

Volume III

No. 10



Monday
17th August, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Four Annas (Inland)
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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

Block 'G'
Acc. No. 25185

Dated 24.11.2014

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 17th August, 1953

*The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POSTAL FRANKING MACHINES

*538. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties with which Government have arrived at agreements for the sale of postal franking machines, and the terms and conditions of such agreements;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the cost of the machine and maintenance charges charged by these dealers and their agents are fair; and

(c) whether Government have examined the possibility of manufacturing such machines in India?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1. M/s Hoare Miller and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

2. M/s Kilburn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

The terms and conditions are shown in the copies of the agreement placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 16.]

(b) To ensure that the cost of the machine is fair, tenders are invited.

(c) Not yet.

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Shri Bansal: Is it a fact that these two companies Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., and Messrs. Kilburn & Co. are subsidiaries of the same parent company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know much about the internal history of these companies. But, they have been holding our contracts, for a long time; the first one from 1924 and the second since 1946.

Shri Bansal: What is important for the House to know is whether it is a monopoly.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It amounts to that; but that is not intended, and we are free to enter into contracts with other concerns also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister stated that these two companies are incorporated in India. May I know whether the hon. Minister has any idea of the share of foreign capital in these two companies. Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., and Messrs. Kilburn & Co.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I suggest to the hon. Minister that he should put that question to the Minister of Commerce and Industry?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only asked whether the hon. Minister had any idea.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was stated that some experts are examining the question of mechanisation generally. Have they submitted their report? What are their main recommendations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have not yet submitted their recommendations.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, when the Government enters into contracts with one or two companies, whether they try to go into antecedents of those one or more concerns?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the present case we did. The antecedents are that both the companies have been functioning for this purpose since as early as 1924 and 1946 respectively.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know how many machines the Government have purchased from these concerns so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About 2499.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government advertised and whether Government had offers from any other company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Advertisements were put in as many as 4 or 5 leading daily papers, inviting tenders. The advertisements were in *The Hindu of Madras*, *The Amrit Bazar Patrika*, *The Bombay Chronicle*, *The Hindustan Times*, etc. only two tenders were received.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इन दोनों कम्पनियों में कोई भारतीय पूंजी नहीं है और जब यह टेंडर मांगे गये उस वक्त क्या किसी ऐसी कम्पनी ने भी टेंडर दिये थे जो भारतीय पूंजी की कम्पनी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इन दोनों कम्पनियों के अलावा किसी दूसरी कम्पनी ने टेंडर नहीं दिया। प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर मैं दे चुका हूँ।

Shri Bansal: Is it a fact that recently these companies asked their customers to change the terms of the contract of repairs of these machines and have begun charging Rs. 40/- per annum as a lump sum charge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Their functioning is governed by the terms of the agreement with the Government of India. Even the purchasers have to obtain licences before these persons can sell out their machines to the particular purchasers. As such I do not think that any such claim can be made. I will, however, go into the question if the hon. Member would furnish me with details.

WIRELESS PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION BRANCH

***539. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:**

(a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Branch has started its work of planning radio services in India?

(b) If so, what would be the nature of its work?

(c) Who are the members of this Branch and what are their special and technical qualifications?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Co-ordination and assignment of frequencies to all wireless operations in India;

(ii) regulating, planning and administering the usages of frequencies and the radio spectrum in India;

(iii) international conferences and agreements and the implementation of the decisions taken at these conferences and all associated work, so far as wireless is concerned;

(iv) negotiation with other countries and all associated matters connected with wireless communications;

(v) licensing, regulations and associated matters in the field of wireless, except Broadcast Receivers;

(vi) exploring the ether for free channels, undertaking technical studies and research and conducting such monitoring as is necessary for discharging these functions; and

(vii) discharge all other responsibilities of the Ministry of Communications

as the central co-ordinating and regulating authority of the country on all matters relating to wireless communications.

(c) A statement is placed on the table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 17.]

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know when the work was started?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On 1st July 1952, the organisation came into being.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must get up quickly. Next question.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR HOSPITALS

*540. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Eighth International Conference for Hospitals was held at London?

(b) If so, what are the important Resolutions adopted at the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, in May, 1953.

(b) The International Hospital Federation does not adopt any resolutions at the International Hospital Congress. The main theme for study at this Congress was "Preventive Medicine as a major function of the hospital and its implications".

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what were the subjects discussed in the conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There was only one subject discussed. It was studied in the plenary session by sectional groups from the following four points of view—one was planning and construction; second, administration; third, medical and clinical care and, fourth, social welfare services.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know since when is India a member of this international conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: India is a member since 1951.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the world statistics collected by the World Health Organization as regards the prevalence of cholera in the world has been discussed in this international conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I said clearly that the central theme for study at this Congress was preventive medicine as a major function of the hospital and its implications. About this WHO, if the hon. Members would put a separate question, I shall answer.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know who represented India at this conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Col. Parischa, Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner in London represented the Government of India.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What recommendations have been made by the conference? *

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: A complete report is still awaited.

RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

*541. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the National, Zonal, Regional or Divisional Users' Consultative Committees, as envisaged in the Minister's budget speech, have been formed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether these Committees are to be nominated or elected?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Mainly nominated.

Shrimati A. Kale: What would be the position of the MPs vis-a-vis this committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Purely consultative.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know in what respects these committees are different from the Railway Advisory Committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The functions of these committees.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly look at me.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am sorry. The functions of these new committees are very much the same as the functions of the old Advisory Committees, with the difference that, with the co-operation of the Railway Department and these committees, we want to make them more effective to provide efficient service.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether MPs are debarred from being nominated?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No. They are very much represented in these committees.

Shri Dabhi: How many members of this House are appointed to each of these committees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: On the National Advisory Committee, the idea is to have about 18 Members of Parliament. There are a certain number of Members of Parliament in each one of the Zonal Committees.

Shri Raghuramalah: The Minister has stated that the functions of this Committee are very much the same as the previous Advisory Committee and they propose to make it effective. May I know whether the change in nomenclature is the only thing which will make it more effective or is there anything else which will ensure that it will be more effective in fact?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is entering into a discussion.

Shri Raghuramalah: I want to know what is it that is proposed to be more effective? I will simplify my question.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The hon. Member may wait and see how effective it is.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the important subjects on which the National Consultative Committee has been consulted?

Shri Alagesan: The Committee has not yet met after its first meeting in September.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, the names of members of the National Consultative Committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is rather a lengthy statement, which will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Heda: Do Government think that the Committee would be more effective by not holding its meeting so far?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question need not be answered.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know when these Committees were constituted?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The regional committees were constituted two months back. Both the zonal committee and the regional committee have already met. The National committee will meet sometime in September.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, whether representation is given to all parties on these Zonal Committees or is it a monopoly of the Congress Party?

Shri Alagesan: All the parties are represented on these committees.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो सलाहकार समितियाँ थीं, क्या वे इतनी असरदार नहीं थीं कि उन को खत्म कर के ये नयी समितियाँ बनाई गईं और अब जो बनाई गयी हैं उन के अन्दर कौन से मمبرान हैं?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : जैसा अभी बतलाया गया इन कमेटियों के बनाने में यह इरादा है कि इन से ज्यादा काम लिया जा सके। फर्क पुरानी और इन कमेटियों में यह है कि पहले उन पर पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर थे अब उन पर दूसरे लोगों को भी रिप्रैजेंटेशन दिया गया है। एक अरसे से यह मांग थी कि और लोगों को भी मौका दिया जाय, इन कमेटियों पर आने का और इसलिये और लोग भी इन में अब शामिल किये गये हैं। उम्मीद यह है कि सब के सलाह मशविरे से अब इन कमेटियों का काम पहले से ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगा।

Shri Punnoose: May I know the members of the Southern Railway Zonal Committee?

Shri Alagesan: There are three Members of Parliament. They are Shri P. Natesan, Shri A. M. Thomas and Shri Govindarajan of the Council of States.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस कमेटी की पूरी संख्या क्या है और दूसरे दल के कितने लोग हैं और कौन कौन हैं ?

मिस्टर डिप्टी-स्पीकर : कौन सी कमेटी ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : वही कमेटी, वही रेलवे कमेटी जो बनी है और जिस के बारे में बातचीत हो रही है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : आनरेबिल मੈम्बर का मतलब नैशनल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी से है तो इस के मੈम्बरों की एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त है जो कि टेबुल पर रखी जायगी।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister in answer to an earlier supplementary question stated that all parties are represented. Is it not a fact that the three Members mentioned by him belong to the Congress Party and hence other parties are not represented?

Shri Alagesan: The full list of names will be placed on the table of

the House. The hon. Member can find for himself whether they belong to all the parties.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know on what considerations the selection of these Members was made for these Committees?

Shri Alagesan: These are nominated by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is invidious to state it on the floor of this House.

PRODUCTION OF *Gur*

*542. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of *gur* produced during the year 1952-53 (State-wise)?

(b) How does it compare with that of the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The final figures for *gur* production during 1952-53 are not yet available, but it is estimated to be about 15 per cent. less than that in 1951-52.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know how far the payment of price has effected *gur* production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): One has nothing to do with the other.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलावेंगे कि गांव में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का ख्याल करते हुए गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठा रही है कि ज्यादा लोग गुड़ बनाने के काम में लग सकें ?

श्री किशोर्बाई : जब ज्यादा लोग गन्ना बोना शुरू करेंगे तो जाहिर है कि ज्यादा गुड़ बनावेंगे।

लाला अचिन्त राम : मेरी गुंजारिश यह है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसे कदम उठा रही है कि जो लोग गुड़ बना रहे हैं उन को आसानिया मिलें, जैसे पैन सस्ते दामों में मिल

सके और सामान सस्ते दामों में मिल सके, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस तरह के कोई क़दम उठा रही हैं कि जिससे उन को ज्यादा आसानी हो ?

श्री किदवाई : आप के सवाल का जो मतलब है वह मैं स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट को भेज दूंगा ताकि वे इस पर तबज़ह दे सकें।

लाला अचिन्त राम : सवाल भोजन के अलावा आप क्या और भी क़दम उठा सकते हैं ?

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know how the *gur* prices of this year compare with those of last year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I shall give the comparative figures as under:—

In January 1952 the price of *gur* was Rs. 13/- per maund.

In January 1953 the price of *gur* was Rs. 13/4/- per maund.

In February 1952 the price of *gur* was Rs. 10/12/- per maund.

In February 1953 the price of *gur* was Rs. 13/9/- per maund.

In June 1952 the price of *gur* was Rs. 10/- per maund.

In June 1953 the price of *gur* was Rs. 12/- per maund.

In July 1952 the price of *gur* was Rs. 12/- per maund.

In July 1953 the price of *gur* was Rs. 21/2/- per maund.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस वर्ष गुड़ की कीमतों में बहुत घटा बड़ी हुई है और यह एक वजह है जिस के सबब से गुड़ का उद्योग इस देश में जितना बढ़ना चाहिये, उतना नहीं बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री किदवाई : मुमकिन है कि आनरेबिल मੈम्बर की राय सही हो।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अभी जैसा कि माननीय मंत्रीजी

ने बतलाया कि कुछ दिनों के पहले गुड़ की कीमत १३ रुपये थी और अब वह २० रुपये है और इस घटा बड़ी की वजह से इस उद्योग की तरक्की नहीं हो रही है ?

श्री किदवाई : बीस रुपये तो कुछ जगहों पर है, जैसे कि जबलपुर में, लेकिन कोल्हापुर में ३२ रुपये और २८ रुपये हैं। तो इस की वजह यह है कि गुड़ इस साल १५ फी सदी कम पैदा हुआ और जब पैदावार कम हो और खरीदार ज्यादा हों तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the total quantity that has been diverted for the manufacture of jaggery for 1952?

Shri Kidwai: For 1952 final figures have not yet been received.

Shri Nanadas: What are the facilities provided to the *gur* producers of the States?

Shri Kidwai: If the States want any facilities, we will try to provide them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there are any causes for the fall in production?

Shri Kidwai: The most productive area is the Meerut area and this year the crop was diseased and, therefore, the *gur* recovery and sugar recovery were reduced.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the *gur* production depends upon the fixation of sugarcane price, which is done by the Central Government, do Government consider this aspect of the matter and decide the Government policy?

Shri Kidwai: What the hon. Member has said before he has himself contradicted now. If the cane price for the factory is fixed low, there should be more production of *gur*. Because the *gur* prices were high this year for the first time after many years, again cane price was fixed at Rs. 1/5/-. Therefore, *gur* production

should be increased but really it has decreased.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether in Travancore-Cochin the low fixation of price has affected the area of cultivation as well as yield per acre?

Shri Kidwai: That may be true but I have not found that the cane cultivation this year has decreased. It may have increased. I have said again and again that the comparative prices of other alternative products always affect the production. The other day I said that when the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 2/- a maund, next year the cane production decreased because prices of wheat and other commodities were much higher. Therefore, it is not the price that matters but it is the comparative price that matters.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि फलों जगह पर गुड़ की कीमत इतनी है और फलों जगह इतनी है और उसके दामों में घटी बढ़ी बहुत हुई है, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कुछ सोच रही है कि कीमतों की इतनी ज्यादा घटी बढ़ी को रोका जा सके और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह गुड़ की कीमतों में इतना ज्यादा फरक न रहे ?

श्री किडवाई : आजकल गुड़ के इधर से उधर जाने में कोई रोक नहीं है, लिहाजा जहां पर जैसी सप्लाई होती है और जितनी ज्यादा उसकी डिमांड होती है, उम्मी हिसाब से वहां पर गुड़ का दाम होता है, और अगर हम वहां पर कुछ आर्टिफिशियल कंट्रोल कीमत का करना भी चाहें जैसे अगर हम चाहें कि कोल्हापुर में १२ रुपये मन गुड़ मिल जाय जब कि वहां बाजार में २८ रुपये उसके दाम हैं तो सिवाय इसके कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग्स को कुछ और ज्यादा क्रायदा कर दें और दूसरा कोई क्रायदा उससे नहीं होने वाला है ।

Shri K. P. Sinha: May know if it is a fact that because of low production of *gur* there is disappearance of sugar from the present market?

Shri Kidwai: Sugar has not disappeared from the market, but on account of the high price of *gur*, there has been more consumption of sugar this year than last year. It was first thought that perhaps sugar may have been hoarded, but enquiries made through banks reveal that there is not more investment on sugar this year than last year. Therefore, we have reasons to presume that the consumption has increased almost 50 per cent. this year.

