probably repeated—although I have not got proof of it because I could not get hold of the proceedings—in the PEPSU Assembly. If dacoits are merely arrested, then the charge against the Ministry or the Adviser or whoever may be the authority is that they have been arrested under some kind of promise to deal with them leniently and therefore the law and order is not being properly preserved. On the other hand, if they are shot, then hon. Members opposite allege that they are shot before they can split on their biswadar or villager or other friends, whoever is giving shelter. In either case, authority is wrong and critics are right!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dacoit are right!

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Unfortunately it would not really benefit the dacoits very much to find that they are right, because many of them are dead. Eleven are dead, five are arrested and, as I said, two are on the run. That apparently gives the total tally, but since hon. Members opposite are not able to give particulars or names and so on it is impossible to verify this.

That is as regards law and order. I would like hon. Member to accept the fact that really this dacoit nuisance has been brought under control in PEPSU. One need not, as I say, concern oneself over much to whom the credit belongs. If hon. Members like they can give all the credit to preparations made, so to speak, by the previous Government.

Now, I will come to a more pleasant matter, that is education. Several Members spoke feelingly about the educational backwardness of PEPSU. This has been realised by the successive Governments but, as elsewhere, dealing successfully with this problem and bringing about an appreciable improvement requires not only concentrated efforts spread over a number of years but also, I find, some kind of decision in regard to policy. I have gone into the figures of the expenditure on education provided for in the plan and to my discouragement, I found that even the sum which is a modest sum that is provided for development of education in the plan has not been spent at an appropriate rate because of some difference of opinion as to whether expansion should be in the direction of

the establishment of basic schools or in the direction of the multiplication of the ordinary primary schools. That matter is again engaging the attention of the Adviser and I have personally drawn the attention of the educational authorities to the need of making up their mind quickly and taking steps to see that there are sufficient schemes of expansion, to absorb now whatever remains to be spent out of this plan in the educational sector. I have a great deal of sympathy with the Member from Kohistan who wanted more primary schools to be opened in his district. I am told that, as a matter of fact, 16 primary schools were opened in 1952-53 in that district and during 1953-54, it is proposed to open 20 more. It should be remembered, that this district, although the terrain is undoubtedly very difficult, is a small district with a total area of about 600 sq. miles with a very scanty and scattered population and without going into any great detail as an outside observer, I should think that the school requirements of this area are being met with in a fairly adequate manner.

Another Member complained about inadequate loans and subsidies for wells and the non-availability of tractors in sufficient numbers in the Hindi speaking area, that is to say, in Mahindergarh district. It is admitted that water is too far below the surface in this district and because of this peculiar terrain, it is just on the top of water shed. The speaker himself admitted that Rs. 5,000 is required for a well in that area. Subsidy has to be, according to the Government of India instructions, given unfortunately at a uniform rate of only Rs. 300 per well and in addition, there is a loan of Rs. 875 per well. As the subsidy is very small in proportion to the total cost of the wells, only a few applications have been received. Nevertheless, in the last two years, subsidies have been given for 99 wells in this district and not a single complaint has been registered so far that there has been any delay in the payment of the subsidy or there is any discrimination as regards other districts. Now, as I have said, drill boring for seeking a tube-well is going on in the Dadri tahsil by the Agricultural Engineering Section.

In regard to tractors, the accepted policy is to meet 50 per cent. cost of the tractor and a person owning a farm having a minimum area of

100 acres is as a rule eligible. In the very nature of things, only well to do farmers think it worthwhile to apply for loans. No complaint, I, am told, has been received from any farmer in the Mahindergarh district that he has applied for such a loan and that the loan has not been granted to him. My own comment on this information would be that this question of subsidies for wells in Mahindergarh requires further attention but I shall content myself with only making this observation.

In regard to backward classes, irrespective of party alignments, many hon. Members referred to the treatment of Harijans in PEPNU. I frankly concede from whatever information I have been able to gather that the treatment of Harijans in the State has not been what it should be but the only excuse one can put forward is that the present position is the result of decades of social and economic factors and it is not possible in the course of a few months or even in the course of a few years to raise their social and economic conditions to that of the more fortunate classes of society. It is of course, platitude that the Constitution guarantees them equal rights with other classes and that every endeavour is being made to raise their standard of living and to improve their general economic condition. The Budget itself during the current year provided Rs. 4,22,000 for the improvement in their condition and this was in addition to the provision of Rs. 2,38,000 provided for schemes for the benefit of backward classes.

9 A.M.

Hon. Members made a reference to the reservation of 12½ per cent. of vacancies in public offices for Harijans in the State. It is true that the strength of Harijans in the services has not yet caught up with this figure but this, I am told, and I have not been able to go very deeply into this matter, is due to lack of candidates with even minimum or less than minimum qualifications. I am assured that no Harijan candidate with any qualifications is ever refused a job for which he has applied. There are 13 educational institutions catering especially to the educational needs of backward classes and recently accelerated promotion over the

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heads of other senior officials was given to a headmaster who was made an inspector of schools merely on the ground that he was a Harijan. A similar promotion was given recently to a Harijan school master who was promoted to the post of a headmaster. I believe also the Finance Commission has made a special grant of Rs. five lakhs for the advancement of education in the State and I have no doubt that a portion of this would go towards the improvement of the educational facilities for backward classes.

Some Members stated that Harijans are not allowed nazul lands or that the 60 per cent. that has been reserved for them is not sufficient. The question of reserving a higher percentage of nazul lands for Harijans will be considered by the Government.

One Member drew attention to the state of roads in Kohistan and stated that undue attention is being paid to the Kandaghat-Chall road. This particular road is the most important road in the district not for the reasons which hon. Members have in their minds. There is a regular lorry traffic and the road connects Kandaghat with the interior of Himachal Pradesh via Chail-Kufri. There is a considerable potato traffic over this road and, as this is a hilly road, particular attention has been paid for its proper maintenance and expenditure for maintaining minimum safety standards has been incurred on the road.

In regard to the district of Kohistan, there is a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs in the Five Year Plan for the construction of a jeepable tract during this year. The expenditure under this head will be Rs. 1:13 lakhs and work has already been started on the Sroo-Gowdhara road. Work on the small Sabathu road has been included in the Five Year Plan and out of Rs. 95 lakhs for roads for the whole of the Union of eight districts set apart in the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been exclusively allotted for one district alone which, as I said, is only about 600 sq. miles. Therefore, it seems to me that the suggestion that Kohistan is being neglected has no substance in fact.

Now, a few words about the PEPSU development plan. The total outlay

of the plan amounts to Rs. 8:14 crores. Of this more than 15 per cent. is on agricultural and rural development and the balance is distributed on other heads of development. As I said, in the first year there was hardly any expenditure. Actually, according to the grants, only Rs. 59 lakhs were spent. In the next, 1952-53 revised estimate the expectation is that the book expenditure will be Rs. 1,05,00,000 and the budgeted outlay in 1953-54 is Rs. 2,53,00,000. Now that comes to nearly Rupees four crores in the first three years. So I think if the rate of expenditure now budgeted for is maintained, there should not be any undue difficulty in the way of the implementation of the plan barring perhaps certain sectors like the educational one to which I made a reference. The bulk of the expenditure in the first two years was on agricultural programmes and minor irrigation and in the budget year about Rs. 1,34,00,000 are being provided for land development, on reclamation and minor irrigation. Programmes for road development, hospitals and dispensaries, and public health also feature in the progress of the plan. There has been a certain addition to the resources of the State owing to the Finance Commission's award. As I say, I have every hope that the State will be able to implement the plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any difference between the Budget year and the current year?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are now in what is known as the Budget year and it has become the current year. That is to say, one discusses the Budget in what is known as the current year. Here, we have the vote on account and the Budget year and the current year are the same.

One hon. Member, I think it was Mr. Hira Singh Chinaria, mentioned that no community project has been started in the Hindi speaking areas of the Union. The criterion adopted for starting community projects was that the area should have a high agricultural potential. Judged by this criterion, as I have hinted before, the prospects of starting a community project in the Normal area do not seem to be bright. Even so, the State Governments have recommended to the Government of India that a project may be started in the

Narvana areas and orders are awaited. I should like to add here that under the new national extension scheme, the details of which have appeared in the papers this morning or yesterday, I think more and more areas will be brought under some kind of extension scheme or intensive development programme and it is only necessary for the residents of these areas to hold their souls in patience just for a few years more.