SURVEY OF OIL SEEDS

*543. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the survey of minor oilseeds has been completed?

(b) If so, what are its main recommendations?

(c) If not, when is it expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):
(a) Not yet, except in Madras State.

(b) The main recommendations in the case of Madras are:—

- (i) that to stimulate production of oil, more industrial uses should be found for neem oil for *pungam*, *mohwa* and for soap making;
- (ii) that research work should be promoted to find new uses for *pungam*, *mohwa*, and *pinnai* oils; and
- (iii) that possibilities of utilisation of tobacco seed oil in industries should be studied and that export of tobacco seed cake should be permitted.

(c) The surveys undertaken in other States are expected to be completed within a year.

Shri Heda: From the reply it seems that the Government are waiting for the persuasive measures to take effect. Apart from that what concrete steps are Government taking to encourage the other minor oil seeds so that on the major oil seeds the pressure may be less?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is only from Madras State that we have got the report of the Committee, and in the report very many wonderful things have come out. As a consequence of that report, we have taken the following action. Work on neem oil has been undertaken in the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur and the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, under schemes sanctioned by the Committee. The investigations on the utilization of *mohwa* oil and tobacco seed oil are also in progress—for the former oil at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur and the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, and for the latter oil in the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. Schemes have been recently received from other States also. They are under consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the report of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee that the Committee recommended a scheme for estimating the possibilities of neem, *pungam*, *mohwa*, *narotti* and *pinnai* in Travancore-Cochin State. May I know whether Government have proceeded with the scheme as suggested by the Committee?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: What Committee?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under the Act of 1946.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Under the Central Oilseeds Committee there was a committee appointed for Madras, and according to the Madras report, I

have given the figures. It relates only to Madras, not to Travancore-Cochin.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not what I want.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Recommendation of what year?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Of 1952. I am referring to the report of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee. I have the report here, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Has any action been taken on the recommendation submitted by the Oilseeds Committee?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Oilseeds Committee appointed a committee for Madras, and that committee went through the whole thing, and their recommendations relate only to Madras, not to Travancore-Cochin.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No Committee has been appointed for Travancore-Cochin.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is stated in the report of the Committee that scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1942 to be shared 50:50 between the Central Government's committee and the State Government had been recommended. I wanted to know whether that scheme has been worked out, and if so, the estimated possible yield of oil from minor oilseeds, as computed in the scheme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be a definite answer whether it has been done or not done.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I would require notice for that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Say that.

लाला अब्दुल्ला राय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जितना आयल सीड्स देश

में पैदा होता है, उस में से कितनी मिक्कदार ऐसी है जो कोल्हू के जरिये से तेल निकालने में काम आती है ?

साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किडवाई) :
हर चीज कोल्हू से निकलती है ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if, with regard to neem oil, Government are aware that there is a company in Calcutta called the Calcutta Chemical Company that manufactures soap and other articles from neem oil for the last quarter of a century? Is that knowledge available to the workers in the Harcourt Butler Institute?

Shri Kidwai: I think we should all be thankful to the hon. Member for the information he has given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Heda: I want to put one question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough of neem oil.

SUGARCANE (YIELD)

*544. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be please to state:

(a) the highest yield of sugar-cane per acre;

(b) what areas give an average yield of above 30 tons per acre;

(c) what measures Government propose to take for the intensive cultivation of sugarcane;

(d) the best breed of sugarcane developed by the Breeding Institute, Coimbatore; and

(e) what are its special features?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):
(a) 128 tons per acre in Bombay.

(b) Peninsular India, especially the States of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad

(c) Intensive cultivation is already in progress in the main sugarcane growing States under the development schemes financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 18.]

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that sugarcane variety No. 419 that is grown in Hyderabad and Kolhapur have given the best recovery, do Government contemplate making some research about this variety and improving it further?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is that cane which has given the maximum yield of 128 tons per acre, and it is being cultivated in peninsular India.

Shri Heda: But its research is being done in a place where it is not grown.

Shri Gadgil: That is the usual way!

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): How does it matter where the particular research is being made?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the acreage under sugarcane cultivation in which artificially improved strains of sugarcane are being used?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member shall have to give notice for this vast information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Vast information? It is only a small information.

Shri Gopala Rao: Are Government aware that the policies adopted by them have been discouraging and detrimental to both extensive and intensive cultivation of sugarcane?

Shri Kidwai: That may be the opinion of the hon. Member.

Shri Nambiar: What is your opinion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from opinion, has it had any deleterious effect?

Shri Kidwai: If the Government had suspected that their policy will

nave a bad effect, they would have changed it.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the latest figures of percentage increase in cane yields in the development areas of various States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A tabular statement for 27 States? I will not allow such a question.

Shri Kidwai rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can we go on with a statement for 27 States as if there is no other work?

Shri Kidwai: I can give the experience of a particular farmer. I have the figures about a particular farmer. In 1949 he had an acreage of 86 under cane cultivation, and the production was 18,049 maunds. Next year, the acreage was 90, but the production was 22,657 maunds. Next year, the acreage decreased to 87 and the production increased to 25,923 maunds. And the next year, i.e., 1952-53, although the acreage was below 90, the production was 32,903. That has shown that, as the Tariff Commission has anticipated, the yield per acre will steadily increase, and therefore, the price of cane can be decreased.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where is this farmer from?

Shri Kidwai: He hails from the Punjab where the recovery in sugar is the lowest.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether this particular farmer has been recommended for the award of the title of Krishi Pandit?

Shri Kidwai: No, because others are doing still better. As I have stated, in the case of one cultivation in South India, the production was 120 maunds per acre.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government are going to decrease the price of sugarcane, on the basis of the production by this particular farmer?

Shri Kidwai: I think people are relying on the report or the recommendation made by the Tariff Board. The Tariff Board had recommended that as the years advance, the yield per acre will increase, and therefore the price should be decreased. If we had accepted the Board's recommendation *in toto*, then the price today should have been Rs. 1-2-0, but still we are paying Rs. 1-5-0.

Sardar Lal Singh: Are the figures given by the hon. Minister in regard to Punjab supported in the case of the other provinces? Is it not a fact the cane experts of many provinces have stated that because of the low price of sugarcane, the cane growers are not lifting insecticides, fungicides, fertilisers etc., because it does not pay them to use these things?

Shri Kidwai: As I have stated, in one year we were paying at the rate of Rs. 2/- per maund. I shall again take the example of this particular farmer. In one year, the price was fixed at Rs. 2/- per maund. The next year, I find that the production had decreased very much. It had come down from 21,000 maunds to 8,000 maunds, because other comparable commodities were getting higher prices in blackmarket.

Sardar Lal Singh: May I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that his statement that sugarcane production had decreased, is not correct, because in 1947-48.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: On a point of order.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member may be knowing very much, but it is not the question hour where they ought to give information to the hon. Minister. There should be no cross-examination here. I would not allow any question in the nature of a cross-examination. The only point is this—where there has been any difficulty in obtaining any figures or any information from any published books, or documents or literature or administration reports, they can

put a question to the hon. Minister to get that information or those figures. But this is not the time for correcting an hon. Minister. He may be corrected later on.

Sardar Lal Singh: I am putting this question, for the sake of information only. I want to inquire whether, in case the answer given by the hon. Minister may not be quite correct, it is open to an hon. Member to say that the information given is misleading or wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it then that the hon. Member says that such and such a report gives such and such a figure? The hon. Member knows how to put a question.

Shri Namdhari: On a point of order, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given my ruling on the point of order already.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Have the Government taken any steps to recognise the great scientific work of Sir T. S. Venkataraman, to whose researches these improved varieties of sugarcane are due, and as a result of whose researches, the Indian sugarcane industry has been saved from a collapse?

Shri Kidwai: I think the mere fact that his name has been mentioned here is a recognition of his services.

DERAILMENT OF KUMAON EXPRESS

*545. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on or about the 25th May, 1953, an attempt was made to derail the Kumaon Express on the Kathgodam-Bareilly Section on the North-Eastern Railway?

(b) How was it detected?

(c) Was there patrolling of the site which is in a belt of dense forest near the Kichar bridge?

(d) Have any investigations started?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and

(b). At about 19-03 hours on 25th May 1953, while No. 212 Down Kumaon Express was on the run between Kichha and Baheri Stations on the Kasganj-Kathgodam Section of the North-Eastern Railway, the Driver felt a severe jerk and stopped the train. On examination of the track, it was found that a dogspike was inserted in the rail joint.

(c) No, but subsequent to this incident partial patrolling was introduced.

(d) The case is under investigation by the Government Railway Police.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government consider the advisability of strengthening the patrolling arrangements in such belts as fall in dense forest regions?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government are always giving very deep consideration to matters concerning the safety of the railway lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. A. M. Thomas.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: After this incident, will the Government strengthen the patrolling.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I have called Mr. A. M. Thomas.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether investigations have been made into this accident, and if so whether they have disclosed that this was part of a general subversive plan, or only a stray incident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No regular inquiry into this incident was held. But from the report of our district officer there, it appears to be a case of sabotage.

Shri Namhiar: May I know whether in such cases, patrolling is done by the railwaymen themselves, or by the police and the railwaymen together?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The patrolling is done by the railwaymen on trolleys, and sometimes also by the local civil police.

I. L. O. PRODUCTIVITY MISSION

*546. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have extended the term of the I.L.O. Productivity Mission which has been in this country since December 1952;

(b) the nature of work being done by this Mission;

(c) the results so far achieved by this Mission in India;

(d) whether the Mission has made any recommendations in order to avoid large scale retrenchments in the industry; and

(e) the expenditure so far incurred by Government on the Mission?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Yes. The term of the Mission has been extended upto the 1st week of November 1953.

(b) The Mission's work is to demonstrate how productivity and earnings of workers in textile and engineering industries can be improved by the application of modern techniques of work study and plant organisation and, where appropriate, by the introduction or improvement of the system of payment by results.

(c) The work of the Mission was restricted to pilot studies to demonstrate how the application of modern techniques of work study can help to increase productivity. During the course of these studies, persons deputed by Managements and Unions were given training in the fundamentals of works study techniques so that they could function as under studies in the factories concerned during the conduct of the pilot studies. The increase in productivity so far demonstrated in isolated cases varied from 12 per cent. to 116 per cent.

(d) The pilot studies were carried out to show how existing plant equip-

ment and manpower can be used more effectively for increasing the over-all production. There was no question of retrenchment or rationalisation.

(e) The expenditure up to end of July 1953 is Rs. 38,000.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know in what states the studies are taking place?

Shri V. V. Giri: Actual investigations are now in progress in regard to textile industry, in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and in regard to engineering industry, in Calcutta.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Has the Mission submitted any reports?

Shri V. V. Giri: The Mission is at work still.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Mission came over to India according to the agreement entered into with the I.L.O. in 1951, or according to any later agreement?

Shri V. V. Giri: I think it is according to the former agreement. In the Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission also desired this investigation and study to be undertaken.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the recommendations of this Mission, as a result of the study they are conducting, will in any way affect the unemployment position in the country?

Shri V. V. Giri: Not at all.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How many pilot centres have been selected, and has any simultaneous work been carried out in all these pilot centres?

Shri V. V. Giri: There are three centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, where the pilot studies have been conducted.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether this Mission is going into the question of time and motion study, which will involve the question of unemployment or retrenchment?

Shri V. V. Giri: I do not think so,

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether this Mission has suggested any rationalisation in industry, and whether such rationalisation will not lead to further retrenchment in the factories?

Shri V. V. Giri: This Mission does not go into the question of rationalisation.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it proposed to set up permanent centres where time and motion study may be made?

Shri V. V. Giri: That will be a different thing altogether from this.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I take it that the object of this Mission is to evolve efficient processes of work? May I know whether this Mission is expected to submit a report, so that their recommendations may be applied to the various industries all over the country?

Shri V. V. Giri: This Mission is expected to finish its work in November, and that work will be continued by an organisation in this country.

Shri Punnoose: Can I get an assurance from the hon. Minister that the recommendations referred to will not be put into effect before consulting the working class organisations concerned?

Shri V. V. Giri: Certainly, Sir.

OFFICERS SENT ABROAD FOR TRAINING

*547. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of officers sent abroad for training in agriculture and allied subjects during 1952-53?

(b) How many of the officers after training are still in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Twenty.

(b) Eleven officers who received foreign training are working under

the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. Five are still under training, one died while under training and three have been transferred to another Ministry.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the total amount spent on all those officers, and in what way is their training and experience being utilised in their present posts?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Firstly, Sir, we do not spend money for their training. Secondly, it is only when their services are found useful that they are sent abroad and after their return they are employed in the particular department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They were already in employment before being sent abroad.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether the three officers who have been sent to other departments have been sent there to perform work of the nature in which they have been trained, or it has nothing to do with the work for which they received training in other countries?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They were transferred to the other department in the sense that the department itself was transferred to another Ministry. There was a wing in our Ministry which was coordinating schemes for crop-cutting experiments. Later we transferred that to the Finance Ministry. So in that sense, they have been transferred, but they are not in any way dislocated from their work.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether this wing which has been transferred to the Finance Ministry is still continuing the same work or it has stopped that work?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): It was doing statistical work before and it is doing the same work now.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know, Sir, why the Government chose to transfer this wing from the Food and Agriculture Ministry to the Finance Ministry?

Shri Kidwai: Because it was decided that statistical work should be done at one place. Therefore, that was done.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know to which countries are they sent for training, and what is the period of training?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They were sent to 8 or 10 different countries. We sent 2 to Australia, 1 to New Zealand, 9 to USA, 4 to U.K., 1 each to Japan, Bangkok, Sweden, Germany and Italy, and the time also differed, from six months to two years in each case.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I know, Sir, if the statistical wing that has been transferred with the three officers to the Finance Ministry, is doing the crop-cutting experiments?

Shri Kidwai: All sorts of experiments. They are preparing the statistics.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I want to know whether the crop-cutting experiments for determining yields per acre have been discontinued or not.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I would intervene here, Sir. We have organised a Central Statistical Office to help every Ministry and every department in their statistical requirements, and it is much better to coordinate statistical work under the control of the Statistical Adviser than to allow each Ministry to maintain a separate statistical apparatus for these purposes. Each Ministry has a separate statistical apparatus for collecting and compiling statistics, but work like random sampling is looked after by the Central Statistical Organisation, and through it, by the other associated organisations like National Sample Survey or the Indian Statistical Institute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the random sampling method is being continued or it has been given up in favour of some other method.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, Sir. There has been no change in the method. It is only a question of change in the direction of work which is now centralised.