Lastly, I should like to deal with this question of cash balances to which reference was made by one hon. Member. Here are the actuals of the closing balances: 1951-52—Rs. 3,65,00,000; Budget estimate 1952-53—Rs. 3,23,00,000; Revised estimate Rs. 2,78,00,000; Budget estimate for 1953-54 Rs. 1,41,00,000. Variation between 1952 and 1953 is 42 lakhs. The decrease in the closing balance is mainly due to, firstly, revenue deficit of Rs. 62:66 lakhs and expenditure having been provided at a higher figure: 585 against an ordinary revenue of Rs. 522 lakhs. Maybe, this would be corrected by an almost unconscious under-estimating of revenue that takes place in budgeting. Secondly, provision of Rs. 57.93 lakhs for capital expenditure. These excesses have been partly counterbalanced by more receipts under Debt and Deposit head, Loans from the Central Government and Deposits and Advances. The revised estimate of 1952-53 shows a reduction of Rs. 88:78 lakhs. In spite of a revenue deficit of Rs. 62:66 lakhs, the revised estimate shows a revenue surplus of Rs. 48:68 lakhs. This was wiped by larger expenditure under Debt and Deposit head, by Loans and Advances, and Deposits and Advances on account of investment of the surplus balances in the banks to the extent of Rs. 2,20,00,000. Therefore, what appears as reduction is partly investment. I shall not deal with other figures. I have similar figures for the Budget estimate for 1953-54. But, I am satisfied on an examination of the figures that there is nothing to be frightened of in this movement of cash balances.

I think I have covered most of the points. One hon. Member said that PEPSU was a sick State and another hon. Member said: करेला

नीम पर चढ़। या नीम करेला पर चढ़।

डा० काठड़ू : करेला नीम पर चढ़।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes; करेला

नीम पर चढ़। I cannot think of anything more wholesome than karela or neem for a sick State. In other words, I think that even the present bitter experience, bitter in the eyes of many people, might be to the advantage of the State. Another Member said something about,

“बोया पेड़ बबूल का आम कहां से खाय”

I do not see anything wrong with बबूल

A poet has said:

“जूनू पसन्द है मुझको हवा बबूलों की
अजब बहार है इनके जर्द जर्द फूलों की”

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): The hon. Finance Minister made a reference to the letters that I referred to yesterday. I would be very happy to place them at his disposal.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I thank you.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): What about help to political sufferers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow this sort of debate.

Kumari Annie Mascarenha (Trivandrum): On a point of information, Sir, the Finance Minister in the course of his reply while referring to an allegation against the police unnecessarily molesting and harassing Harijans, said that the allegation was baseless. I wish to draw the Finance Minister's attention to a report in the *Times of India* of yesterday where a sub-inspector was suspended for illegally keeping a Harijan in custody. A *habeas corpus* petition was moved in the High Court and it was declared before the Court that he was not in custody. A petition was sent to the Home Minister—he is here now—and he ordered an enquiry. The inspector was found guilty and was suspended. May I know whether the allegations are really baseless?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know what conclusion is to be drawn. Considering that Harijans are about seven lakhs in a population of 35 lakhs, it is possible that there is a case in which the molestation is against some one who happens to be a Harijan. But, when one says that Harijan women are molested by the police, that kind of allegation assumes a general character. My intention was to deny that there was any such conscious or general molestation of

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

Harijans as a class. Even so, I should be very glad to have the particulars so that we could follow them up and perhaps visit the offender with the same punishment with which the officer has been visited.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this?

Shri Birendra Dutt: I want a clarification of the statement.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If any statement is wrong, hon. Members can certainly say. But, to say I would like to bring this statement to notice, where is the end to this debate?

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY SARDAR LAL SINGH

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): Sir, I came to learn that on the 28th April, in answer to a question by a Member, the hon. Minister of Food said that the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, had recommended a firm or factory as of very old standing, doing fruit preservation work and that upon enquiry it was found that no such firm existed. I was the Director of Agriculture in Punjab and I deny the allegations.

Firstly, although it is hardly fair to pick out one case out of thousands disposed of by me in official routine, yet, even in this case, I am prepared to stand by my recommendation.

The facts of the case, to the best of my recollection, are that there was a garden in Simla Hills which was one of the biggest and the best gardens existing for decades, and which, for its highest quality of fruits, was winning prizes in provincial fruit shows for years, and where a lot of fruit used to go to waste. As Director of Agriculture and in charge of fruit industry, it was my bounden duty to encourage garden owners to take to fruit preservation in the national interest. I did induce the owner of this garden to take to this industry, to utilize the fruits and prevent them from going to waste, and I recommended the case to Government. Even now, I cannot conceive of a garden with better facilities to start this industry.

Secondly, it was the Central Government officers who were to see that all conditions were complied with by the owner of the garden before licence was given to start the factory and subsequently to ensure that sugar

given was not misused, and with all these I had no concern.

Thirdly, the case was found to be one of intrigue and conspiracy between certain individuals and non-observance of certain formalities and discreetness involving no question of dishonesty and the accused persons were adjudged innocent by the court and honourably acquitted not only legally but even morally, so much so that the chief man complained against was subsequently selected as the best person to be sent abroad for training at Government expense, and there was no question of dismissal of anybody.

I am sorry that not only in any answer to this question, but during the debate on the Budget last month, the hon. Minister did not correctly represent my recommendation and made it appear that I was to blame in this connection. Soon after the Budget I requested the Prime Minister to go into this matter, and I offered to abide by his own decision and he was to be the sole judge. I very much regret that such an insinuating statement should have been made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House.

I find further from the proceedings of the 28th April that when the hon. Minister was asked a supplementary question whether the Director was proceeded against or adverse entry was made in his character room, he replied that it was for the Punjab Government to say, thereby creating an impression that all was not well with my record of service. Even at the risk of immodesty, but to vindicate my honour, I wish to state to the hon. Minister that, what to speak of adverse remarks, not only was I awarded personal pay as also pension, higher than pay and pension previously provided for the Director, but the Punjab Cabinet, presided over by the Governor himself, sent to me a formal resolution of thanks for the valuable services rendered.

Further, I received heaps of encomiums from leaders of all political parties including the Congress in the Punjab Assembly session for meritorious services rendered, and for converting the Province from a deficit to a surplus one. And in support of above, I am submitting herewith the attached papers showing what those in a position to judge my work at

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 284 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-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

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.

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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 everybody 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 (जिला बनारस—मध्य) : मैं डिमांड नम्बर २७ और ३५ के विषय में इस सदन का ध्यान आर्कषित 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 संडित किया, क्या उसी प्रकार कोई अविश्वास-रूपी धारा वह रही है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान अब बचा है, उसको भी हम और संडित करने की ओर धीरे धीरे जा रहे हैं इसलिये हमें एक 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 संडित करना चाहते हैं। पेप्सू में जो धारा वही वह धारा साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर वही। जो भाषण यहां पर दिये गये उन से भी यही भावना धीरे धीरे मालूम पड़ती है।

एक मानवीय सहस्र : धीरे धीरे नहीं तेरी से।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आप उसे तेझी से कह सकते हैं मैं तो उस को धीरे धीरे ही कहता हूँ। अगर आप देखेंगे तो पेप्सू में बाठ त्रियासतें हैं, ३५ साल की आवादी है। अर्थात्

जितना बड़ा बनारस चिला है उतनी बड़ी पेप्सू रियासत है और उस के बास्ते इतनी बड़ी भूमिका बांधी गई है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि सिखों के साथ बड़ा जुल्म 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 मुनते मुनते 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 उज्ज्वल 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, अंवधी भाषा, भोजपुरी भाषा यह सब हिन्दी भाषा के रूप हैं। उस के बांग हैं। जैसे राजस्थानी हिन्दी का अंग है, उसी प्रकार पंजाबी भी हिन्दी का अंग है। में 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 डिमाकेसी के बामाने में यह सुन कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि लोक राजप्रसुद्ध

को इतनी महत्ता देते हैं। यह तो डिमाकेसी 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 गवर्नरेन्ट हो हमें इसे स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये कि हम इस बात को कभी बदाशित नहीं कर सकते। जो भी व्यक्ति हो, चाहे वह राजा हो, चाहे ताल्लुकेदार हो, चाहे जमीदार हो या चाहे बिसवेदार 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 बहां 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 बहां के रहने वाले एक तिहाई लोग हिन्दू हैं। इस का मैं एक नमूना दूँगा। 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 डिमान्ड 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 तो हिन्दी हो सकती है। ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि हम को हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिये वा हम उस कायम को पीछे रख रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल बनुचित बात है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

अब मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में आप से कहूँगा 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 **आपूर्ति** को इस के लिये आजादी देनी चाहिये क्योंकि आप के सम्मुख जैसे हिन्दी वैसे 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 जी 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 रिकम्बाइज किया जाय, उन को एड दी जाय और जो हिन्दी भाषा भारी 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 झैनी बड़ी है। अगर आप ईस्टनं यू० पी० को ले लें तो सारा पंजाब उसमें आ जाता है। हमें छोटी छोटी स्टेटों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। देप्सू 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 इन्डियन स्टेट के अगेन्स्ट जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जाय।

आखीर में मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमारे हुक्म सिंह जी ने बहुत बार इस बात को दोहराया कि लोकतन्त्रीय शासन वहां से उठा लिया गया। डिमाक्रेती को वहां से उठा लिया गया। लेकिन डिमाक्रेती 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 है कि जुल्म किया जाय, अत्याचार किया जाय। उस लोकतन्त्र से जहां जुल्म होते हैं, अत्याचार होते हैं, फास़जम अच्छा है, नात्रजम 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 रिजीम कायम हुई है, आप कह सकते हैं कि नई रिजीम एक आदमी के हाथ का शासन है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ 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 बक्त यह बिल्कुल सच है कि चोरी कम है, डाके कम हैं।