Shri Kanungo: May I know whether crop-cutting experiments are continued or not?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think there is some misunderstanding as regards the scope of the work of the National Sample Survey. The National Sample Survey itself is really a random sampling experiment for collecting all types of social and economic statistics that are of interest to the Government as a whole. But this work is of an intensive character—this random sampling survey of crops—and that continues in the form in which it was carried on before under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Seth Govind Das and Shri B. S. Murthy rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question has been sufficiently answered. We have done only a few questions. Next question.

CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE
ALLAHABAD

*548. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many persons are trained each year from the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad?

(b) How many sections are there in this Training Centre?

(c) Are trained personnel from this Centre required to have training abroad?

(d) Are trainees from other countries, especially from Asian countries, allowed admission there?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) I lay on the Table a statement showing the number of persons trained at the Centre since its inception and the number at present undergoing

training at the Centre. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

(b) Four—the Flying, the Aero-drome, the Engineering and the Communications Schools with an allied Repair and Overhaul Organisation for the day to day maintenance of the fleet of aircraft at the Centre.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether there is any other similar training institution in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no other similar training institution except the Flying Clubs which impart a junior type of training.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I find from the statement that up to 1951-52 274 persons have been trained from flying schools and 52 persons are to be trained during 1953-54. May I know whether the 274 persons are in employment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, in reply to an earlier question, I have already indicated that a number of trained pilots are not in employment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any trainees outside India are allowed admission in this Central institution?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. They are allowed.

Shri Raghuramalah: May I know whether the admission of trainees from other countries is done under any reciprocal scheme? If so, which are the countries which are affording similar facilities to us?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, we had one Nepalese trainee in 1952. He underwent training for sometime. Then the training had to be terminated because he was not found up to the mark. But two other Nepalese are at the present moment under training. At the same time, we are also considering the question

of extending the facility of training at this centre under the Colombo Plan to the nationals of all the countries in South and South East Asia including Burma, Borneo, Ceylon, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, and Philippines.

ALL-INDIA TRADES CERTIFICATION INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

*549. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the All-India Trades Certification Investigation Committee have been examined in part or in whole by Government?

(b) If so, what are the decisions taken?

(c) If not, how long will it take to scrutinise the recommendations and publish the accepted decisions?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration, and no decisions have yet been taken.

(c) The matter is being expedited.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this Investigation Committee was formed and when it submitted its report?

Shri V. V. Giri: I have not got the date here, but I think it is more than a year and a half or two years ago, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in the same year the Committee submitted its report? May I know why such unnecessary delay is being made in coming to a final decision?

Shri V. V. Giri: Delay is inevitable, Sir, in this case because the Ministry has to be in touch with all the Central Ministries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any interim steps have been taken according to the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri V. V. Giri: They have not yet been taken and I assure the hon. Member that I shall give attention to this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the latest date before which a decision on the recommendations will be finalised?

Shri V. V. Giri: I can give no definite date, but, as I have stated, I shall give some attention to this matter immediately.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

***550. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:**

(a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have examined the observations and recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in its Fifth Report in the matter of:

- (i) Government's Agreement with Schliren for manufacture of coaching stocks;
- (ii) adjustment of Rs. 8 lakhs between the Railway and Defence Ministries;
- (iii) pilferage of stores at Kanchrapara due to the negligence of the Deputy General Manager;
- (iv) realisation of Rs. 12 lakhs from the station staff on account of admitted traffic debits; and
- (v) taking over the manufacture of boilers and locomotives from Telco?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken as against each?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The position is as follows:—

- (i) Yes and a supplemental agreement has been concluded on the 27th June 1953. Copies of the supplemental agreement have already been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for

being placed on the Table of the House.

- (ii) Out of Rs. 8.64 lakhs due for recovery from the Defence Ministry when the accounts for 1949-50 were considered by the Public Accounts Committee, a major portion has since been recovered, leaving a balance of only Rs. 56 thousand.

- (iii) to (v). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of Government.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:

When there was a definite stipulation in the agreement that the firm should manufacture one or two coaches as a specimen and that further production should be undertaken only when they stood the test in India, may I know why these orders were placed before the designs had been completed?

Shri Alagesan: All those defects were rectified in the supplemental agreement just now concluded.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether all the amounts advanced as advance payments were objected to by the Auditor-General? May I know whether it is a fact that a large amount was advanced to this particular company and that later on it was objected to by the Auditor-General.

Shri Alagesan: This was taken into consideration in concluding the supplemental agreement.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether any action is being taken by the Government on the basis of the answer to parts (iii), (iv) and (v)?

Shri Alagesan: I have already told the House that the recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Chittaranjan Works are go-

ing to take up the manufacture of boilers and locomotives which are being done by Telco at present?

Shri Alagesan: I do not exactly know how the question arises.

The Public Accounts Committee have made no such recommendation. They have only said that Government may consider the feasibility of taking over Telco.

Now, we are manufacturing locomotives, boilers and coaches at Chittaranjan and they are being manufactured by Telco also.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that Chittaranjan is manufacturing and in view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee said that this should be taken over from Telco, may I know whether the Chittaranjan works can produce the additional locomotives and boilers which are to be taken out of Telco?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Sir, they cannot do that at Chittaranjan at present because they are producing broad-gauge engines whereas Telco is producing metre-gauge.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the Deputy General Manager will continue in service, and, if so, in what post?

Shri Alagesan: He is still continuing in service but he was already censured. The Committee opined that something more should be done. It is also under the consideration of the Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Government have considered or are considering the advisability of revising the agreement with Telco?

Shri Alagesan: I require notice, Sir.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether before placing an order with this firm the suitability of these

coaches for this country was considered?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir; every factor was taken into consideration.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know in how many cases action was taken against individuals against whom action was recommended by the Public Accounts Committee?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know what exactly the hon. Member wants, Sir, but I would be able to give the information after Government have taken action on all these matters.

Shrimati A. Kale: What is the total amount of loss suffered by the Government in respect of the factory?

Shri Alagesan: Absolutely no loss has been suffered.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether since the publication of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee there has been any change in the attitude of the authorities of the Telco concern?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri K. K. Basu: There was very strong criticism, Sir.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether there has been any revision of the pricing policy in regard to the parts and other things supplied by Telco to the railways?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, all these things are under consideration of Government and I shall be able to give a fuller answer sometime later.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN U. P.

*551. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what progress has been made for connecting District Headquarters with tehsil and police stations in U.P. with telegraph offices during 1952-53?

(b) How the new telegraph offices were distributed as between the urban and rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Three tehsil towns and 12 places with police stations were provided with telegraph facilities during 1952-53 in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) 25 new offices were opened during this period in Uttar Pradesh, 21 of which were in urban areas and four in rural.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know whether there are still some districts in U.P. where tehsils and police stations have not so far been connected with the district headquarters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, as I have said there are 51 districts in U. P. All the district headquarter towns have telegraph facilities. There are 238 tehsil stations out of which 67 places were without telegraph facilities on 1st April 1953.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: How long will Government take to have these district headquarters connected with the police stations and tehsils by telegraph wires?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member knows, we have already declared on the floor of the House that we propose to connect in the coming years every tehsil and thana headquarter with telegraph lines.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री क्या महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसमें देश के सारे पुलिस स्टेशन टेलीग्राफ से कनेक्ट हो जायं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने अभी निवेदन किया कि ऐसी योजना की घोषणा कुछ दिन पूर्व की जा चुकी है ।

DELAY IN SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF POSTAL INSURANCE POLICIES

*552. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that settlement of claims of postal insurance policies are delayed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) If so, how many complaints of such delay were received by Government since 1947?

(c) How many cases are pending with the Posts and Telegraphs Department which are more than one year-old?

(d) What are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes: The Government is aware that the settlement of some claims of Postal Insurance Policies has been delayed. The delay, however, in most cases is due to reasons beyond the control of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b) 52.

(c) 256.

(d) The reasons for the delay in the settlement of claims are given below:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) Non-production of legal evidence of heirship | 56 |
| (ii) Non-furnishing of Indemnity bonds when the claim could be settled without production of legal evidence | 23 |
| (iii) Non-furnishing of Indemnity bonds when the original policy is not produced. | 24 |
| (iv) Claims being contested | 11 |
| (v) Non-receipt of files or documents from Pakistan authorities. | 12 |
| (vi) Claimants being in Pakistan. | 37 |
| (vii) Non-completion of departmental enquiries. | 25 |
| (viii) Non-verification of credits of premia for certain months. | 15 |
| (ix) Other reasons e.g., non-furnishing of certain documents by the claimants, furnishing legal evidence which is defective, non- | |

availability of consent statements from the near relatives whose whereabouts are not known, non-verification of credits of premia for certain months, etc. 53

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in certain cases succession and death certificates have not been produced because they are not available as they have been destroyed during the occupation period in Burma, and whether the Government is thinking of accepting affidavits in those cases?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, we have got rules which apply to cases of policies valued at over Rs. 5,000, policies between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 and policies below Rs. 3,000. In each one of these cases we have got to ask the persons concerned to furnish proof of heirship or obtain the consent of the near relatives and also to execute indemnity bonds before a payment is made.

लाला अब्दुल्ला राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि ऐसे कितने क्लेमस हैं जिनका पाकिस्तान से कागजात न आने की वजह से फ़ैसला नहीं हो सका है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने निवेदन किया कि Non-receipt of files or documents from Pakistan 12 हैं और Claimants being in Pakistan 37 हैं।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, what is the total amount involved in these disputed policies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to say because that will involve an enormous collection of figures

TRAINING OF DISPLACED WOMEN

*556. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of displaced girls and women trained as nurses so far?

(b) How many of them have secured employment?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know what is the amount to far spent in training these displaced persons?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The data is being collected, but, as far as the amount spent in the Lady Hardinge College in Delhi is concerned, I have got the figures. That is, Rs. 1,64,751-11-0 has been spent out of which Rs. 1,45,274-12-0 has been paid to the institution as grant-in-aid and the balance, namely, Rs. 19,476-15-0 has still to be paid.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, how many training centres are there for training these persons in nursing?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Training is given in most of the hospitals where they retain nurses.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is there any special institution for training refugee women?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar. No special institutions are there, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether their services are utilised by Government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir.

Short Notice Question and Answer

FIXATION OF THE SUGARCANE PRICE FOR 1953-54 SEASON

Sardar Lal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are contemplating to announce its policy of price fixation of sugar-cane, sugar, gur for the 1953-54 season;

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted or are proposed

to be consulted before taking decision in the matter; and

(c) What factors are proposed to be taken into consideration in arriving at a price which may be equitable to the grower, the consumer and the mill-owner?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) The State Governments are being consulted.

(c) The following factors will be taken into consideration in fixing a minimum price for sugarcane:—

(i) The general trend of agricultural prices;

(ii) The interests of the cane grower, consumer and the sugar industry.

Sardar Lal Singh: What has been the ruling market price of sugar this year as against last year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): It has been generally lower than last year.

Sardar Lal Singh: How much lower has it been?

Shri Kidwai: As I have explained on an earlier occasion in reply to a question in this House, this year on account of high prices of *gur* and *khandsari*, because of short production, sugar prices were high. As I informed the House, in Kolhapur and Madras the *gur* prices were Rs. 28. So, people consumed more sugar than last year, and there has been 50 per cent. increase in the consumption of sugar. Therefore, we had to import some sugar to keep down the prices.

Sardar Lal Singh: Since you have already ruled that I cannot question the correctness of the statement of the hon. Minister, I would only ask one question. On the plea of reducing prices...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has misunderstood my ruling.

What I said was that hon. Members ought not to give information. If they find any inconsistency between a statement made previously, or what is contained in an authorised published document, and what the hon. Minister says now, they can certainly ask why in the published document such and such a figure is given as against the figure he states on the floor of the House.

Sardar Lal Singh: The question I want to ask is this. On the plea of reducing the price of sugar to benefit the consumer a cut of 25 per cent. in the price of cane was made last year. But has the consumer got the corresponding benefit in the form of reduction in prices?

Shri Kidwai: I have explained again and again that we fix the minimum price that the cane grower should get. We do not compel him by law to cultivate cane. I have got again the figures of a farm of a cultivator in the Punjab. I find that in 1947-48.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Of another farmer?

Shri Kidwai: The same farmer.

Sardar Lal Singh: My question is only this. In spite of the drastic cut of 25 per cent. in the price of cane to the grower which has cost him Rs. 20 crores, the consumer has paid more price than last year. What has benefited the most—is it the mill-owner and the trading community or anybody else.

Shri Kidwai: I again say, that the producer, in spite of the fact that the price fixed was lower than in the previous year, on account of the increase in the yield per acre, has earned more and I have got the figures. If the hon. Member wants I shall give them.

Sardar Lal Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must accept the answer given.

Shri Gopala Rao: Last year the rate was reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs.

1-5-0 per maund. What is the experience of one year—what are the results that have come out of the reduction of this price?

Shri Kidwai: That is why I wanted to give the figures relating to a farmer. I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information he has asked. I find that when the cane price was fixed at Rs. 2 this cultivator reduced his cultivation from 330 bighas to 260 bighas, because as I said the prices of other food-grains in the open market or black market were higher than that of cane. When the price was reduced in 1948, his area under cane was 260 bighas. This year when the price has been reduced to Rs. 1-5-0 this agriculturist has cultivated 320 bighas. As I said it does not depend upon the price.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: May I know whether the Ministry is aware that the effect of the fixation of price will not be apparent or noticeable in the next year, but only in later years?

Shri Kidwai: Even Rs. 1-5-0 brings larger income than the cultivation of rice or wheat and that is what we should be concerned with. If the prices are raised unreasonably then more and more area will go over to cane cultivation and next season it will be found that they are not able to crush their cane and they will have to burn it. This has been our experience in the last few years.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS BY F.A.O.

*553. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quota allotted to India for supply of wheat and rice by the F.A.O.;

(b) the prices at which it is settled to be supplied; and

(c) whether the member countries are bound to purchase the quota allotted to them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Food and Agriculture Organisation makes no allotments of wheat and rice to any country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

VANASPATI (FATORIES)

*554. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories which produced hydrogenated vegetable oil in the year 1947-48;

(b) the total quantity and value of the oil produced by these factories during the said year;

(c) the number of factories engaged in producing hydrogenated vegetable oil during the year 1952-53;

(d) the quantity and value produced therein; and

(e) the wholesale and retail prices at which hydrogenated vegetable oil was sold during the years 1947-48 to 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 24.

(b) 1.02 lakhs tons valued at Rs. 18.8 crores.

(c) 49

(d) 1.99 lakh tons valued at Rs. 41.2 crores.

(e) The average wholesale and retail prices of hydrogenated vegetable oils during the years 1947-48 to 1952-53 were as follows:—

Year	Wholesale price	Retail Price		
	(per ton)	(per lb.)		
	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
1947-48	1837			0-13-9
1948-49	2065			0-15-6
1949-50	2187			1-0-3
1950-51	2389			1-1-9
1951-52	2462			1-2-6
1952-53	2068	Not Available		

**FANS IN RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS ON
WESTERN RAILWAY**

***555. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fans so far provided in Class III coaches running on the Western Railway under the Passenger Amenity Scheme;

(b) the number of coaches in which fans have been fitted;

(c) the total amount spent thereon upto 1952-53;

(d) the year by which the work of providing fans in all Class III coaches in service is scheduled to be completed on the Western Railway; and

(e) the total annual cost of repairs and maintenance of fans provided in Class III coaches so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 4191.

(b) 545.

(c) Rs. 21,30,000.

(d) 1956, subject to the availability of funds.

(e) Approximately Rs. 23,750.

CONFIRMATION OF RAILWAY STAFF

***557. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of Class III and Class IV railway employees who have put in more than five years service and have not been confirmed so far;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees;

(c) whether representations have been received from the Railwaymen's Organisations for confirmation of all those who have put in one year of service;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether a number of clerks on the Southern Railway have not been

confirmed on the ground that the Seniority list has not yet been prepared; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). About 36,800 temporary staff in Class III and Class IV who have put in more than 5 years service on the Railways are awaiting confirmation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The Railwaymen's Organisations were advised that the confirmations would depend upon occurrence of vacancies in permanent posts. A number of clerks on the Southern Railway are not confirmed against permanent vacancies which occurred after 14th April 51, the date of regrouping, and this is because the principles to be adopted for drawing up the combined seniority lists of staff of the entire regrouped system are still under consideration of Government.

LEAVE RESERVES

***558. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of leave reserve allowed for the workers in (i) workshops, (ii) loco-sheds and (iii) open-line;

(b) whether there is discontentment amongst the staff due to insufficient leave reserve in all sections;

(c) whether representations have been received on this matter; and

(d) whether any representations have been received recently from Golden Rock workshoppers for more leave reserves?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure, No. 20.]

(b) and (c). There has been delay on some sections of the Railways in implementing the Railway Boards' orders, and this has led to representations being made to the Railway Administrations. Active steps are, however, being taken by the Railway Administrations concerned to implement these orders as early as possible.

(d) A representation was received in May 1952 by the Works Manager, Southern Railway, Golden Rock, from some employees of the workshops.

STRIKE BY POSTAL STAFF AT LUCKNOW

*559. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in early June 1953, a number of delivery staff employees at Lucknow General Post Office resorted to stay-in-strike?

(b) What were the main grievances of the employees leading to that action?

(c) What is the normal work load on a delivery man (i) on each working day and (ii) on Mondays?

(d) Are any additional hands put on this duty on Mondays?

(e) What is the total strength of the delivery staff in this Post Office?

(f) What is the number of employees who joined the strike?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No notice of any grievances was received either from the strikers or from the Union.

(c) The number of unregistered articles delivered by each postman varies from 80 to 275 on week days, except on Mondays. On Mondays the first delivery is heavy and the number of articles carried by each postman varies from 275 to 400.

(d) No.

(e) 216

(f) 176

INSURED ARTICLES

*560. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of insured articles lost during the year 1952-53; and

(b) whether any persons have been found stealing such articles?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During 1952-53, insured articles of the total value of Rs. 3,30,032 were lost.

(b) No one has been found actually stealing any insured article; but 36 persons were challaned in Court by the Police after investigation.

TUBE-WELL SCHEMES

*561. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the U.P. Government for its Tube-well Scheme for the years 1952 and 1953 separately;

(b) the total number of tube-wells planned to be sunk during 1952 and 1953 separately;

(c) the firm which was given the contract for the tube-wells and its nationality;

(d) the valuation of tender for each tube-well offered by this firm and how it compared with the Indian tenders;

(e) the reason for preferring the American firm's tender and the total amount paid to it;

(f) whether it is a fact that the American firm did not complete its work within the stipulated time and asked for an extension;

(g) if so, whether the Government of India objected to the extension being given after this breach of contract by the American firm;

(h) whether the U.P. Government did eventually grant an extension to the American firm; and

(i) if so, the reasons for which they gave this extension?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

NON-PAYMENT OF SUGAR-CANE PRICES

***562. Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the sugar mills to the sugarcane growers for their sugarcane during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 (State-wise);

(b) the total amount in arrears of these dues during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(c) the carry over of the previous years separately and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the early payment of these arrears?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22.]

(d) The State Governments were advised by the Central Government in January, 1953 to keep a constant watch over the position regarding payment of cane prices and take steps to ensure that payments are not unduly delayed. The State Governments have been taking all possible steps to expedite payments of arrears of cane price.

REVISION OF POSTAL RATES ON BOOKS

***563. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation carried on by the authors, printers, publishers and booksellers all over the country against the increase in postal rates on books;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise these rates and restore the pre-budget rates?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). The Government have seen press reports of resolutions passed at meetings held at several places protesting against the revised rates for book, pattern and sample packets.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, the rates were revised only in the last Budget Session.

STRIKE BY COAL MINERS OF DHANBAD

***564. Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have assured the miners of Dhanbad that they would appoint a new Conciliation Board for the coal industry?

(b) If so, when will the Board be set up?

(c) Will the Board have representatives of all the miners' organisations on it?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) to (c). The request of the colliery workers for the setting up of a new Board of Conciliation was under the consideration of Government for some time. It has now been decided to refer a number of disputes in the coal fields to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunal will be set up as soon as the arrangements are complete.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

***565. Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) (i) the number of railway accidents which have taken place in the year 1952-53,

(ii) the nature of the accidents, and

(iii) the number of persons killed and injured separately mentioning casualties among railway staff;

(b) whether railway accidents due to collisions between trains are increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what measures Government propose to adopt to prevent such accidents?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) and (ii). The total number of Railway accidents by derailments to passenger trains was 196 and to the goods and other trains, 1030;

By collisions involving passenger trains was 29 and those involving goods and other trains, 61.

(iii) The number of passengers killed in accidents to trains or in train operation was 53 and the number injured, 357. The number of railway servants killed in accidents to trains, failure of rolling-stock and permanent way was 17 and of those injured, 168.

(b) No. 90 collisions to trains occurred during 1952-53 against 94 during the year 1951-52.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps taken include effective disciplinary action against the Railway staff held responsible for accidents, frequent and intensive inspection of permanent way and rolling-stock etc., systematic examination of the working of stations, grant of special priority for works required to enhance the margin of safety etc., education of staff in the safety rules through circular letters etc., tightening up of supervision, frequent warning to staff to remain vigilant and cautious and making them safety-minded, provision of refresher courses at training schools at regular intervals, etc., etc.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS OF PORT TRUST OF MADRAS

*566. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state who are the consulting engineers of the Port Trust of Madras in London?

(b) Have the other Port Trusts of India got their own consulting engineers?

(c) What amount was paid to these consulting engineers by the Port Trusts concerned during 1952-53?

(d) Do the Port Trusts consult the Government of India in these appointments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a). Messrs Rendel, Palmer and Tritton Ltd.

(b) Yes.

(c) Madras	Rs. 34,345
Bombay	Rs. 2,48,280
Calcutta	Rs. 1,15,747

(d) The Port Trusts are required by law to obtain Government's approval before appointing any one as their Consulting Engineer. The present appointments of Consulting Engineers at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were made several years ago.

KASHMIR MAIL

*567. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts were made to derail the Down Kashmir Mail on the night of the 22nd June, 1953 between Kalabakrad and Allawalpur railway stations of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether investigations were carried out; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). At about 21-45 hours on 22nd June 1953, while No. 306 Dn. Kashmir Mail was on the run between Kala Bakra and Alawalpur stations on the Pathankot-Jullundur City Section of the Northern Railway, its engine struck against a piece of rail 3 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The Assistant Executive Engineer, Jullundur City, who investigated into this incident, suspected it to be a case of sabotage, but the Police, whose enquiries are still in progress, consider

that it is *prima facie* a case of mischief by some school-boys.

मोकामा में रेल का पुल

*५६८. सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मोकामा (बिहार) में रेल के पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The actual construction work on the bridge is expected to commence by about October 1954.

अमोनिया सल्फेट

*५६९, सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष १९५२-५३ में सिन्दरी उर्वरक फैक्ट्री में कुल कितना अमोनिया सल्फेट तैयार किया गया; तथा

(ख) उसी कालावधि में कृषकों को इसकी कुल कितनी मात्रा वितरित की गई?

The Minister of Food and Agricultural (Shri Kidwai): (a) 2,19,340 tons.

(b) A total quantity of 100,198 tons of sulphate of ammonia including 32,337 tons of Sindri sulphate of ammonia was distributed to farmers by all State Governments excepting the States of Madras, Mysore, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan from whom the information is still awaited. A quantity of about 56,413 tons of Sindri sulphate of ammonia was also supplied to the manure mixing firms at Calcutta for the purpose of distribution among the tea gardens in North East India and 5,760 tons to the High Explosives Factory, Kirkee.

JAPANESE CABLE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

*570. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the

Japanese Cable Investigation Committee have submitted their report?

(b) If so, what are their views on the Japanese Cable?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report of the Japanese Cable Investigation Committee will be placed in the Library of the House in due course.

INDIAN RICE MISSION

*571. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any Indian Rice Mission has been sent to Japan recently to study the Japanese method of rice cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Three rice technicians have been sent to Japan to study the techniques in rice breeding, rice agronomy and rice extension practices for a period of four months under the Food and Agriculture Organisation Expanded Technical Assistance Programme.

TAXATION ON TRANSPORT VEHICLES

*572. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the Tariff Commission has suggested the implementation of the recommendations of the Motor Transport Vehicles Enquiry Committee?

(b) Is it a fact that the existing high taxation on transport vehicles has resulted, to a large extent, in a definite set-back to the automobile industry in India?

(c) How do Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Motor Transport Vehicles Enquiry Committee?

(d) What is the taxation on vehicles engaged in inter-State transportation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Presumably the hon. Member's reference is to the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee. If so, replies to

parts (a) and (b) of the question are in the affirmative. As regards part (c) of the question, the matter is under consideration.

(d) In regard to part (d) of the question, transport vehicles plying on inter-state routes are taxed in accordance with the reciprocal arrangements mutually agreed upon between the two neighbouring State Governments concerned. Usually, if the scales of taxes prevailing in the two States differ, then the tax is levied in accordance with the rates of tax obtaining in the State in which they are comparatively higher.

UN-EMPLOYMENT

*574. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of (i) educated, and (ii) uneducated persons who were registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country up to the 30th June, 1953?

(b) How many of them could get employment?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). Separate figures in respect of educated applicants (who are matriculates and above) registered with the Exchanges are available only from October 1952. Figures relating to the period October 1952 to June 1953, are given below:

	No. of applicants registered	No. of applicants placed in employment
Educated (matriculates and above).	2,24,006	25,841
Others	8,56,221	1,60,933
Total	10,80,227	1,86,774

EMPLOYEES OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

*575. **Shri Bell Ram Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that every employee of the Posts and Telegraphs Department must know the

zonal language where he elects to serve?

(b) Are these instructions being implemented particularly in Assam and Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Under the existing orders, issued in September 52 those employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, who are recruited on Circle, Divisional or Sub-divisional basis are required to have a working knowledge of the regional language.

(b) Yes, in respect of recruitments made after the issue of the orders of Sept., 1952.

CLAIMS PENDING WITH KAILAGHAT

*576. **Shri R. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of claims received by the Kailaghat office of the North Eastern Railway in respect of Muzaffarpur Region during the period from the 15th May, 1952 to 15th May, 1953?

(b) What is the number of claims (i) paid, and (ii) repudiated?

(c) What is the total number of suits filed in respect of claims pending with Kailaghat office pertaining to Muzaffarpur Region during the same period?

(d) What are the comparative figures in respect of claims received and disposed of in respect of the three Railway districts Sonapur, Samstipur and Banaras during the period from the 15th May, 1951 to 14th May, 1952?

(e) How is the variation, if any, explained?

(f) Have Government received any representations in this matter from any State Government and principal trade organisations?

(g) If so, what action has been taken or is contemplated to be taken on such representations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 9217.

- (b) (i) Claims paid = 2430.
 (ii) Claims repudiated and withdrawn = 1443.
 (c) 210.
 (d) Claims received = 15,921.
 Claims disposed of = 13,794.

(e) The decrease in number of claims received is due to less incidence of claims. Decrease in disposal of claims is due to insufficiency of trained staff and slow progress in the initial stages.

(f) Yes.

(g) The question of adjustment of claims work between the Gorakhpur and Calcutta Claims Offices is under examination.

FORESTS

***577. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the area of hardwood and softwood forests in India; and

(b) the quantity of hardwood and softwood imported into India during the last three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23.]

POST OFFICES IN HILL DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

***578. Shri Beli Ram Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many new post offices were opened in the hill districts of Assam during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 24.]

EXPORT OF ORE FROM CALCUTTA

***579. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of transport and storage for export of ore from Calcutta is proposed to be changed; and

(b) whether the established shippers of Calcutta Port of the ore trade will be consulted in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have taken the interests of all the parties concerned into consideration before taking their decision.

INDO-PAKISTAN LOCUST CONFERENCE

***580. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state in what respects the Indo-Pakistan Locust Conference has proved useful?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Conference has been useful for purposes of mutual consultation, exchange of information on locust situation and direct communications between field officers located on both sides of the border.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY EXHIBITION TRAINS

***581. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition trains are now on tour;

(b) if so, the date from which these trains are on tour;

(c) the number of such trains now on tour; and

(d) the average total collection per train per day?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Since 10th July 1953.

(c) Two trains—one on the broad gauge and the other on the metre gauge.

(d) On an average the daily collections upto 31st July 1953 have amounted to about Rs. 925/-.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

*582. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Agricultural Colleges will be assisted by opening new Departments from the funds available by the Agreement entered into recently between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation?

(b) If so, how many such colleges have been selected?

(c) What are the names of the places where these colleges are situated?