हमारे हुक्म सिंह जी कहते हैं कि इन्हाँ दाईं रिपोर्ट ठीक से नहीं लिखी जाती है। हुक्म सिंह जी भी वकील हैं और मैं भी कौजदारी का वकील रह चुका हूँ। इन्हाँ दाईं 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 इन्हाँ दाईं 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 इन्हाँ दाईं रिपोर्ट लिखाने में खास प्रिकाशन लेते हैं। तो यह तो उस में वकीलों का दिमाग है। अगर पेट्रो की जनता ईमानदार है तो वहाँ 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 : अप्रेजी में बोलिये।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री नामधारी : मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गुरु महाराज की ९० फ़ी सदी वाणी हिन्दी में है। हिन्दी तो हमारी स्थितिज्ञता लेंगेवा है। जब मुझे कोई स्थितिज्ञता

बात कहनी होती हो तो मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ, जब मुझे किसी की मुखालिफत करनी होती है तो मैं अप्रेजी 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 सिस्टम्स का इलाज करने से कोई कायदा 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 बक्त गया था। वहाँ मैं एक कानफेस में बोला जिसका कि मैं प्रेसीडेंट था। वह हिन्दू सिल यूनिटी कानफेस थी। उस में कोई एक लाल आदमी जमा थे। मैंने उनको बतलाया कि जीने से मरने तक हिन्दुओं की और सिखों की सारी बातें एक हैं। हमारी पूर्णमासी एक है, संकान्ति एक है और दूसरी सारी बातें एक हैं। हमारे गुरु, गुरु रामदास साहब, गुरु अर्जुनदेव साहब हुए हैं, हिन्दुओं की संस्कृति एक है। हमारे मूतक 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, ब्रेता में, द्वापर में और कलयुग में वह यदा यदा 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) ब्रेता ते मानियो राम रघुवंश कहाइयो ॥

(३) द्वापर कृष्ण भुरार कंस कृतार्थ कियो । उपरेक्ष को राज अभय अगते जन दियो ॥

[भी नामधारी]

(४) कल्युग परमान नानक गुरु अंगद
अमर कहाइयो ।
सिरी गुरु राज अमचल अटल आदि
पुरख फरमाइयो ॥

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

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

Shri Namdbari: Cut motions 13 and 39.

तो मेरे अच्छे करने का भर्त यह है कि जब मैंने लोगों को बतलाया जहां तक हमारे अवतारों का सवाल है वह सब मिलते हैं तो फिरझगड़ा क्या है। सब एक ही तो बात है। हमारी आधी विरादरी हिन्दू है और आधी सिख है। मेरे फादर इन ला भगत साई दास एडबोकेट हिन्दू थे, ऐच० एस० मलिक साहब के फादर इन ला भगत ईश्वर दास थे वह हिन्दू थे, और हमारे मास्टर तारा सिंह के पिता लाला गोपीचन्द्र हिन्दू थे और वह खुद भी नानकचन्द्र कहलाते थे, बाद को उनका नाम तारा सिंह हुआ। तो फर्क क्या हुआ। सब एक बात है सब एक जीज 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 बहां पढ़ लगने लगे। मैंने उनको बतलाया कि जब अंग्रेजों ने देखा पचास लाख हिन्दू गुरु महाराज का अमृत पी कर सिख बन गये हैं और कुरानियां 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 मिलिट्री कोम 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 शक्ल तो जटाकूट थी वह सिख शक्ल में हैं और नया माडल यानि अंग्रेजी माडल आप में 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 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, ज़रूरी सिखों को अपना भाई समझ कर उनकी अस्तालालों में सेवा की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सारे सगड़े की जड़ में कम्युनल फीलिंग है। अकाली मासेज बुरे नहीं हैं। सिर्फ लीडरशिप गलत है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि सरदार हुक्म 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 ऊधरसिंह और परताप सिंह कौरों वह तो छोड़ कर चले आये। अब तो सिर्फ डालडा अकाली लीडर रह गये हैं। मुझ से एक पाकिस्तानी साहब ने कहा कि हमारी सुलह सिखों से करा दीजिये। मैंने कहा कि वह कांग्रेस जे सुलह कर लें सिखों के खुद बखुद हो जायेगी। मुझ से एक साहब ने कहा कि सिख जो दिर्घे पचास लाख हैं,

सुलह नहोने से सिल्हों को नुकसान होगा । तो मैंने कहा कि नहीं सिल १४ करोड़ हैं । उन्होंने पूछा कि १४ करोड़ कैसे हो गये तो मैंने कहा पिछली लड़ाई में जबकि सिल ड्यूटी के तौर पर लड़े तो उन्होंने चालीस परसेंट विकटो-रिया क्रासेज 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 सिलों ने किया उसका आपको पता होगा । सिल कम्युनिटी कभी कम्यनल नहीं रही । अब जो कुछ उनके अगड़े हैं उनके लिये मैं उनसे अपील करूँगा कि वह जरा तसल्ली रखें । वह पंजाबी स्पीकिंग प्राविस चाहते हैं । उसके लिये हमारे पंडित जी ने कहा है कि तमाम सूबों के लिये वह कमीशन बनायेंगे । दूसरा शिड्यूल कास्ट्स का मसला है जिसके लिये बैकवड़ कलास 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 सिल सरविसेज में ज्यादा है इसलिये उनके खिलाफ़ ज्यादा इकायारीज हुई है ।

एक हमारे दोस्त अकाली मेम्बर हैं । वह वहां बैठे हुए हैं । वह सरदार अजीतसिंह हैं । उन्होंने फरमाया कि की आफ कम्पेन्सेशन और मीदारियां ली जा रही हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अच्छे आदमी हैं । लेकिन उनको शायद यह तलाश करने का बहुत नहीं मिला कि सरकार क्या मुआवजा देती है । सरकार मार-केट बेल्पू से १५ परसेट ज्यादा देती है । लेकिन उनकी अभी नई नई सादी हुई है । उनको यह जानने का भौका नहीं मिला होगा ।

इसके बाद मैं डिमान्ड नम्बर ३९ पर कुछ अबू करना चाहता हूँ । राजप्रमुख के सबाल पर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । कक्ष 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 फरोख्ल के लिये बाजारों में फिरते थे । और वह खरीदे जाते थे । मैं उनको याद दिलाऊं कि वह तो शायद कांग्रेस का पुराना आदमी नहीं होगा । बहुत से नवे 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 सिर्फ़ 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 शैड के छोड़ दिया । अगर ऐसे लोगों को हमने कुछ लाख रुपया दे दिया तो सिर्फ़ अपना फज़ अदा किया ।

बी पी० आर० राह० निजाम ने जगह किया उनको क्यों रखा जाता है ?

बी नामचारैः वह देखा जायगा । इसमें जो राजप्रमुख का सबाल है तो मैं समझता

[बी नामधारी]

हूं कि मैं पटियाला को इस बास्ते ज्यादा अच्छा समझता हूं कि पटियाला ने सबसे पहले हिन्दुस्तान की रियासतों को लीड किया। अंग्रेज की पालिसी यह थी कि जैसे पंजाब में कले आम हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान की हर रियासत में होगा और यह लोग बोल उठेंगे कि हम से आजादी नहीं सम्भाली जाती, आप आइये। वह पालिसी केल हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान के राजाओं ने अपने मुल्क का ज्यादा स्थाल किया और उससे ज्यादा प्यार दिया और अपना हर एक ऐश्वर्य मुल्क की बेहतरी के लिये कुरबाल कर दिया। तो जैसे कहा है 'ऐकुल रीति सदा चलि आई, प्राण जाहिं पर बचन न जाई', तो हम ने जो बचन दिया है उस के तोड़ने का कोई सवाल 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 बचन है, उसका स्थाल न करें, हम सरदार पटेल की आत्मा को कभी महसूस नहीं करने देंगे यह नहीं हो सकता। और यह भी बहकाये जाते हैं और बहकावे में आ जाते हैं। तो इसके बारे में कोई फिक नहीं करना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं योड़ी बात और कहता हूं कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से तो मैं कहूँ क्या, उन का तो पेशा ही है कि हर एक चीज़ 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 ज़रूरी है। मैंने कहा कि पाप करना क्यों ज़रूरी है तो उसने जबाब दिया कि भाई पाप नहीं करेंगे तो बैल कैसे बनेंगे, फिर फ़सल कैसे पैदा होगी और कैसे

बान पैदा होगा। फिर एक दूसरे भाई कहने लगे कि हमारे जो स्प्रिंजेंटिब्ज आप के पास हैं वे कैसे हैं जो यहां रखे हुए हैं। मैंने कहा कि 'परसनली बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं लेकिन फारेनर के एजेंट ज़रूर हैं। तो मेरे एक दोस्त बहां खड़े हुए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे तो आपका बड़ा भारी फ़ायदा है। 'दे आर दी स्ट्रांगरेस्ट वैपन्स फार इंडियास डिफेन्स' हिन्दुस्तान की सिक्योरिटी के बास्ते वे बहुत फायदेमन्द हैं। मैंने पूछा कैसे तो वह कहने लगे कि पुराने जमाने में मुसलमान लोग, अफ़गान लोग जब हमला करते थे तो पांच-पांच सौ गोएं आगे रख लेते थे कि जिसमें हिन्दू उन पर हथियार चला नहीं सकते और इस तरीके से वे फ़तह कर लेते थे। तो यह जो हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर हैं तो कभी रशिया हमारे साथ भगड़ा 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 फ़ायदा 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 आफ़ 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—Resigned—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

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

Rates of land revenue in PEPSU**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 PEPSU 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 land-owners 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 Malikia 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 jagirdari 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ 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 $\frac{1}{6}$ th 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.