(d) What kind of training is expected to be given by the new Departments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. A limited number of Agricultural Colleges are being assisted to open Extension Wings.

(b) Three Colleges have already been selected. Negotiations are under way with regard to two more.

(c) The selected Colleges are at Nagpur, Poona and Tollygung (Calcutta).

(d) Extension Wings are being added to a few selected colleges as an experimental measure to see that these colleges in addition to their normal teaching impart extension training under village conditions so that a practical bias in agriculture is given to the students. Students graduating from such colleges are expected to have practical experience of working under village conditions and to be better fitted to serve as extension workers.

DISPOSAL OF SUGAR STOCKS

*583. **Shri Ram Dhani Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bihar Branch of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has made a representation to the Central Government to make arrangements for the disposal of sugar stocks from mills in North Bihar?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken or are likely to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) In addition to the monthly wagon quota, a special quota of 780 wagons was allowed to North Bihar factories in June-July 1953 for movement of sugar.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION IN RAILWAYS

*584. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what action has so far been taken on Government's decision to appoint a Committee of the Members of Parliament to inquire into the prevalence of corruption in the Railways?

(b) When is the decision likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Committee will be constituted, and the personnel announced, before the end of this month.

ANTI-CORRUPTION ORGANISATIONS IN RAILWAYS

*585. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state which of the Railways have anti-corruption organisations of their own?

(b) When did they come into being and start functioning?

(c) What is their personnel?

(d) What is the additional expenditure involved in maintaining these organisations?

(e) What is their *modus operandi*?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 25.]

(e) The *modus operandi* is not uniform on all the Railways, but the question of following a uniform procedure on all Railways is under consideration.

UNIONS OF DEFENCE INSTALLATIONS

***586. Shri H. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for registration under the Trade Unions Act from unions in defence installations of the Government of India, State-wise, from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953;

(b) the number of cases, in which registration has been granted; and

(c) the number of cases, that are still pending?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

***588. Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the price paid to the various producers of ammonium sulphate whose production enters into the Central Fertilizer pool and how is this price fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai):

Name of the producer	Price at which purchased
1. M/s Sindri Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd., Sindri.	Rs. 290 per long ton f.o.r. Sindri.
2. M/s Travancore Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye.	Rs. 365 per ton f.o.r. Alwaye.
3. Bye Product Manufacturers	
(i) M/s Tata, Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur	Rs. 270 from 1-1-53 upto 31-7-53 and Rs. 250 from 1st August, 1953 onwards.
(ii) M/s Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	
(iii) M/s Bararee Coal Co. Ltd.	
(iv) Burrakur Coke Co. Ltd.	

The above prices were fixed as a result of negotiations with the producers.

EQUAL WAGES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

***589. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

(a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state when the Committee on Equal Remuneration for men and women workers for equal work set up by International Labour Organisation in 1950, met last?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian representative wanted wide discretion to be left to Member States?

(c) In view of the Fundamental Rights of equality granted under the Constitution, what steps Government propose to take to end discriminatory wages on basis of sex existing in India?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) The reference is perhaps to the Conference Committee set up by the 33rd session of the International Labour Conference 1950, which considered the subject in first discussion. A similar Committee was set up also by the 34th Session 1951, which adopted a convention and a recommendation on the subject. Such Conference Committees cease to function after making a report to the Conference.

(b) The Indian Government representative stated at the International Labour Conference in 1950 that while the principle of equal remuneration for men and women was accepted by India and had, in fact, been incorporated in her Constitution as a directive

principle of State policy, the application of the principle would, for practical reasons, have to be gradual. He, therefore, suggested that international regulations on the subject should take the form of a recommendation rather than a convention. At the 34th session of the International Labour Conference, 1951, the Indian Government representative took a similar attitude.

(c) The principle has been accepted by the Central Pay Commission, the Fair Wages Committee and a number of Industrial Tribunals. But the actual application of the principle would have to be gradual in view of the practical difficulties involved. A machinery will be required for objective appraisal of job content. The position has been fully explained in the Statement laid before the House on 15th December 1952 "on action proposed to be taken on the International Labour Organisation Convention and Recommendation on the subject adopted in 1951".

R. M. S. GROUND

*590. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1579 asked on the 23rd April, 1953 regarding transfer of R.M.S. ground at Serampore to the Municipality in exchange and state whether any decision has since been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes; and the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality has been apprised of it.

रेलवे याडों में पटरी से उतरने की कितनी घटनाएँ क्रमशः हुईं ?

२९२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी सन् १९५३ से मई सन् १९५३ तक मुगलसराय, लखनऊ, कानपुर, बनारस, बरेली, दिल्ली, भटिंडा, आसनसोल, गया, हावड़ा, इटारसी, बम्बई, खड़गपुर तथा विजयवाड़ा

के रेलवे याडों में पटरी से उतरने की कितनी घटनाएँ क्रमशः हुईं ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे याडों में प्रतिमास लगभग १५० घटनाएँ पटरी से उतरने की होती हैं ?

(ग) सन् १९५१ तथा १९५२ के इन्हीं मासों में इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं ?

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The particulars are furnished below:—

	January to May		
	1953	1952	1951
Mughalsarai	85	99	100
—Lucknow	41	22	85
Kanpur	42	24	23
Banaras	13	12	14
Bareilly	9	17	12
Delhi	19	17	18
Bhatinda	4	8	6
Asansol	61	47	68
Gaya	18	17	13
Howrah	46	51	62
Itarsi	15	18	14
Bombay	17	16	5
Kharagpur	29	20	33
Vijayawada (Bezawada)	35	34	19

The average number per month for the five months referred to above was only 94, 80 and 87 during the years 1951, 1952 & 1953 respectively and not 150 as stated in part (b).

(d) Steps taken include effective disciplinary action against Railway staff held responsible for the accidents, frequent and intensive inspection of permanent way, rolling stock etc. systematic examination of the working of stations, grants of special priority for works required to enhance the margin.

of safety, education of staff in the safety rules through circular letters etc., tightening up of supervision, frequent warning to staff to remain vigilant and cautious and making them safety-minded, provision of refresher courses at training schools at regular intervals etc.

SUK SAGAR JALA

293. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reclaim "Suk Sagar Jala" of Udaipur, Tripura; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to create a Bund in Dhailaya of Sunamara, Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Proposals for a survey of these projects are under consideration.

TOWNSHIP AT GANDHIDHAM

294. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the main recommendations contained in the report submitted by Messrs. Adams Howard and Greeley of U.S.A. on the planning of a township at Gandhidham?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The attention of the member is invited to pages 1 and 2 of the report, copies of which are available in the library of the House.

महुवा डीह में आग बुझाने की सुविधाएं

२९५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सच है कि २३ जून १९५३ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महुवा डीह स्टेशन पर पोटेशियम सल्फेट के एक डिब्बे में आग लग गई और वह जल गया ?

(ख) क्या महुवा डीह में आग बुझाने की सुविधायें मौजूद हैं जिनका ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के यत्नमय प्रयोग किया जा सके ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, at Manduadih station, a wagon containing potassium chlorate, (and not potassium sulphate) caught fire on 23rd June 1953 and the contents were destroyed in about 10 minutes.

(b) Yes. There are fire fighting arrangements consisting of 12 Soda Acid-type Ignex Fire Extinguishers and 12 buckets in the Manduadih Transshipment Shed which is about 120 yards from the spot where the wagon caught fire. These could not, however, be brought into use in this particular case because of the suddenness of the fire and the very short time within which it was over.

सम

२९६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वतः तथा हरे सन की फसलों की रिपोर्ट तथा फोरकास्ट करने का कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है, और यदि हाँ, तो क्या :

(ख) उक्त दोनों प्रकार के सन्तों की किस्मों में सुधार करने के लिये क्या सरकार द्वारा अब तक कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है, और यदि किया गया है, तो क्या :

(ग) फ्रांसीसी, जर्मन, यूनानी तथा रूसी प्रकार के बढ़िया किस्म के सन उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करने तथा उसे प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). The information has been asked for from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

DINING CARS

297. **Shri P. Subba Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly profit earned on the dining cars running on the old Bengal Nagpur Railway portion of the Eastern Railway;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of staff; and

(c) the gross monthly receipts of these dining cars?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There was no profit but a loss of Rs. 5,212/- per month during the year 1951-52, the latest year for which figures are readily available.

(b) The expenditure incurred per month on the maintenance of staff was Rs. 10,490/-.

(c) The gross receipts of these dining cars were Rs. 21,426/-per month.

**RAJASTHAN UNDERGROUND WATER
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

298. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Rajasthan Underground Water Resources Development Board during the year 1952-53; and

(b) whether this Board undertakes sinking of wells for private individuals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Board had sunk 14 tubewells out of which 4 were unsuccessful.

(b) Yes

**SURVEY OF RAILWAY LINES IN
RAJASTHAN**

299. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in the survey work of the Chittorgarh-Kotah and Fatehgarh-Churu rail links?

351 P.S.D.

(b) When are these surveys likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The traffic and engineering surveys for a Railway line from Kotah to Chittorgarh were carried out in 1947 but this project has not been approved for construction so far.

A preliminary survey of the Fatehpur-Churu rail link has been carried out and the report is being finalised.

KEY VILLAGE AND Gosadan SCHEMES

300. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of money sanctioned so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the various States for the key village and Gosadan Schemes; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Following amounts have been sanctioned by the Central Government for Key Village and Gosadan Schemes in various States:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (up to 30-7-53)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Key Village Schemes	8,09,015	8,20,522	1,83,088
Gosadan Scheme	..	2,98,610	..

(b) 89 Artificial Insemination Centres, 232 Key Villages and 9 Gosadans have already been established by State Governments.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA**

301. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the international training obligations of the Maternity and Child Health Department, Calcutta?

(b) What is the staff employed in this Department?

(c) How many foreign employees are there in this Department and what are their qualifications, nationality and emoluments?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 26.]

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

302. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the agencies employed for publicising the work of the Employment Exchanges in India?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): The agencies employed are the various units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of the Government of India, such as the Press Information Bureau, Publications Division, Advertising Branch, All India Radio and Films Division. The Employment Officers also maintain contacts with employers and the general public and distribute and exhibit a limited number of posters and pamphlets.

MOBILE HEALTH UNITS

303. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Health Units for rural areas which have been selected for Central assistance in the Punjab; and

(b) the total number of such units proposed to be set up in year 1953-54?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) None.

(b) A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs, which is expected to cover the non-recurring cost of vehicles and equipment for about 14 units has been made in the Central budget for 1953-54.

RAILWAY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT BOMBAY

304. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total income and expenditure

incurred for the centenary celebrations at Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The total expenditure incurred on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations at Bombay amounts to about Rs. 19,500/-. There was no income.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

305. Shri K. P. Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of rice or paddy procured during the last season (State-wise)?

(b) Is the procurement price same all over the country or it varies from State to State?

(c) If so, what is the difference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement showing rice including paddy in terms of rice procured in the different States from 1st January to 25th July, 1953 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27.]

(b) It varies from State to State.

(c) A statement showing the current procurement price of rice/paddy fixed in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

GOLD PRODUCTION

306. Shri Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total gold production, month by month, during the year 1952-53 of the Ooregaum Gold Mines;

(b) the total production of gold in the other major mines during the same period, separately for each mine;

(c) the labour force employed in the Ooregaum Mines during this period; and

(d) how it compared with the labour force employed during this period in the mines covered by part (b) above separately mine by mine?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) to (d). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28].

BULLOCK CART WHEELS (AXLE SYSTEM)

307. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suitable design for the axle system of bullock cart wheels has been finalised;

(b) if so, its special features; and

(c) its cost as compared with the present ones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No Experiments are still in progress at the Central Road Research Institute, Delhi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

LABOUR BOARDS AND TRIBUNALS

308. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of industrial dispute cases decided by the Boards and those decided by the Tribunal in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(b) How many cases went to the Appellate Tribunals and with what results?

(c) In how many cases have the employees been reinstated owing to their wrongful dismissal?

(d) What has been the effect of such re-instatement on the discipline of the institution concerned?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Information is available only in regard to Central sphere undertakings for which the Central Government is responsible under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. No dispute was referred to a Conciliation Board during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. The number of industrial disputes decided by the Tribunals during these years was 5, 28 and 17, respectively.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, in so far as Central sphere undertakings are concerned.

(d) Government have no information.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFTS FOR AIR CORPORATIONS

309. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many and of what make aircrafts with the air companies are being taken over by the Corporations?

(b) When and from where were they purchased?

(c) What amount was spent on their original purchase?

(d) How many hours has each one of them been in the air?

(e) What is the maximum life of each one of them?

(f) On what routes have they been put?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (f). Particulars of the aircraft taken over from the air companies are now under verification. The details asked for will be available only when such verification has been completed.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

310. Shri Raghavalah: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act industry-wise (other than agriculture) and State-wise?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 29.]

MICA MINES AND FACTORIES

311. Shri Gopala Rao: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) mica mines and (ii) mica factories in India;

(b) the total number of workers employed in the factories between 1947 and 1953 (year by year);

(c) the number of technical personnel employed in the (i) mines, (ii) factories; and

(d) the number of the mines that (i) use electricity and (ii) have been mechanised?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) to (d). A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 30.]

SEARCH OF E. L. C's OFFICE

312. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a search of the ELC's office, N.G. workshop stores of the Eastern Railway, by the anti-corruption staff, Jabbalpore revealed that nearly Rs. 5000/- worth of material was missing and accounts had been tampered with; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is true that certain discrepancies in the stores material have been noticed as a result of preliminary survey. The whole matter is at present under joint investigation by the Special Police Establishment and the Eastern Railway.

SUGAR MILLS

313. **Shri Gopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills which worked during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons;

(b) the total quantity of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced by them during the year 1952-53 and during the year 1951-52 (State-wise);

(c) the total number of days during which these mills worked in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 (State-wise); and

(d) the total number of workers employed in these mills in 1951-52 and 1952-53 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 31.]

OVER-BRIDGE NEAR AMRAOTI RAILWAY STATION

314. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the over-bridge on the railway lines near Amraoti railway station on the Central Railway has been given second number in order of preference for construction in the year 1953-54; and

(b) if so, when the work of construction is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No. The Madhya Pradesh Government placed the Amraoti Bridge fourth in the order of priority for replacement of level crossings by overbridges. The work of constructing this overbridge is proposed to be provided in the budget for the year 1954-55.

ACCIDENT IN SAJA PAHAD COAL MINE

315. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an accident occurred in Saja Pahad Coal Mine in Chitmir coal area in Saraghja District of Madhya Pradesh on the 20th May, 1953?