सी पी० एन० राजभौम : मैं ने जो कट मोशन्स डिमांड्स आफ ग्रांट्स पर दिये हैं, उनकी संख्या चार है। पहला

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

कट मोशन नम्बर^१ चार डिमांड अंडर दी हेड लेंड रेवेन्यु (एबोलीशन आफ जमीदारी) के मृतात्मिक 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 (रीप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ शेड्यूल कास्ट्स इन गवर्नमेंट सर्विस) और चौथा कट मोशन मेरा नम्बर २६ है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के ऊपर है।

'रीप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ शेड्यूल 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 शेड्यूल कास्ट यंगमें 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 क्वालीफिकेशन शेड्यूल कास्ट के इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में सर्विस के लिये पहुँचने 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 रखता गया है उसी को रख दिया जायगा। हमारी जातियां एसी हैं जिन में कि अनेम्प्लायमेंट बहुत है। हमारे यहां के लोग पढ़े लिखे कम हैं वह कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये कहा जाता है कि क्वालीफिकेशन आदमी नहीं मिलते। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर ज़रूरत हो तो दूसरे प्रान्तों से शेड्यूल कास्ट के लोग बुला कर वहां रखे जा सकते हैं, हमारा कोटा जो है वह तो पूरा होना ही चाहिये, क्योंकि

नौकरी के बारे में हमारे साथ बड़ी इंजिस्ट्स हो रही है, पब्लिक सर्विस में भी और रेलवे में भी। सभी जगह हम लोगों को तकलीफ़ 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 आफिससं ह उनका हमारे लिये सिम्प्लिकेटिक कंसिडरेशन नहीं होता है। इस बास्ते में अपील करता हूँ कि जो हमारा रिजर्वेशन है, वह पांच सात साल के लिये हम को पूरा रिजर्वेशन देना चाहिये। यह बात बिल्कुल सच है कि जब तक हमारा लिंग्विजन स्टेन्डर्ड 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 जगड़ा क्यों करते हो, लेकिन आजकल की हालत ऐसी है कि जो माइनारिटी में है वह नौकरी के बारे में मैजारिटी में हो गये हैं और जो मैजारिटी में है वह माइनारिटी में हो गये हैं। मैं किसी जाति के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ जैसा कि दूसरे सबर्ण हिन्दू कहते हैं, और ब्राह्मण भी हमारे हमदर्द हैं। लेकिन मैं तो ब्राह्मनिज्म के खिलाफ़ हूँ, ब्राह्मणों के नहीं। मैं तो कहता चाहता हूँ कि ब्राह्मण ज्यादा नौकरी में हैं और बनिये ज्यादा बिजनेस में हैं इस तरह से हम माइनारिटी में पड़ गये हैं।

एक मानवीय सदस्य: हम तो मैजारिटी में हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: लेकिन सर्विसेज में वह मैजारिटी में हैं। बनिये माइनारिटी में हैं लेकिन बिजनेस में वह मैजारिटी

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 हँसते 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 घटे घटे बोलते हैं ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह हाउस की प्रेस्टिज का सबाल है। हम लोग इलेक्शन में चून 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 इंजिस्टिस होती है, अन्याय होता है। हर जगह जाति पांति का सबाल पैदा हो गया है। जाति पांति का सबाल ही गया तो न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है? चपरासियों के लिये एक रूल बना दिया गया है कि उनको एक खास 8th स्टेन्डिंग पास होना चाहिये। हमारी आदमी वह स्टेन्डिंग जल्दी पास नहीं हो पाते हैं इस लिये उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है। जो 8th स्टेन्डिंग 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 चपरासियों के लिये कम से कम स्टेन्डिंग क्लास फ्रीर रखना चाहिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नियम बनाया कि

चपरासियों को कम से कम आठवां पास होना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आई० सी० एस० के लोगों को प्रैविटकल नालेज नहीं है तभी वह कहते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये, वैसा होना चाहिये। वह हवा में बातें करते हैं। हमारे देहातों के अछूत लोगों की हालत को देखने का समय उनके पास कहां है? सेक्टरी 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 उन को जमीन दी जायगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार पांच वर्ष हो गये हैं, छ: वर्ष और बाकी हैं जब तक कि हम को रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा। जमीदारी खत्म हो रही है, दिनोंवा भावे का प्रोपेरेंट चल रहा है। हमारी अर्थिक हालत बहुत खराब है सब लोग दिनोंवा भावे के भूदान यश को सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन हमको उन्हें सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे हमारी कम्पनियों को क्या लाभ होगा? उन के पास बैठने वाले तो सब कांग्रेस वाले हैं, उन्हीं को सारा फ्रायदा मिलेगा, दूसरों को क्या मिलेगा? इस भूदान यश से कोई फ्रायदा देश का नहीं होने वाला है। अगर कुछ करना है तो आप खुद जमीदारी खत्म करने के लिये कानून बनाइये। लेकिन जब तक जाति पांति का सबाल मौजूद है तब तक आप भूदान के लिये कानून भी बनाइये तो भी उस से हमारा एकानिमिक स्टेन्डिंग ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता। और सच्चे गरीब अछूतों के लिये जमीन नहीं मिल सकती।

यहां पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नरेंट ने भी अछूतों के लिये कई तरह के जगहे लड़े कर दिये हैं। एक बैंकवाह-

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

कलास, एक शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स और एक अन-ट्रेबल्स। वास्तव में शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड कलासेज अनट्रेबल्स 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 कलासेज को दी जाती है, इसके बाद शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स को मिलती है और सब के बाद में शेड्यूल 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 कायदा नहीं हुआ है।

हां, एजुकेशन के बारे में सरकार थोड़ी बहुत सहायता जरूर दे रही है। बम्बई गवर्न-मेन्ट 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 सिल्क लोग हैं वह हम लोगों को बुलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम मजहबी सिल्क 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, सिल्क कहते हैं कि तुम हिन्दी क्यों कहते हो, पंजाबी कहो। मैं क्या बताऊं कि हम लोगों को इससे कितनी तकलीफ होती है? बैकवर्ड कलासेज कमीशन वहां के लिये बना है, मैं उस बैकवर्ड कलासेज कमीशन से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि उसको वहां

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 शेड्यूल कास्ट का नाम भी नहीं है। उसमें सिर्फ बैकवर्ड कलासेज लिखा है। हम लोगों के लिये जो ग्रान्ट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने रखी 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 कलासेज लिखा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह शेड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों के लिये भी है या नहीं।

एक भावनीय सदृश्य: इसमें सभी शामिल हैं।

“श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: आप मिनिस्टर तो नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे पूछता हूं न मैं चाहता हूं कि अर्थ मन्त्री जी हम को बतलायें कि यह शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिये है, या शेड्यूल कास्ट के लिये है या शेड्यूल बैकवर्ड कलासेज के लिये है। करीब आठ लाख की हमारी तादाद वहां पर है, लेकिन एजुकेशन के लिये सिर्फ चार या पांच लाख रुपया रक्खा गया ह। कहा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे लिये बहुत बड़ा काम कर रही है। इस बास्ते में यह कहूंगा कि अछूतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्कालरशिप्स मिलने चाहियें, उनको एजुकेशन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायित मिलनी चाहिये और उनके एकाननिक स्टेन्डर्ड को सुधारने के लिये सभी काम होने चाहियें। पेप्सू की तरफ जमीदारी बहुत बड़ी है और जमीदार लोग बड़े बड़े पैसे बांले हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये लोग हिन्दू हैं या सिल्क। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि यह जमीदारी खत्म हो। मैं तो समझता हूं कि शिड्यूल कास्ट बालों पर बहुत जुल्म हो रहा है। मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री