(b) How many labourers died in this accident?

(c) Is it a fact that a number of accidents took place in the said mine during the last year?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) An accident occurred on the 15th May 1953 at Pure Chirmiri colliery in Sarguja District, which is locally called "Sajupahar" colliery.

(b) Eight.

(c) 22 accidents.

**NON-SUPPLY OF WARM UNIFORMS TO
POSTMEN AT CALCUTTA**

316. Shri Gidwani: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that postmen at Calcutta have not been supplied uniforms for the last two years?

(b) Is it a fact that since 1949, there has been no issue of warm uniforms?

(c) Are postmen liable to dismissal if found performing their duties in ordinary clothes?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Uniforms were actually supplied between December 1951 and June 1952. A few officials who were working against temporary posts created after the submission of the indents and termination of the stitching contract could not be supplied with uniforms.

(b) No. The supply of winter clothing (woollen jerseys) due in 1949 and '52-53 was made to all postmen at Calcutta except for 134 postmen in North Calcutta who were supplied with jerseys due in '52 in July '53. This was due to the loss of a consignment of woollen jerseys while in transit. A new supply had to be ordered and the fabrication took sometime.

(c) Postmen found performing their duties in ordinary clothes are liable to be punished, but the degree of punishment will depend on the circumstances of the case. As far as is known punishment of dismissal was never inflicted upon any postman for the offence of not wearing the uniform while on duty. A few postmen have only been cautioned for appearing without uniforms while on duty.

अखिल-भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेड यूनियन

३१७. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि संयुक्त अखिल-भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेड यूनियन कितनी संख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The hon. Member is presumably referring to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. The Federation claims a membership of about 4½ lakhs.

रेलों में छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति

३१८. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५१-५२ तथा १९५२-५३ में रेलों में अनुमानतः कुल कितने-कितने मूल्य की छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति पाई गई ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The approximate value of lost property found in trains during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 was Rs. 1,35,093 and Rs. 1,44,211 respectively. These figures do not include figures of the former B. N. Railway, which did not maintain such figures.

SUBZIMANDI RAILWAY STATION

319. Shri Gidwani: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a deputation of the residents of Subzimandi, Delhi, waited on the General Manager, Northern Railway, demanding,—

(i) the construction of an over-bridge on the railway line,

(ii) opening of a booking office near the clock tower; and

(iii) provision of other amenities at the Subzimandi Railway Station?

(b) Have Government considered these demands?

(c) If so, what is their decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The replies are in the affirmative.

(c) The foot-over bridge at Subzi-mandi is proposed to be provided during the current year and the proposal for opening a City Booking Agency in Subzi-mandi area is under consideration. Other amenities, such as raised platforms etc., have been provided and the station has also since been electrified.

RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN TITWAL AND VITHALWADI

320. Shri Gidwani: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in reply to a question in the last session the Deputy Minister had stated that to provide transport facilities to the residents of Ulhasnagar a new railway station between Titwal and Vithalwadi would be opened within the period of six months?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the reply given to Starred Question No. 924 on 20th March '53. It was stated that the work in connection with the provision of a station between Kalyan and Titwala, and not between Titwala and Vithalwadi, was expected to be completed in another six months. The fabrication of steel work for the station building has been taken in hand and tenders invited for other portions of the work which has been delayed due to the very early and heavy onset of the monsoon. The work will, however, be taken in hand as soon as the monsoon is over and it is expected that the work will be completed by January, 1954.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES CANDIDATES

321. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many appointments have been made through Employment Exchanges during the period from 1950 to 1953?

(b) How many of them were given to the scheduled castes candidates?

(c) What sort of vacancies were filled up by them?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) 12,11,258 during the period January 1950 to June 1953.

(b) 1,66,792.

(c) These include such vacancies as those of office assistants, clerks, typists, stenographers, teachers, technicians, unskilled workers, etc.

HOTELS AT RANCHI AND PURI

322. Shri P. Subba Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the profit from the Ranchi and Puri Hotels on the Eastern Railway, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The Railway hotels at Puri and Ranchi show a loss of Rs. 13,550/- and Rs. 14,303/- respectively in 1951-52, the latest year for which statistics are readily available.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

323. Shri N. L. Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many cases of railway accidents have been inquired into by the Railway Inspectorate since January, 1953?

(b) In how many cases have the reports been submitted?

(c) What are the main recommendations in the reports?

(d) Have Government taken any action on those reports?

(e) If so, in how many cases has action been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Eleven.

(b) In all the eleven cases.

(c) The main recommendations are given below:—

- (i) Improvement in the design of Rail Motor car and better maintenance in certain respects.
- (ii) Provision of additional gate lodges for gatemen.
- (iii) The 'Train Staff and Ticket system' should be replaced by 'Absolute Block' system of working trains.
- (iv) Display, at stations, of special pictorial posters in different languages depicting the fire hazards of carriage by passengers of explosive and inflammable articles as luggage.
- (v) Replacement of mechanical control of signals by electrical control to eliminate certain risks likely to arise in the former case.
- (vi) Introduction of the 'Pilot Guard System' of working trains on a totally interrupted block section instead of the 'Proceed' certificate, and next train entering memo system.
- (vii) Expediting the provision of 'Automatic Vacuum Brake' equipment on all goods vehicles on the Metre Gauge.
- (viii) Railway Administrations should provide warning signals to road vehicles at the road approaches to all unmanned level crossings.
- (ix) Revision of instructions for ensuring greater safety of running trains when the work of oiling and cleaning fish-plates on the track is in progress.
- (x) Review of the question of patrolling certain sections of the North Eastern Railway, where cases of tampering with track had been frequent.
- (xi) Systematic drive to see the scotch blocks, safety chains

etc., are used according to rules to prevent vehicles, stabled at stations, from running away.

(d) Yes.

(e) Out of the eleven main recommendations enumerated above, 9 i.e. except items (viii) and (x) have been accepted. Items (i), (iii), (iv) and (xi) have already been implemented and the remaining are in the process of implementation.

SUGAR

324. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state (i) the quantities of sugar-cane crushed by the vacuum pan factories, (ii) the quantities of sugar manufactured, (iii) the prices of sugar-cane and sugar fixed by Government, (iv) percentage of recovery of sugar from sugar-cane and (v) market rates of sugar, during the year 1951-52 and 1952-53 in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Two statements showing the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 32.]

FERTILIZERS

325. Shri Rajagopala Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what quantities of Ammonium Sulphate were imported into India and at what price during each of the six months commencing from 1st July, 1951 up-to-date on—

- (i) private account;
- (ii) Government account; and
- (iii) as free gift from Technical Aid Agreement?

(b) What is the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate produced in India during each of the six months commencing from 1st July, 1951 up-to-date?

(c) How much quantity of Ammonium Sulphate was produced during each half year from 1st July, 1951

up-to-date by (i) the Sindri Factory, (ii) the Travancore Factory, (iii) the Mysore Factory, and (iv) other producers?

(d) What was the country's consumption of Ammonium Sulphate during each half year from 1st July, 1951?

(e) What is the estimated consumption during the year 1953.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) (i) Import of sulphate of ammonia is not allowed on private account.

(ii) and (iii). 2 statements furnishing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33.]

(b) and (c). A statement showing the production during the 4 six monthly periods from July, 1951 to June, 1953 is attached. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33.]

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) About 5 lakh tons.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

326. Shri Rajagopala Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of Ammonium Sulphate estimated to be in stock in India on the 1st January, 1952, 1st July, 1952, 1st January, 1953, and 1st July, 1953 with—

(i) the Sindri Factory,

(ii) the State Governments, and

(iii) other producers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The information was called for from the respective sources. A statement furnishing information so far received is laid on the Table of the House. Further information will be supplied when received. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 34.]

THEFT OF COAL

327. Shri Ganapati Ram: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of railway coal has been stolen from the running wagons between the stations of Parsipur, Kapasethi and Banaras Cantonment;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) whether stolen coal has been found anywhere;

(d) the number of persons arrested and actions taken against them; and

(e) whether Government had been informed of such thefts in that locality in the near past?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (e). Thefts of coal have been reported to be taking place in the area under reference, but not to the extent mentioned.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). In some of the recent surprise raids carried out by the Watch and Ward Staff specially deputed for the purpose about 25 offenders were caught red handed with stolen coal weighing about 100 maunds. All the accused were made over to the Police.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL

328. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to the Government of West Bengal by the Government of India since January, 1953 and what is the quantity of rice;

(b) the quantity demanded by the Government of West Bengal for the year 1953; and

(c) the prices charged for the different kinds of foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Up to the 31st July, 1953 about 3,92,000 tons of foodgrains were supplied to West Bengal out of which about 86,000 tons was rice.

(b) At the beginning of the year, it was estimated that West Bengal would need 1,00,000 tons of rice for the year and the Central Government agreed to supply this quantity. In June, the West Bengal Government asked for an additional quota of 50,000 tons and the Government of India have agreed to supply this additional quantity also. This is exclusive of 15,000 tons of fine rice which

the Centre has agreed to supply for distribution through Fair Price shops and also 21,000 tons allotted to West Bengal in 1953 against 1952 quota.

As regards wheat, West Bengal are being supplied as much quantity as they require.

(c) A statement showing the prices of rice charged by the States from which supplies were arranged, and also of imported rice and wheat supplied to West Bengal is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 35.]

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Dated.....25.11.2014.

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

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 17th August, 1953

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-22 A.M.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'I have to inform hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shri Dasaratha Deb:

"I could not attend this session of Parliament from the beginning, owing to my serious illness.

So I request you to allow me to remain absent from the House from the 3rd August."

If it be the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Dasaratha Deb for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during the present session?

Leave was granted.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRIME
MINISTER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Three months ago, on May 15th, I made a statement on foreign

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affairs in this House. I referred then to the many evidences of a new approach to the solution of international problems, and, in particular, to the desire shown on all sides for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The long drawn-out negotiations at Pan Mun Jon, with all their ups and downs, appeared gradually to be moving towards some settlement. There were set-backs again, but ultimately the major hurdle in the way, that relating to the prisoners of war, was crossed. On June 8th an agreement was signed between the parties in regard to the prisoners of war. This agreement, in all its main features, bore a close resemblance to the Indian resolution which has been adopted by the General Assembly some months earlier.

In this agreement a heavy responsibility was cast upon India. For any country, and more especially for us, this was a novel experience. We were reluctant to assume new responsibilities, especially in an international theatre of operations. But the circumstances were such that it would have been improper for us to evade this heavy responsibility. The cause of peace, to which we are devoted, as well as the faith placed in us by other countries, demanded this service from us. We accepted these duties, therefore, in a spirit of humility and in the faith that we would continue to receive the generous cooperation of other countries in the tasks that were being entrusted to us.

Almost everyone thought that the final armistice agreement would be signed soon after. But, unexpectedly,

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a series of deplorable events delayed this realisation and brought a period of grave uncertainty. Doubts arose whether the conditions in which we had expected to function in Korea would in fact be established. After several weeks of suspense, the long-awaited armistice agreement was signed at Pan Mun Jon on the morning of July 27th, and fighting came to an end a few hours later.

This armistice agreement introduced no modification of the terms of the prisoners of war agreement, although the release of a large number of prisoners of war by the South Korean Government had vitally affected that agreement. The way was cleared for us to proceed with the preparations for fulfilling our responsibilities. These were three-fold. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission consisted of representatives of Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and India. To the Indian member was assigned the responsible position of Chairman and executive agent of the Commission. We were further charged with supplying forces and operating personnel for the custody of the prisoners of war who had not been repatriated directly by the detaining sides, and, thirdly, our Red Cross was asked to undertake all Red Cross work in connection with such prisoners of war.

It must be remembered that the armistice had been arrived at between the two Commands—the U.N. Command on the one side and the Chinese and North Korean Commands on the other. We had thus to deal with these Commands directly. As a first step, we decided to send an advance party to Korea to confer with these two Commands and to report to us what detailed arrangements we had to make. This advance party was led by the Foreign Secretary and had representatives of our armed forces and Red Cross. They were to assure themselves that India's representatives and armed forces would be able to function in an honourable capacity and

under conditions in keeping with India's self-respect and dignity. This had become a vital matter because of certain improper and undignified statements that had been made on behalf of the South Korean Government in regard to India's representatives and forces. This advance party left Delhi on August 5th. They have completed their labours and are returning tomorrow. I should like to express my gratitude to the two Commands for the courtesy and help they have given to our representatives. From such reports as we have had from our advance party, their talks with these Commands have been in every way satisfactory.

In view of the novel and heavy responsibilities cast upon India, we have taken special care to choose suitable representatives for the various duties entrusted to us. Our representative on the Repatriation Commission and its Chairman will be Lieutenant-General K. S. Thimayya and the Alternate Representative will be Shri B. N. Chakravarty, our Ambassador at the Hague. These officers, with some members of their staff, are expected to leave for Korea in the first week of September, so as to be in time to complete all preliminary arrangements before the Commission begins to function by the end of September.

Arrangements have also been made for the despatch of the Indian Custodian Force. This will be under the command of Major-General Thorat. It is estimated that a total of about 5,000 persons including Red Cross staff, will be required for service in Korea. Of these, nearly 4,000 men will embark at Madras on three ships within the next few days, the first ship S. S. JALADURGA leaving tomorrow. The remaining number of men are expected to sail some days later as soon as a fourth ship becomes available.

I am placing before the House these details because Members will no doubt be interested in the work that our people are going to do in Korea. They

have gone there on a mission of peace and I am sure that they carry with them the goodwill of every section of this House and of the country.

The conclusion of the armistice has been a great event, but the future is full of difficulty. The armistice agreement has laid down that, in order to ensure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, a Political Conference of a higher level of both sides should be within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, "to settle through negotiations the questions of withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." These are difficult questions which require calm and dispassionate consideration and a will to peace if they are to be solved satisfactorily. Unfortunately, there have been indications recently that this will to peace is not always in evidence, and even threats have been held out. One party has stated that unless its demands are acceded to within a stated time, it reserves its right to start military operations again. Agreements have been made and assurances given, which have not been fully made public, and we do not know how far they might come in the way of a full discussion of this problem in the Political Conference.

A special session of the U.N. General Assembly is meeting in New York today to consider this problem. It must be remembered, however, that the armistice agreement is between two parties and the U. N. Assembly represents one such party, that is, the U. N. Command. Any decisions, in order to be effective, must have the concurrence of both parties.

Neither the composition nor the functions of the Political Conference have yet been determined and there appears to be a considerable difference of opinion, even among members of the United Nations as to the composition of the Conference. India has been mentioned as a country which should be represented in this Conference. I should like to say that we

have no desire to seek a place in this Conference or elsewhere unless it is clear that we can perform some useful function in the interests of peace and the major parties concerned desire our assistance in this matter. I earnestly hope that the approach to this Conference will be made in a temper of peace and with the firm determination to settle the problems of the Far East in a peaceful way. Any recurrence of war in Korea will be a tragedy and anything that encourages the atmosphere of war will be a misfortune.

The House is aware that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has come to Delhi at our invitation. We welcome him as a distinguished guest and we would like to assure him and his country that we are anxious to settle every problem that has unfortunately embittered relations between the two countries, in a peaceful way. There may be and are difficulties, and sometimes a solution is not easy to find. But where there is a firm desire to follow the path of peace and reconciliation, there can be no doubt that success will come. I visited Karachi and had long and profitable talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. At the end of those talks we issued a joint statement in the course of which we stated that "the independence and integrity of the two countries must be fully respected, each country having full freedom to follow a policy of its choice in domestic as well as international affairs." "At the same time", the statement continued, "The Prime Ministers are convinced that the interests of both countries demand the largest possible measure of co-operation between them and that, therefore, every effort should be made not only to resolve the existing Indo-Pakistan disputes but also to promote goodwill and friendship between the two countries. They consider this essential to progress in both countries and to the promotion of the welfare of the common man, which is their primary concern." By this statement our Government stands and I have no doubt that our people generally are firm-

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ly behind this policy. It is a matter of deep regret to me that some sections of the people of Pakistan as well as some in India occasionally challenge this basic policy. Only those who have little understanding of the world today and of our respective countries and have no vision at all, can think in terms of conflict between the two countries which geography, history and a common past inevitably bring together. We are firmly resolved to pursue this policy and not to be diverted from it, even though some people may be swept away by the passion and prejudice of the moment.

Our long struggle for freedom in this country led us to an understanding of, and a deep sympathy with, similar struggles in other countries. That was the basis of our policy, even when we worked for our own independence. That policy inevitably continues today not only as an inheritance from the past but as an understanding of the present. Peace, it has been said, is indivisible. So also is freedom, and no structure of world peace can be built on the denial of freedom to countries and large masses of people. It is a matter of deep regret to us that this basic fact is not recognised and given effect to in many countries.

Even apart from the question of political freedom, the question of racial discrimination and suppression has become one of the outstanding problems of today. We have no desire to interfere in the affairs of other countries just as we are not prepared to tolerate any interference with our country. But there are certain factors which override national boundaries and which affect the well-being of the human race. Among these factors is this question of racial discrimination and the suppression of one race by another. That is an affront to the men and women of Asia and of Africa, as well as to every sensitive human being. I have, therefore, ventured to express in clear language what we think of this inhumanity and complete denial of what the Charter of the

United Nations stands for. I am certain that, in saying so, I have echoed the feeling of every single person of the 360 millions who inhabit this country as well as of hundreds of millions of other peoples in Asia and Africa. We can never tolerate this idea of racial discrimination and inequality.

ANDHRA STATE BILL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I beg to present the report of the Committee on Petitions on the Andhra State Bill, 1953.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixth World Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. D.O.(24).]

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY ACT

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Transport Notification No. 18-TAG(2)/53, dated the 3rd August, 1953, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Delhi Road Transport Authority Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. S-100/53.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a member

from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2(A) of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, a member from among themselves to serve on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there not be so much noise in the House. There is no hurry for hon. Members to go out as if some devil is catching hold of the House immediately after the Question Hour. There must be some decency and decorum in this matter. Whichever hon. Member is on his legs when I am standing, I will ask him to sit down then and there. (*Interruption.*) It applies to all sections of the House.

I have to inform the House that for the purpose of election by means of single transferable vote of one Member to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the programme of dates will be as follows:—

- (1) Nominations to be filed in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 19th August, 1953.
- (2) Withdrawal of candidatures will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 12 Noon on Thursday, the 20th August, 1953.
- (3) Election, if necessary, will be held on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1953 in Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

ANDHRA STATE BILL—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. Katju on the 13th August, 1953, and also the motion for Select Committee that has already been moved as an amendment to this motion.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Sir, with your permission I should like to intervene in the debate at this stage to explain to the House in some detail the provisions in the Bill relating to the allocation of assets and liabilities and to make a few observations in regard to the provisions relating to the Tungabhadra project in the Bill.

I should like to mention at the outset that the Government of India have given the most careful consideration to various points of view expressed on this somewhat complicated and delicate question, in the Legislatures of Madras and Mysore. They have also taken into account the recommendations made in the reports of the various authorities concerned who have considered this problem in the past, and more particularly of course the recommendations made in the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. I have also given careful thought to the observations that hon. Members have made in the course of the debate so far. It is hardly necessary for me to mention that the problems arising out of the formation of new States within the Indian Union have to be approached from a somewhat different angle than those relating to the partition of the country and certain Provinces in 1947 which had fundamentally to deal with a different matter, namely, two separate and independent States. The new States formed within the Indian Union will have the same intimate relations with the Centre as the existing States and will continue to look to the Centre for assistance in various ways for their development. It is therefore necessary that in dealing with this problem one should follow the precedent of the formation of Sind in

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1936 rather than follow the example of partition in 1947.

I should also like to make one further observation which is in my view of considerable importance. While obviously a broad measure of justice and equity has to be secured in the allocation of assets and liabilities, it should be remembered that what is being divided are the actual assets and liabilities available at the time of partition. And for this purpose it is profitless, and indeed it would be impracticable, to conduct a post-mortem into what happened in the administration of the composite Province in the past and to what extent revenues were utilised and how far reserves have been drawn upon in the respective economic development of the two parts of the existing Madras State. Any such enquiry is bound to be deceptive, with difficulties both in regard to the past period covered by it,—one would have to determine that period,—and the fact that those who were responsible for the administration of the composite State are no longer here to answer for their stewardship. In the interests of good neighbourly relations that should subsist between the two States, there should be no room left for a feeling that either of them is being saddled with an onerous financial burden because of something that was done or was not done in the past. I mention this particularly with reference to certain views which have been expressed in public about the so-called neglect of certain areas of the present State in the past and the need for taking this into account in the allocation of assets and liabilities. I should myself imagine that this kind of consideration is valid not so much in the allocation of assets and liabilities as in determining the quantum of assistance which should be given in future to the new States for development purposes. It ceases to be of any importance when, as in the case of Madras, what we are dividing is not so much the net liquid assets as possibly a net liability. For example, if the present Government had

large accumulated cash reserves to divide, but no debt, it is arguable that a larger proportion of these assets should be left with the State which has a greater leeway to make in development. But, actually, apart from the various fixed and immovable assets and the outstandings out of loans made by the Government, the liquid assets of the State are likely to be almost negligible; but the State will have a substantial debt due to the public and the Central Government for which the liability has to be apportioned.

There has also been some amount of criticism that we should not embark on the allocation of assets and liabilities without having all the details before us. So far as the present Bill is concerned, it merely lays down the general principles which will govern the allocation. Government is a continuous process and it will be impossible to undertake a complete valuation of all the assets and liabilities without at the same time hampering the functions of Government in both the States. But, this actual allocation so far as it relates to financial assets and liabilities will be made on the basis of the figures recorded in the Accounts as on 30th September 1953. These accounts are maintained, as the House is aware, by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and we shall derive all the information necessary for the allocation from these accounts.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): Unfortunately that part was forgotten by my hon. friends from Andhra.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I need not add therefore that the settlement of the general principles has no reference to any secret figures that the Centre has in its possession. Nor has the Centre been influenced by any special view put forward by the present Government.

I shall now explain briefly the broad basis on which the Bill proposes to allocate the assets and liabilities. Physical assets such as roads,

buildings, immovable properties, various projects, etc., will be located in the territory of one or the other State, together with the movable assets related to them. This is, of course, inevitable. Generally, these assets will go on a territorial basis subject to one or two exceptions to which I shall refer later. Certain financial assets such as outstandings in respect of loans made by the present Government to cultivators, local bodies, etc., will also have a direct relationship to the territory forming the State, and will accrue to the State in which the territory is located. Here also, observations have been made based on some fancied information in regard to the dimension of the assets in the two States. As soon as it is discovered that the figures are not what they are, this argument is apt to shift. That just illustrates the danger of trying to infer general principles from incomplete and imperfect data. There will be certain other assets such as cash balances of the composite Government which cannot be allocated on a territorial basis. These, the Bill proposes to allocate in the proportion of the population of the areas of the two States and the territory transferred to Mysore. I cannot readily think of any other basis for this allocation. As I explained earlier, it will be almost an impossible task to calculate how these assets were built up in the past and the most equitable method, though it is perhaps a somewhat rough and ready method, seems to me to divide these assets on the basis of population. These assets belong to the people as a whole in the sense that they were not earmarked for any specific purpose. It is not illogical therefore to allocate them in the ratio in which the population of the present State is itself being distributed between the two new States and Mysore.

This scheme of allocation is, however, subject to two modifications. In the case of central reserves, intended for the use of the whole State, but which are kept as a reserve stock, territorial allocation cannot be the criterion for allocation. Therefore it

is provided that they should be divided physically in the proportion in which the respective areas in the three States indented for these stores held in these reserves in the last three financial years preceding the partition, indents for headquarters offices being excluded for this purpose. Similarly, we are also providing for the physical division of the Government Press between Andhra and residuary Madras as far as practicable. It should be remembered that in the matter of stores, what we are dealing with is unused stores which consist largely of stores in the shape of stationery and certain electrical equipment. Stores issued for specific purposes like the Tungabhadra project do not figure in this division at all.

I must mention one other qualification in regard to the allocation of assets on the basis of location. At the end of September, the composite State will have large stocks of food-grains and some stocks of fertilisers located partly at the headquarters and partly at centres in various parts of the State. The location of these stocks may not correctly indicate the requirements of the areas concerned. Problems of subsequent redistribution may arise. It is therefore proposed to take over these stocks; that is to say, by the Centre, notionally on the 30th September and reduce the ways and means accommodation already given to the present Government by the value of the stocks. Each of these three Governments in whose areas the stocks are located will therefore hold them on behalf of the Central Government on the appointed date. These stocks will then be treated as transferred to the new Governments who will be debited with their costs. Subsequent transfers of these stocks to other States will be treated as cash sales on behalf of the Central Government and recoveries effected in the ordinary course. The gist of this is that as all this has been financed by the Centre, in effect, all these assets belong to the Centre.

I shall deal with the allocation of liabilities. These, broadly, fall under

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four categories: (i) loans raised by the Madras Government; (ii) there are loans taken by the Government of Madras from time to time from the Centre including balance of the pre-Autonomy debt allocated to Madras in 1937, but omitting the ways and means accommodation to which I just made reference; (iii) there are liabilities of the Government to its employees such as balances of their provident fund; and (iv) there are liabilities to third parties, arising out of contracts or guarantees given or moneys taken on deposit as from local bodies, etc. So far as the first two categories are concerned, that is to say, loans raised and loans taken from the Centre, the Bill provides for the distribution of the liabilities in proportion to the capital value of the assets located in the respective territories. For this purpose the capital outlay as shown in the accounts will be taken. The reason for allocating the liability on this basis is broadly this. By and large the loans taken were for capital purposes although they are constitutionally charged on the revenues of the State as a whole. If it is assumed that current revenues have been spent on the ordinary day to day administration of the State and the surplus utilised for capital purposes the balance borrowed from the public or the Central Government could be considered as wholly for financing that part of the capital outlay which could not be met from revenue. It is difficult to say precisely how much of each loan was spent on a particular project but taking the State as a whole it may not be inequitable, we think, to allocate the liability for the debt in proportion to the book value of the capital assets created from such borrowing. The liability for the provident fund of the Government servants has necessarily to go to the Government to which the Government servant is permanently allotted and the Bill makes provision for this. The liability for pensions in payment and pension of service under the composite State up to the date of the Partition is obviously the liability to be shared

by the three States between whom the territory of the composite State is being distributed. The only available basis for the allocation of this liability is that of population and a provision for this allocation has been included in the Bill. So far as the serving Government servant is concerned, the liability to the pensioner will be that of the Government to which he is permanently allotted. He will get the pension from that Government when he retires and the payment will be debited to the other sharing Governments in the accounts.

Now as regards liability in respect of guarantees, etc., and for the deposits of Local Funds and Local Bodies the liabilities are proposed to be allocated on a territorial basis. Obviously the Government which has control over the territory should take over these liabilities. They represent a continued administrative and financial relationship between the creditors and the State and they cannot conveniently be replaced by an outside authority and the same remarks hold good, in regard to the assets in the shape of advances made to Local Bodies and to cultivators because any other mode of division is apt to influence the alacrity with which recoveries are made by the Government concerned. I must, however, mention three specific provisions in relation to the allocation of liabilities. Firstly, so far as the liability for the discharge of loans raised in the market is concerned and for servicing these debts, the Government of residuary Madras has been made responsible wholly but the share of Andhra and Mysore in this debt will be discharged by those States by making a contribution to the Madras Government as and when the latter's liability to the bond holder arises and this is in respect of both repayment of the capital as well as repayment of the current interest. Government consider it necessary to make this provision because it is undesirable to make the bond holder look to more than one Government for the payment of his dues and it is impracticable to re-

call the existing loans and issue fresh securities as from the different Governments. Secondly, so far the loan relating to the Tungabhadra Project is concerned, although initial liability in respect of the capital outlay of that portion of the project located in the areas transferred to Mysore and included in the Andhra State will be that of the two States, the allocation will be subject to future agreement between the States, or if no agreement results it is to be regulated by an order of the President within a period of two years. It is unnecessary for me to explain this provision at any length broadly as the financial and other problems arising out of the completion and maintenance of this project will be a subject of discussion between the Centre and the Governments concerned. For the present all that the Bill seeks to secure is that the liability attributable to this project on the appointed date is initially laid on the States—both assets and liabilities—in accordance with the general principles regulating the allocation of debt but the way is left open for a subsequent re-allocation either on the basis of an agreement between the States concerned or failing such an agreement by an order of the President who will obviously take into account all the relevant considerations before he makes the necessary order and it will be open to him to have such technical and expert advice as is available.