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 फ्रेश्चन दिया। एक महीने के बाद होम मिनिस्ट्री से निर्गेटिव 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 पेस्ट्री में पुलिस ने शिड्यूल कास्ट की स्त्रियों के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया। मैंने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब को उसके बारे में एक शार्ट नोटिस फ्रेश्चन दिया तो जबाब मिला कि डिसएलाउ हो गया। हम लोग जो सवाल भेजते हैं वह डिसएलाउ हो जाते हैं। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। यह अन्याय है। जब हम कोई बात पूछते हैं तो सेकेटरी 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। पेस्ट्री के तल्लनिअन गांव के शरणार्थी हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने पेस्ट्री सरकार के चीफ सेकेटरी सरदार रणवीरसिंह से कल प्रार्थना की कि वस्त्री पुलिस ने उनकी महिलाओं के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया है। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि पालंधारमेंट के सदस्य सरदार जोगेन्द्रसिंह मान के जोर देने पर पुलिस ने उन पर अनेक अस्थाचार किये हैं।

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

श्री पी० एम० राजभोज़ :

'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 गुरुबस्तासिंह, जोगेन्द्रसिंह, प्रीतमसिंह, मारोसिंह,

निरंजनसिंह और बीबी निरंजन कौर आदि शामिल हैं।

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

गत चुनावों के अवसर पर गांव के हरिजनों ने सरदार जोगेन्द्रसिंह मान की इच्छा के विरुद्ध मत दिये। उसके बाद सिल्क 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 लोज 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 कास्टेबलों तथा सरदार मान के गुट के कुछ सदस्यों को लेकर गांव पहुँचे और स्त्रियों को किसी प्रकार की चेतावनी दिये बिना उनके घरों में घुस गये।

यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि हरिजन स्त्रियों को लेंचा 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 एम० राजभोज़ : दो लाइनें और हैं

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

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

इसके लिये सन्तोष है कि कुछ कारंबाई हो रही है। जब मैंने शार्ट नोटिस बैचेस्चन दिया था तो यह बात बहुत इंगरेट थी। उस बक्स जबवाब 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 टीक नहीं मालूम होता है।

Mr. Chailagan: 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 fall 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. G. 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 willulti-

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 Nambari: I have tabled cut 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 sorts 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 Kulon. 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

*Expunged 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 *rashtra-basha* 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 *rashtra-basha* 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 bis-wadaries 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 Nambiar: 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 Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Unsatisfactory conditions in jails

Shri Nambiar: 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 Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Enquiry against 'Text Book Scandal'

Shri Nambiar: 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 Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Funds for public health

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

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

Economy—widening 'Kandhaghat-Chail'

Shri Nambiar: 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 Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Allowances to relatives of Rulers

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Panchayats

Shri Nambiar: 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 PEPSU 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 Nambar: 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 Nambar: 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 Nambar: 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 PEPSU is concerned, the exclusive works consist of construction of distributaries 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 PEPSU is Rs. 4.11 crores, and of electricity Rs. 4.59 crores. Very little of work has so far been done in PEPSU 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, PEPSU has perhaps one-fifth or one-sixth. The total share of PEPSU is 23.60 in irrigation, 10.3 in electricity, that is 34.43. So, although it is true, therefore, that PEPSU 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 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. 1,68,600 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

"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. 38—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—BAKRA NANGAL PROJECT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,67,800 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 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes—Bakra 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.

speaker after speaker has said. Therefore, I would like the Government to see whether there is any forced labour there and if there is any, to take immediate steps to remove that. I would also request the Government to see that the PEPSU Government appoints an officer, especially in charge of Harijan welfare as has been done in other States.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I welcome all these constructive suggestions and contributions to the debate and I would regard it as my duty to forward full transcriptions of the speeches to the Adviser through the States Ministry. From the small information that I had at my disposal, I formed the impression that rents were collected voluntarily after the situation had been explained to the tenants; but, it is possible that there are cases where perhaps the law's safeguards have been overlooked or that there are cases of eviction. All I can do is to undertake to bring to the notice of the Adviser the necessity of dealing with this matter in a judicious manner. I believe that all will be at one in wishing to encourage legitimate peasant movements, that is to say, movements arising out of the consciousness of the peasants of their rights.

There was the question of ex-service men and the position of the Harijans. I have already admitted that in PEPSU it is the legacy of many years past and I shall ask the States Ministry to find out if any special measures can be taken in these two respects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"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."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

TEA BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the control by the Union of the tea in-

dustry, and for that purpose to establish a Tea Board and levy a customs duty on tea exported from India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

A motion was made here last session to commit this Bill to a Select Committee which was fairly representative of the House; and the Select Committee went into the provisions of this Bill fairly carefully. It is this report of the Select Committee that I would like the House to take into consideration.

So far as the amendments made by the Select Committee are concerned, I would like to draw pointed attention to the change in the structure of the long title. The Select Committee amended the long title in order to show that the control of tea industry in some respects is also necessary under the International Tea Agreement.

The other important change made by the Select Committee is in clause 4. The Select Committee felt that as the Tea Board was to be under the control of the 'Central' Government, there is no need for representative of the Central Government as such on the Tea Board. It would be necessary, however, that some officers of the Central Government, particularly officers in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and officers in the Ministry of Finance should attend meetings of this tea Board as and when necessary; but, as Government is to be the final arbiter in regard to any decisions that may be taken there, it seemed unseemly to the Committee that Government should be associated with the Committee's decisions through representatives sent to the Committee who would have the right to vote, which would, in one sense, mean that the officers are committed to the decisions made by the Board.

Another important recommendation made by the Select Committee was in regard to clause 9, that is the power of making appointment. While agreeing with the general provisions of clause 9, the Select Committee wanted that a member of the Union Public Service Commission, or of the appropriate State Public Service Commission should be associated with the selecting Committee constituted by the Board at the time of selecting officers drawing a salary of Rs. 350 and above but below Rs. 1000 per month. I would like to point out that in regard to the officers drawing more than Rs. 1000 per month, the appointments would be left to the Central Government.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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Clause 11: The Select Committee were of the view that provision should be made for the Board to be re-constituted after dissolution. This is more or less a drafting amendment.

Another important amendment was the inclusion of a new clause 32. It arises from the fact that there should be a general clause dealing with appeals not only against orders under clauses 14 and 15 but also against orders under clause 20, in regard to tea plantation, export quotas and things of that sort.

Clause 31 has been re-cast as clause 30. The Select Committee recast it because it was felt that in order to have effective control over prices and the tea industry, the Government should not only have powers to control price but also the distribution of tea.

The Select Committee has made certain recommendations in regard to export quotas. It has suggested that no quota should be allotted to a tea estate owner who is not co-operating and that besides estate owners manufacturers, brokers and dealers also should be asked to furnish returns. The penalty clause has been duly re-cast.

Most of the amendments are of a minor nature and largely of a drafting nature. That is the work done by the Committee in regard to this Bill.

The House will notice that the Committee has more or less approved of the principle of the Bill which the Government outlined before this House at the time of introducing the Bill.

I take this opportunity of giving the House some idea of the position of the tea industry today, which I think is only fair, because hon. Members who would discuss this Bill would not fasten their discussion so much on the constitution of the Board, its powers, etc., but on the policy that Government has been pursuing towards the tea industry. Government are accustomed to the criticisms, bitter criticisms, invectives, used against them very often, and as a democratic Government we do welcome all criticism. Of course, we do not like when we are abused, but we take it as part of the game. Any interest which feels offended, if they find that they cannot get the remedy, they want to descend to abuse. In this particular instance, during the last three or four months, speeches have been made by tea interests and Presidents of Associations have exercised their powers of vilification to a very large extent against Government. I would draw the attention of the House particularly to

the speech made by the outgoing Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, which is a very important body, because it represents very largely the European element in the tea industry and the European element in the tea industry controls 80 per cent. of the total industry.

Mr. Hutchison, the outgoing Chairman, had used some strong language against Government in regard to their apathy towards the industry. Leading articles in some of the papers appeared, the writers naturally knowing only one side of the case felt that the Government should be castigated for their apparent apathy in regard to the tea industry. Even when the position has improved, still they said the position did not improve by reason of the Government having done anything in the matter.

We had discussions in this House in regard to the position of the tea industry and on several occasions questions were answered. There was also a half-an-hour discussion on the subject. As soon as the new Government was formed, it was more or less sensed that the tea industry is going through a certain amount of difficulty and the Commerce and Industry Ministry applied their mind to the problem. As the House knows, with the help of the Finance Ministry we were able to appoint a Committee, a more or less one-man committee headed by a member of the Central Board of Revenue. The Rajaram Rao Committee's report has been before the House and the public for a long time. At the same time we did feel that in order to put the tea industry on a proper footing there must be some kind of readjustment in the position of the foodgrain concessions which really meant that in estates the labour get foodgrains, that is rice, at about rupees five a maund. When we considered this position, Government were fully alive to the necessity of protecting labour interests in the matter. I do remember mentioning in this House that the Rajaram Rao Committee would not recommend anything which would be in the nature of reducing the emoluments that labour was getting. A similar assurance was given by my hon. friend the Finance Minister when he was asked a question on this subject. We did so with a full sense of the responsibility we had in this matter. At that time we thought that it would be proper to reduce this burden on the industry by converting the foodgrain concessions into cash at the rate of the ruling prices prevailing then, so that any abuse by way of absenteeism or multiplication of the number of depend-

ents in a labourer's house which reacted adversely on the quantum of sacrifice that estate had to make in respect of the food-grain concessions would be remedied.

Unfortunately, labour leaders could not be persuaded by the Labour Ministry to accept a revision of these terms at that time. My regret is not that Government proposals were not accepted, but that the non-acceptance of the proposals, at a time when conditions were operating, has reacted adversely on a section of the industry which is the least able to bear any sacrifice. I am not happy that the tea labour particularly in Cachar and certain of the uneconomic gardens in Assam had to accept wages for below what they were getting before in order to carry on.

Thereafter there was a tripartite conference in Calcutta at which my hon. colleague the Labour Minister was present. One of the most curious things that happens in a tripartite conference happened there which very nearly shook my belief in the efficiency of the tripartite conference as being a useful instrument in resolving disputes. Two forces diametrically opposed, with a mentality like that of a cat and dog, came together. The employers and the labour came together and said: Well, the employer will not make any sacrifice; the labour cannot make any sacrifice; let Government forego their revenue which runs into several crores of rupees, and then the position could be adjusted. Of course, everybody would be happy if Government makes the sacrifice. The employer does not grumble if he is not asked to pay more; the employee does not grumble if he gets the money; the national interests might suffer in the bargain but that is nobody's business. There was no attempt at a readjustment of the burden on the tea industry in a manner which it could not bear, but the labour leaders unfortunately played more or less into the trap of the tea garden estate people in order to propose to Government a proposition that was manifestly impossible of acceptance. Well, after that the West Bengal Government acted and the Assam Government acted and a certain amount of diminution in wages did occur to the detriment, as I said to our regret, of people who could least afford to bear that diminution.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I ask a question of the hon. Minister?

Shri T. T. Krishnaachari: The hon. Member can ask me in the end if he does not mind.

Circumstances have, however, started improving, because as I said it was a combination of circumstances that were

against us, namely—the removal of the tea ration in the U.K., the everstocking in the U.K., and actually a very curious psychological factor operating which ceased to operate, namely, when tea was rationed people bought their entire ration, when tea was derationed they bought only what they wanted. The position of stocks in the U.K. at the time when the tea crisis started was somewhere about 220 million lbs. and it has worked down to well below 100 million lbs. by the end of the year. Anyway things have improved in regard to the prices that we are obtaining for tea in London the lowest on record was 2s. 5:81d. in July 1952. Thereafter it started going up slightly in September and October. Again it lagged behind, but from January onwards there has been an upward move and in April the prices have been 3s. 6:87d. as against 2s. 5:81d. in July 1952. Similar price rise has been recorded in the Calcutta auctions and I was told sometime last week that the last part of the last season's stocks has been taken up. So, we may say generally, by and large, that the tea industry has now come to a more or less a stable equilibrium.

I was not quite satisfied with the appreciation of the position from the records, made available to me from time to time and the Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry made a personal visit to the tea gardens early in April and I have got a report from him about the position of the tea industry in that area. From that report I could see that there are certain problems still lingering. Though the position by and large is good, two elements in this industry have got their own peculiar problems. One is the industry in Cachar district, the other is the Indian section of the industry, that is to say gardens owned by Indian interests as opposed to British interests. And I would like to tell the House something about the impressions of my Secretary in regard to the tea industry in Cachar.

It has to be recognised that the Cachar tea industry has been a problem child for a long time. A number of enquiries have been made from time to time in order to ascertain why the yield and quality of Cachar gardens is poor. A special Committee was appointed four years ago under the chairmanship of the then Chairman of the Central Tea Board, which produced a voluminous and useful report. The fact seems to be that the soil conditions are very different from those of the rest of Assam, and this was not allowed for by the earlier planters and the technique they employed was not entirely satisfactory. There have been disastrous

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floods on the hill sides and several blocks of good quality tea have been washed away by these floods. From a long term point of view the opinion of the planters in Cachar is that the tea gardens of that district have an inherent disadvantage compared to the tea gardens in the rest of Assam, and they accept it as inevitable that, whatever they might do, the price level would be at least four annas a lb. lower than the Assam Valley tea. But according to other planters who have had greater amount of success there is no reason why the industry should not prove a reasonable success provided adequate steps are taken. The position, as my Secretary reports it, today is that in some gardens the atmosphere is one of passimism and gloom though in others the atmosphere is one of determination to make a success of the whole venture even against odds.

So, that is really a problem still which has to be tackled

On the question of the Indian-owned tea gardens the report of the officer is that the industry, so far as Indian-owned gardens are concerned, is in doldrums. As I said before, 20 per cent. of the total industry is in Indian hands. The reasons given for the difficulties of the Indian-owned gardens are that these were acquired at a relatively late stage when all the better lands had been occupied by Europeans and that the Indian gardens have found a lot of difficulty in obtaining finance. The difficulty of finance has involved them in a vicious circle. It compels them to economise on matters in which it is fatal to economise, namely the question of provision of fertilizers, provision of trees, shade and so on. Because of these economies the yield is going down, and the consequence is, again, that banks are reluctant to finance them as the yield is going down.

It is a matter for serious consideration what steps should be taken to put these Indian gardens on a satisfactory footing. I have been thinking about these problems. My mind is not very clear as to what we could do. We do accept the position that we can save the marginal gardens and what we cannot save are the sub-marginal ones. Even that is a very general proposition and wants a further examination before it can be taken as a basis. How to help these gardens where finance seems to be the main difficulty, is the question. And even for improving the quality, for the amount of fertilizers needed and so on, it depends upon finance. I must confess at the moment that my mind is not very clear. We

have luckily a new Chairman of the Central Tea Board. Mr. Basak, an experienced Civilian of the Bengal Government, who met me recently. I have asked him to devote some attention to this problem from the point where my Secretary has left it, and I do hope that before long I should be able to place a definite proposition before my colleague the Finance Minister so that we might be able to evolve some method by which we could either develop a land mortgage institution or otherwise provide aid for these tea gardens, where finance seems to be the main bottleneck: at the same time taking care to see that it is only an aid that we seek to give and not a dole. And if we could arrive at some kind of system by which wherever we give aid we would be able to resuscitate the gardens, we should do so. It is a matter to which Government would give very serious consideration.

The other important point to which my Secretary's report draws attention is the question of employer-labour relationship. I am sorry my friend Mr. Khandubhai Desai is not here. But here is a testimony by an officer, who has no political axe to grind, and he has said that it is practically the unanimous opinion of tea planters whom he met that the I.N.T.U.C. leadership, with one or two exceptions, has been extremely reasonable and that but for the way in which they have been co-operating since last year the recent crisis could not have been met and the position of the industry might have been much worse than what it is today. I would like to say it is a very happy statement of the position where we are assured that there has been co-operation from a trade union in the matter of saving an industry which is of national importance.

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): On a point of order, Sir. May I know what was the point of Mr. Tripathy regarding tea labour's demands? Is he not an I.N.T.U.C. man, you say that I.N.T.U.C. men supported Government's proposal for settling of the demands of tea labour?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no point or order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A point of order is not addressed to the Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question regarding labour is a vital point so far as Government is concerned; I do not think we yield to anybody or to the Opposition in the matter of the interests of labour. The question whether the industry will be able to pay

reasonable minimum wages to labour and provide the amenities which according to our current notions are essential in any industry arises out of this. I agree that before this question is answered it is necessary for us to have an investigation made into the cost structure of the industry. But at the same time we cannot forget that, whatever may be the cost structure, the price to be paid for the product is a thing which is determined not by factors under our control but by altogether something outside our control namely the export market. Of course, it has been urged that we should start this investigation and I would like to apologize to the House for not having started it. Our chief difficulty in the matter of any enquiry of this nature is of getting the requisite personnel. And without proper personnel an enquiry is meaningless, it becomes a mere white-wash. And I have no intention of undertaking an enquiry the result of which will be a mere white-wash where we will merely put another report into the archives of Government. I do hope that before long the Government would be in a position to muster the necessary amount of personnel for conducting an enquiry but at the same time, the limitations of going into the cost structure have to be recognised before even the enquiry starts. We might know what the cost structure is. We cannot but adjust our cost structure to the prices that will be available for this commodity in the export market. So it becomes a matter of presumption when we are not sure whether this industry will support a high wage structure. It might or might not but the factors on which it is dependent are not the factors which are under the control of this Government or for that matter, anybody unless the industry is subsidised.

One factor must be recognised in this connection and I do hope hon. Members here who are interested in the tea estates side of the question will not forget it that since 1931, this industry had an uninterrupted period of prosperity and...fortunately if we did not build up reserves both for purposes of wage equalisation and also for meeting losses, there must be something radically wrong sometime and more than anything else, this fact demands that Government should become a conscious and deliberate partner in this industry rather than abdicate their rights in favour of one or the other types of interests, vested interests, that are engaged in the industry. Of course, there are other various factors that have also been mentioned in this report. The point which my hon. friend Shri Debeshwar Sarmah said may not be

correct. Immobility of tea labour, if it is immobile according to him it may do some harm. These are all facts which you have to face. This is roughly the position today in regard to the industry.

I shall conclude by saying that hon. Members, who have their own particular angle in regard to the composition of this Board, in regard to its objectives, and in regard to what Government themselves should do, should realise that the changes are not being made to satisfy the *amour-propre* of any individual or Minister. It is not being done for today, it is being done for the period in the future. We cannot afford to repeat the mistake that the industry has committed during a period of 21 years of prosperity. When adversity came they are all completely unprepared.

The other factor is that 80 per cent. of the industry is in the hands of the people who are not sons of the soil. I have no intention of disturbing their position by a stroke of the pen because often times it happens that when any estate is sold, somebody in Bombay buys it for a price he is asked to pay and he looks to the returns of the last five years together and pays Rs. 75 lakhs or any other amount as the case may be, but when adversity comes, when prices come down, when he is not interested he is merely a speculator and he would like to make money by trying to sell it for Rs. 80 lakhs but when the prices go down he is not interested, he writes it off as loss. Whether the Income-tax Department will allow it to be set off against his other income or not is a different matter. That is not the type of people we want in the industry.

As regards participation by foreigners, the process of change has to be gradual. I have no intention of really discriminating against the foreigner in this industry provided they do play the game. The last Chairman of the Indian Tea Association and his Deputy were positively obstructive. We have at the present moment a Chairman who came and saw me the other day. He looks to be a reasonable man, at any rate realistic. He sees there is no point in fighting with the Government. Of course, vested interests are not always like that and do not realise it very often and if, at any time, vested interests fight the Government, it is they who suffer and not the Government itself. I do believe it is possible to obtain their co-operation for the changes that we want to effect for the betterment of labour, for better production and also for the establishment of a name for the Indian tea which we are fast losing merely because of better progra-

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ganda and better sentimental support for the Ceylon tea. So while I ask the House to face the problem squarely and recognise the presence of the foreign element in the industry I would also beg of them not to stress on the point because the mere elimination of the foreign element does not produce something which is better instead, we have to recognise this fact. I would like you to know the circumstances in which we are placed and see that the national industry is improved and at the same time that our labour gets a fair and square deal. This Bill is one step towards that end.

I now come to the reorganisation of the Tea Board. Amendments have been tabled by hon. Members which I think are quite correct from their individual point of view. I take no exception to that point of view. At the same time the amendments merely reiterate the position which has been explained at the beginning. The format of this Bill is something totally different. The Board is going to be nominated by the Government and the Board will be an Advisory Body. Government is withdrawing its own representatives from the Board. We are not going to dominate the decision of the Board. Government would also exercise its power to the extent necessary. We do propose, consistent with our obligations to the industry and to the economy of the country, to exercise such control from time to time as is necessary. I am not asking the Government to absolve itself of that responsibility. If Government had to undertake that responsibility, they must have the power. I will tell this House of an instance of how a Board can flout the Government. I have been trying hard to see that coffee prices are reduced. I have put the Coffee Board on the map. The Chairman of the Board came to see me the other day. I told him very frankly that I felt that the Coffee Board was not co-operating and that the Government has to see to it that the consumer does not suffer. Well, he went away promising to do his best. I sent my Joint Secretary after him. He came to a working arrangement for the time being with the Board. I see this arrangement is being sabotaged by the Marketing Committee by putting new conditions on bidders at auction. When you want to put coffee on the auctions naturally you want more people to buy coffee and the prices to come down but they have got a very different way of getting round Government's intentions by raising the deposit to be made at an auction. Suppose it is rupees ten per cwt. all along.

Anybody who wants a cwt. coffee has to deposited rupees ten and now they say Rs. 5000 is the limit so that you eschew all the small people. Only big people will come in to start this game of snakes and ladders and the growers and bidder can come together to raise the price to Rs. 350/- per cwt. If the Coffee Board or the Marketing Committee thinks that the Government is a fool they are mistaken. They should recognise that Government may be fooled for sometime, it will not be fooled for all time and Government do propose to indicate that it is the master of the situation because Government have a responsibility towards the consumer, towards the national economy of this country and no vested interests, however powerful, can rig up the market and thwart Government's wishes. If the vested interests think that they can defeat the hands of Government they are mistaken. I am not going to accept the position in which I am going to hand over this industry to the vested interests. If I do that I can scrap that Board. Tea is more important both as an industry, a means of providing labour, providing national income and foreign exchange for us, and I cannot afford to sit tight with folded hands and leave it to be operated by vested interests in the manner they choose.

That again brings me to the question of this Board. I do not propose to interfere in it excepting when the final veto is to be exercised. If need be, I do want to know that the people who come in there are people who help and not hinder progress. I do not want a man like the late Chairman of the Tea Association or the late Deputy Chairman of the Tea Association who says, "Government have taken away our right of spending money on propaganda; and let us reduce the cess". There can be no improvement by people adopting such an attitude, a thing which we cannot tolerate in an industry which is of such importance so far as we are concerned. I am prepared to give this assurance to hon. Members who have tabled amendments. Government are not in a position to know "Who is Who". Suppose I want to put a planter in the Board from Assam. My knowledge is limited. I must refer to the Assam Government. They will know all about it. I do propose to recognise any representation made by any relevant Association in this matter. That is also the point of view of my hon. friend the Leader of the Communist Group as indicated both in his minute of dissent and in his amendment. It is said that an Association, whether it be of labour or of employers, must have some representation. I

agree. I will not say that I will give the choice to them but I propose to put it in the rules and say that the Government must take into consideration, before nominating persons, the representation of the relevant Associations for labour so much so that if there are five or six seats and four are recognised labour associations, each recommend a panel of three people, the Government will if possible select one from this panel. There might be some grounds when a particular name may not be suitable. In any event, it will not be without a consideration of the names. Similarly, recommendations of the Tea Associations might be considered. The Assam Tea Association, the Assam Valley Tea Association, the Cachar, the Darjeeling, the Nilgiris and the Munnar Estates—their representation will be considered. In point of fact, unless Government becomes omnicompetent and knows everything about every part of our work, which we do not, we have to accept a panel or individual names that have been sent by the Associations. I am prepared to give an assurance that I shall put it in the rules that representations of the relevant associations should be taken into account by the appropriate Government not only in the case of this Board, but in every Board that I constitute.

The other point raised in the amendments is that there must be previous consultation with the Board. The constitutional position is quite all right. Where we deal with a dignitary like the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Government of India makes a reference before taking a decision and naturally, the Chief Justice is consulted. We do so in regard to the Election Commissioner. But, there, the consultation is more or less of such a nature that the recommendation made by the Election Commissioner is final. We do not propose to give the Board any such final authority. All that it would mean is a procedure, the *modus vivendi* to be followed would be merely to delay action in an emergency. Normally, the Board must be consulted. The Government cannot act in abstraction. In my room No. 150, North Block, I cannot determine the fate of the tea industry without consulting the Board. In fact, we have established more or less a close liaison with the Board, practically two or three days a week, and sometimes oftener on the telephone. We probably spend quite some money to get information from them. This information which I have given, I obtained from the Tea Board yesterday. Connection is maintained. Consultation is possible. But, the trouble is this. In the Board, there are members from the various parts of the

country. If I want to consult the Board on a particular matter, I have got to pay travelling allowance to people who come from all parts of the country; it may not be very necessary in some matters for people to come from all parts of the country. Not merely do I propose to consult the Board on every important issue, but I have asked the Chairman of the Board to see if he cannot constitute regional boards so that members of the Board plus some other people from the locality may be consulted. We will thus save this expenditure of somebody from Nilgiris or the Anamalai coming to Calcutta. Somebody from Assam coming to Calcutta. Decentralisation in regard to consultation is a very vital necessity if the Board is to act efficiently. We do propose to go on these lines. But, to make it a statutory obligation to have prior consultation merely means that I have to go through a procedure, a formality. I do not believe in a formality in a matter of this nature. Because, the advice given is not mandatory. I do not propose to accept it as mandatory. I think trying to fetter the hands of the Government in this manner by insisting previous consultation, because it was there in the previous Act, is meaningless in this sense that I do not want a whittling down of the powers that the Government propose to exercise on an occasion when it is necessary.

There are one or two other matters in which perhaps I might be able to meet the hon. Members who have proposed amendments, subject to the House agreeing. I think one point on which Mr. Jaipal Singh has appended a minute of dissent was this right that has been conceded to any member or officer of the Board to go and inspect the estate. There is no question of preventing an officer of the Board from going and inspecting an estate. An officer of the Board or the Government will have to inspect and you cannot stop them from going to an estate to inspect it. It is not a matter where the Criminal Procedure Code governs the officer's actions, where you have got to have a warrant from a magistrate before you go and search. It is the normal day-to-day work of the officer of the Board to go and visit an estate. If you propose to make these estates rather live ones, these officers will have to go and see them. Perhaps, objection has been raised to a member going and inspecting on his own. This is the recommendation of the Select Committee. I honour everything that the Select Committee has done, unless it be that I want to move one or two amendments because they are of a drafting nature. We had certain doubts in regard to certain wording; certain improvements

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have been suggested. Except matters of that nature, I recognise that the Select Committee's decision is binding morally on me and on the Government. But, it is a matter for the House to decide whether, when a member goes, he ought to be authorised by the Chairman of the Board or not. If the House so feels, I do not mind accepting any amendment suitably framed for this purpose.

My hon. friend Mr. A. V. Thomas made a suggestion in regard to the postal despatch of tea. It was originally three pounds. By a notification, we have raised it to ten pounds. I shall be quite happy to raise the quantity statutorily and in this regard some amendment could be accepted. But, on the basic questions regarding the composition of the Board and prior consultation, I am afraid Government is not in a position to accommodate hon. Members except in regard to this assurance that representations of the Associations will be taken into account and will be considered before the Board is nominated. It is the intention of the Government to make this Board largely autonomous and to allow it to function without let or hinderance except where Government will lay down a particular line of policy in an emergency. I hope I have explained to hon. Members of this House the changes made in the Select Committee and also the general position of the tea industry, and the Government's aims and ambitions in regard to this matter sufficiently, to curtail the discussion on the points which I venture to submit I have adequately dwelt on.

1 P.M.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): May I ask, on a point of clarification Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this stage?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know what the hon. Minister has to say in regard to clause 3 part (m) with regard to our Trade Commissioners' attitude during the crisis that we had just passed through? I mean, the Trade Commissioners' attitude towards the crisis in the international market I refer to clause 3 (m).

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I thought I knew this Bill by heart. That is only a definition clause:

"standard export figure" means such quantity as the Central Government may, by notification.....

Kumari Annie Mascarene: With regard to the international trade.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like the hon Member to speak on it.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Because I do not know what the Trade Commissioners had done in the past. It is not in the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can the hon. Member expect all the opinions of the Trade Commissioners, as part of the Bill?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: They are there to look after our industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly; the hon. Member can speak on it.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the control by the Union of the tea industry, and for that purpose to establish a Tea Board and levy a customs duty on tea exported from India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri A. V. Thomas (Srivaikuntam): As a background, I would like to give some figures regarding the acreage of tea and the quantity produced in India. There are about 780,000 acres under cultivation of tea and the quantity of tea produced is about 620 million pounds. The world consumption is about 1200 million pounds so that our country is able to supply over 50 per cent of the requirements of the world. As stated by the hon. Minister, this is very important industry to our country because the average sale proceeds, although it varies from year to year, is somewhere about 100 crores of rupees. The tea industry had got into difficulties last year and that matter was brought to the notice of this House. The Government, as the hon. Minister said, did send out an one-man commission to enquire into the difficulties of the tea industry and also to give relief to the industry in order that the industry may get out of the difficulty. But, what happened? A tax gatherer was sent to see whether the tax could be reduced. The one-man committee was a tax gatherer's committee. What could the industry expect of it? When the industry cried for bread, what was given was stone. That was how the industry was treated.

The industry again got into further difficulties but fortunately there was a silver lining and the prices moved up a little here and there. No doubt, the one-man committee did recommend certain concessions, which, of course, could not save the industry, and in

consequence, as it is very well known, quite a number of estates had to close down, and thousands of labourers had to be denied work. To a certain extent, we are out of that crisis, but we are not entirely out of the woods as yet. It is really very interesting to hear the Minister explain his ambitions and schemes for the betterment of the tea industry. I welcome it. But in trying to do that, the industry, I suggest, should have been consulted. Even in the question of bringing up this Bill...

An Hon. Member: Oh!

Shri A. V. Thomas: ... the industry was not consulted nor the consumer nor anybody else. The whole thing appears to have been done in a great hurry and it was just sprung on the people. What we ask is, and what we still claim is, that an industry which has built up such a great asset and which is of great importance to this country should have been at least given an opportunity of being consulted when it was proposed to do something for that industry. It is something like a sick man calling a doctor, and the doctor coming round and saying, when it is some trouble in the stomach, "I will have to take out your leg or hand". That is what has happened in this case. We even now do not know what the Ministry has in mind to help us, and to improve, this industry. Of course, we have differences of opinion but what is the difficulty in getting the industry or those who are interested in the industry, and taking their opinion?—I will not say advice, because government do not care to accept advice under the present circumstances. They could have asked them what is best for them. I do not say everything that the industry asks for need be given to them, but you could have consulted them and found out their point of view and explained your views and then, of course, you could have done something and asked for the co-operation of the other side also.

We have the Five Year Plan where the word "co-operation" comes over and over again—the co-operation of the public, the co-operation of the industry and the co-operation of the people in any other sphere of life. What is the co-operation here? I hold a big stick here and I say "You shall do this, and you shall not do this". From the hon. Minister's speech this morning, we heard they are determined on certain things, and would not give up an inch. They stick to their rights, or what they call power. It is power that stands in the way of consulting the industry or the people. I am sorry to say that. That is how I look at it. The hon. Minister may have different ideas. I know

the hon. Minister personally. I have great admiration for him, and I must also admit that perhaps my presence here in this House is due to him. I give him all that credit, but that does not prevent me from disagreeing with his views and the way in which this Bill is being rushed through without the advice and without the co-operation of that great planting community.

Of course, the hon. Minister spoke a lot about labour. Well, we are more interested in labour.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Hear, hear!

Shri A. V. Thomas: That is because without labour we are nowhere. Labour is our great asset.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Hear, hear!

Shri A. V. Thomas: If we do not treat them well—well, I do not think Government is going to do much more for them than what we will do voluntarily. That is our business. Without labour we are lost. So the Government need not take credit for what they are going to do. It is we, the industry, who will do it.

Reference was also made to the fact that about 80 per cent of the holdings are held by non-Indians. They are here. We cannot turn them out in a day. If you want to turn them out, do it

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): We do not want to turn them out.

Shri A. V. Thomas: You can do it also, but then give them a fair deal. There is one thing nobody likes in our country, viz., for other people to dominate over things here. We will not tolerate it here.

Shri Punnoose: Who?

Shri A. V. Thomas: Even in the case of industries, it has been said that they dominate. It is said that they dominate in planting associations. I can tell you I have been in this planting industry practically all my life. I have been fighting these Europeans in the pre-independence days. And I know how they have changed nowadays. They always give credit and always consider that under the changed conditions, the interest of this country is paramount and I am happy to say—there may be some black sheep here and there—on the whole they have been behaving like gentlemen. It is true sometimes when they feel about things, they may speak pretty openly, do not hide things

[**Shri A. V. Thomas]**

and do not say "Yes, Sir", and "No, Sir". They speak out their minds, but then we have to take it. If the shoe pinches, it pinches. There must be some cause for it; there must be a nail pricking somewhere. However, I do not wish to go into it, but one important thing I would like to point out. It has been stated that Europeans in this country have about 80 per cent. of the holdings in their hands, but then the property is here, the land is here, and the bulk of the money is spent here. At the same time, we should not forget a very important factor, that about 60 to 70 percent of the tea produced in India goes to that country, the United Kingdom. When we are as a general principle calling for capital from foreign countries, we cannot sort of turn them out. With one voice we shout to them to come here with their money, and with the other try to turn them out. We will have to be careful how we deal with the future. We will have to look not only to the immediate future, but to the distant future also. The proverb is there that a known devil is better than an unknown angel. We know these devils. They have been with us for a pretty long time, but what I say is we should not be taken in by the allurements of any other nation.

I would, in this case, refer to the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board which was functioning for the expansion of tea sales. We had an organization in England and we had our own representatives, and the tea propaganda in other countries including America was controlled by that body. The propaganda was being controlled from the London office, and we had our representatives on that Board, but it has come to our knowledge that although our representatives were on the Board, very seldom they attended the meetings. But then, things were carried on all right, but what happened a little while ago was that some American gentlemen came round in all their finery and drama. They came with their maps, papers, coloured charts etc., and what happened? A separate arrangement was made with America at a very much higher cost to ourselves. Previously, the control

was in the hands of a body. Now, although India is represented on that American Sale Propaganda Committee, we get only—when I say "we" I mean Ceylon, India and Indonesia—50 per cent representation. The contribution to be made by ourselves is somewhere about Rs. 21 lakhs. Ceylon pays Rs. 16 lakhs, and Indonesia a very small amount. That means, under the new arrangement made the three producing countries pay somewhere about two-thirds and the American tea merchants pay one-third, whereas previously for every dollar or every rupee we paid the American body put in another dollar or rupee, and the propaganda was carried on. So, we have not got a better deal at all. It is that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take some more time?

Shri A. V. Thomas: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. He may continue it the next day.

I would desire to announce to the House that in pursuance of the desire of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill which has already been reported by the Select Committee, and which stands on the Order Paper for the 4th, may be given preference to this, and this may be taken up after the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, and continued after that Bill is disposed of. I hope I am giving sufficient notice for hon. Members to be prepared, as both of these Bills are important.

Shri M. S Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I know the reason for this alteration?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already fixed for the 4th, but this is taking time, and is naturally likely to take time.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 4th May, 1953.