10 A.M.

Thirdly, as between Andhra and Madras, the allocation of the liability will be subject to adjustment in respect of the buildings located in the city of Madras. Now we have accepted the recommendations of Mr. Justice Wanchoo that a sum of Rs. 230.4 lakhs should be transferred from the liability of Andhra to that of Madras as compensation for the loss of these buildings. I note that there is a complete divergence of opinion on this matter between our friends in Tamil Nad and those in Andhra, as the former contend that such an adjustment will be inequitable and the

latter urge that the amount is inadequate. Between these two conflicting opinions we consider that the best solution would be to accept the considered recommendation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. We are also convinced that this recommendation was in itself fair, some measure of relief to the new State which will have to borrow for building a new capital in future was clearly justified although the exact amount to be considered for any relief and the method of giving this relief may be open to argument. On the whole, I trust that the House will agree that taking everything into consideration the abatement of debt given to the Andhra on this question is both fair to it and to the residuary Madras and after all it should be remembered that so far the debt is concerned what really matters is the resulting debt service charge whereas for economic development if any assistance is available from the Centre to the State it will be in the form of capital, which I think is far more important. I have broadly explained the basis on which the Bill seeks to apportion the liabilities and assets of the present State. It seems to me completely impracticable to deal with this problem on the basis as has been suggested by putting the present State into liquidation and then distributing the nett assets and liabilities as if it was a case of the division of a joint family or the dissolution of a partnership. Even assuming that one could reduce the assets and liabilities on a valuation basis, there is no single method by which one could distribute the nett assets or liabilities between the three States. The partition of the State has to be treated throughout as practical statesmanship and not something to be done on any theoretical, commercial or notional basis. I began by emphasizing the defects of such an approach, and also by underlining the need for securing a settlement which would leave no bitterness behind it, while it would be on the whole just and equitable. The Government of India are convinced that the scheme of apportionment proposed in the Bill is fair to all the three States com-

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cerned. They do not think that any useful purpose, therefore, will be served by appointing a Commission to go into this matter. It may merely provoke more controversy without leading to any fairer solution. I myself do not see what terms of reference could be usefully given to such a commission. There is much to be said in favour of looking forward rather than backward at this stage of our development. I see no fruitful result emerging from any discussion as to what happened in the past—and I may add, in the indefinite past—but the development of the area as a whole is as much the concern of the Centre as that of the rest of the country, and I suggest that the House should approach the questions raised by this allocation against this background. I can think of no Government at the Centre failing to take note of the present position of the areas included in the three States as a result of the partition of the present State of Madras in framing its policy in regard to future development of this area. And any State which, on an objective assessment of the position, is found to be in need of assistance will. I have no doubt, have the sympathetic understanding of the Centre. Nothing is gained, it seems to me, by relating the present needs to grievances in respect of past failures, real or imaginary.

I should like to make one more point. I do not wish the House to go with the impression that all this is something imposed by the Centre on the States. We have drawn up a scheme of allocation which we consider to be basically fair to all the States concerned, but it is always open to the States to reach an agreement in respect of any particular matter so far as it concerns themselves. The House will also notice the provision made empowering the President to rectify by order any unjust or inequitable allocation which may result from the application of the principles laid down in the Bill. I need hardly assure the House that this power will be used in consultation with the State Gov-

ernments concerned to rectify any demonstrable hardship that may result from the application of the scheme proposed in the Bill.

Lastly I would like to draw the attention of all the three States to what Thiruvalluvar says in Thirukkural:

*"Tamarakit Tarrurantar Surram
Amaramaik Karanam Inri.
Varum."*

which means: "Repulse none with whom you has disagreed; men estranged will come to you without reason."

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Sir, this being the first occasion I have been called upon to speak in the present House, I crave your permission, and the indulgence, of the House to make a few personal observations.

I find myself sitting here in Opposition in rather an awkward position. (An Hon. Member: Why?) For more than forty years I have been in the Congress. Most of the Congressmen are my friends. With many of them I have enjoyed as well as suffered—suffered in the national struggle. I have, therefore, yet a sneaking affection for them.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): But they sneak away from you!

Acharya Kripalani: And I hope they also keep some soft corner for me in their hearts.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Take care of your brother companions.

Acharya Kripalani: It shall be my effort to cultivate my new friends, and I hope they will be as generous to me as my old colleagues in the Congress, though one of them, my next neighbour, is dividing those whom God has united in holy wedlock!

Sitting this side, I am reminded of the great man who recently passed away prematurely and in tragic circumstances. He was a passionate

lover of his country and as passionate an advocate of its unity and its ancient culture. He possessed varied abilities and persuasive eloquence. This House and the country have lost in him a great man and a great servant of the country. Many people expect that I would fill his place in this House. Knowing my limitations, I am afraid I shall disappoint these expectations.

Before I take up the Bill—the Andhra Bill—I would make a few observations, with your permission, Sir, about the general question of linguistic provinces. The provinces were no doubt arranged by the Britisher in an unscientific and haphazard manner, even as they conquered the country. But I think it was a bad day when we in the Congress boldly enunciated the proposition of linguistic States. Without mentioning other necessary conditions, I am sorry to say that this bold idea of linguistic States today threatens to undermine the unity of India. (An Hon. Member: Not at all.) Some people from my own group say “Not at all”. Sir, you will remember that when I was in the Congress, I never took a purely party line. I always advocated whatever I felt to be in the best interests of the nation. I cannot give to the Party what is meant for the nation. If I spoke out my mind when I was in the Congress the House may be sure that I shall do so even in opposition. I shall never speak in a partisan spirit, but shall keep before the House what I consider to be the best interests of the nation. Therefore, I say that this idea of linguistic provinces has made some of us to forget the fundamental unity of India, and recent history bears evidence to this. Each linguistic area that has no separate government feels frustrated,—and I say, rightly frustrated—because it has been sat upon and exploited by provinces, more powerful, more advanced, and more politically vigilant. What has been the reaction? It has been to consider that every province has a separate civilization and culture of its own. If this view gets currency our country will

be divided, as it was divided before the Britishers came. But since we have raised this monster of linguistic division we must some way or other satisfy it without losing sight of the fundamental unity of this great and ancient land.

Wherever I have gone I have found that people of a linguistic area, who have been denied the advantage of a separate government feel frustrated. They generally lose sight of every other problem facing India. I may be permitted to say, that they suffer from a kind of political neurosis. Nothing matters to them, except that the government of their province be arranged on linguistic basis. This political neurosis has to be cured. I have sometimes seen, that even when famine is raging in an area and if that area happens to be one frustrated because deprived of separate linguistic existence, famine does not stir the people to action. We cannot allow such political neurosis to continue, if we are to advance. I therefore want our Government to act quickly and boldly. Let us recognise the fact that there is today no way to peace except that India is divided predominantly on linguistic basis. But I find the Government hesitant. I can appreciate their difficulties, but they must realise that they cannot afford to have a frustrated people. Such people would hamper national advancement.

How timid is our Government! It has taken five years to bring forward the present Bill. Even when they have done so they are hesitant. They have not combined once and for all, all the Andhra areas in one linguistic provinces. If they had combined all Andhra areas in one State, Andhra would not be a deficit province. Also, the new State would not be compelled to spend huge sums of money in building a new capital in a small village like Kurnool. They might have accepted in that case, whatever allocation of funds was made to them by the residuary State. All these problems arise, because our Government is neither bold nor quick, not only in this matter, but in all important matters

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It is very difficult for our Government to deviate from *status quo*, unless it is compelled to do so; and the way it is compelled is very dangerous.

Opinion has got currency that the Andhra State could not have materialised, but for the hunger-strike of an individual. This is not good for any Government. Moreover it is believed that even hunger-strike would not have moved the Government, but what moved it was the violence that subsequently started. This has put a premium upon these strange methods of political pressure. I did not like fasting for a political cause even in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, I like it less in the case of smaller persons, who choose to follow mechanically in the footsteps of the great. This I consider very dangerous. And yielding to violence is the worst thing that a Government can do. It encourages violence in the future.

Talking about the Bill, I support it and I do so wholeheartedly. But there are certain points which my friends of Andhra have raised. One is about the Bellary question. My party holds that when a decision has been given by an impartial tribunal, the matter must be considered as closed, and the decision considered as final. But this is our view. What is the Government's view? Unfortunately very often we find that Government fails to carry out the recommendations of its own committees. Even in the present case, Justice Wanchoo suggested that the temporary capital of the new Andhra State should be in Madras. But the Government have found it convenient to set aside this suggestion. When the Government itself sets aside the decisions of its own committees, it encourages people to question the validity of the decision of impartial committees.

Anyway, I would like this question of Bellary should be amicably settled between the Centre and the two Governments concerned. It must not lead to hunger-strikes or violence.

Then there is the question of the Tungabhadra project. I wish the hon. Finance Minister had made his statement, even as the Bill was laid before the House; it has been difficult for us to follow all the implication of that statement. I however feel that two years' time to settle the Tungabhadra issue is too much. Immediately steps must be taken to bring about a common agency for the execution of this project. It is alright to leave things to the President, but the President also may be requested to make the necessary arrangements quickly, with the help of a committee of experts, so that there may be no bickerings.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I point out, Sir, that during this intervening period the President has the right to give such directions as may appear to him to be necessary generally in regard to any of the matters specified in respect of the Tungabhadra Project, so that I do not think bickerings will take place as apprehended by the hon. Member. Indeed, the Planning Commission has had a series of conferences already between the representatives of the two parties. This is in clause 66(4) which I have read.

Acharya Kripalani: I am glad that the Finance Minister has given this information, and I hope it will satisfy my Andhra friends. (*Interruptions*). Well, it has satisfied me.

Then there is the question of division of assets and liabilities. It is always a difficult question. Listening to the hon. the Finance Minister's exposition, I did not get much light. If he had given us time to study and digest all that he said about this, it would have been more helpful. I find an amount of 2 crores and 30 lakhs is to be given to the new Andhra State. The Andhras need not have left Madras for the next five years. If Justice Wanchoo's recommendations had been accepted by the Government and if my Tamil Nad friends had not raised objection, I am sure the latter would have gained by

the temporary location of Andhra capital in Madras. But feelings were running high; one cannot expect wisdom when passions are roused. Anyway, I believe according to present valuation, Rs. 2 crores and 30 lakhs are a very meagre sum as compensation to Andhra. (*An Hon. Member: Hear, hear.*) I know that there are difficulties in assessing the assets and liabilities, but I think if an impartial Committee is appointed, it will consider all the difficult points raised by the Finance Minister, and the decision arrived at would be accepted by all the parties.

Then there is the question of the temporary Capital. On this, I think the Andhras would have done better if they had chosen some place that would have been better able to accommodate the new capital. Even so I think it was honourable of them to stick to an old agreement and have the Capital in Rayalaseema. It is so rare nowadays for political agreements to be honoured.

In conclusion I would wish the new Andhra State godspeed. Whatever may be the present difficulties of our Andhra friends. I hope that with their industry and economy they will soon come in line with the most advanced provinces. If I may give a humble advice it is this: that they must cut their coat according to their cloth.

Dr. Rama Rao: There is no cloth.

Acharya Kripalani: They do not wear trousers. Most of them wear dhotis.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon): *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Cutting is done from here.

Acharya Kripalani: It is very dangerous to cut a dhoti.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): There is no cloth at all.

Acharya Kripalani: I say they have got to cut their coat according to their

cloth. I say this because I find that the Government of India is apprehensive of creating new States. Why is it apprehensive? It is because every new State becomes a deficit State. This is because of our top-heavy administration. A State like Orissa or Assam with a revenue of only 7 crores of rupees maintains each a Governor costing about 4 lakhs of rupees per month.....

Dr. Katju: No, no.

Acharya Kripalani: I am subject to correction. The Finance Minister is there.

Dr. Katju: From personal knowledge I know it does not come to anything of the kind.

Acharya Kripalani: But why are not figures given?

Dr. Katju: No, not at all.

Acharya Kripalani: Anyway, the Governors cost the taxpayer a huge amount of money.....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): Certainly.

Acharya Kripalani:...and the work that they turn out is next to nil.

Dr. Katju: I again contest that. I contest both the propositions.

Acharya Kripalani: As you have been in that position once you must protest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was not in that position.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, you do not protest.

Dr. Katju: May I just say that the Governors work 12 hours a day? They do most honest work.

Acharya Kripalani: In opening schools and clinics and having indigenous dances and entertaining foreign guests etc. etc.

Dr. Katju: I wish you were to do it from day to day.

Acharya Kripalani: I would never consent to do it from day to day. I have something better to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not embark upon a discussion of the Heads of States.

Acharya Kripalani: I was only talking about the expenditure, and I was also talking about the comparative expenditure. If the Home Minister had been a little patient, he would have understood what I meant was—that a small State with a revenue of about 7 crores of rupees spends on the dignity of a Governor as much as U.P., with 70 crores of rupees of income. I submit, is it reasonable?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No.

Acharya Kripalani: I submit, Sir, is it possible for a firm that has a capital of 10 lakhs of rupees to spend upon its Manager the same amount that is spent by a firm that has more than a crore of rupees as capital? The Finance Minister will admit that this is bad financing. This is bad economics. Not only these small States have Governors but also High Courts. The Judges in small States draw the same emoluments as in big States. This is madness without method. India can have 50 provinces, if it so chooses. There is no harm in that. But every province must cut its coat according to its cloth. This is the A.B.C. of financing; this is the A.B.C. of economics; this is the A.B.C. of common-sense.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Hear, hear.

Acharya Kripalani: Then each State has also an Upper House. Why there should be Upper House. I cannot understand. I do not understand having an Upper House in modern times even in the Centre. It does not represent the States. I do not know whom it represents. It represents all sorts of interests, all sorts of people and all sorts of abilities. The young, the old and the dying are all lumped together. However the Centre

may have an Upper House. But why should the Provinces have an Upper House?

An Hon. Member: It is in the Constitution.

Acharya Kripalani: It is said that Upper Houses are necessary to delay hasty legislation. I say, in these times of change we have not to delay legislation but to expedite it. Even if delay is necessary, the existence of Upper Houses is not necessary. Necessary delay can be ensured by appointing Committees to go into every Bill. Therefore, I would request my Andhra friends not to compete with other provinces and have an Upper House. Let us not forget that every pie spent comes from our poor and starving masses.

Shri Seshagiri Rao (Nandyal): The discussion has been hitherto surprisingly spicy, so spicy that somewhere, sometime it tasted somewhat bitter. Now it is not the time for us to indulge in any bitter things. We are carving out a new State for Andhras, the Andhras who had a golden history and a glorious past. I request every Member of this Parliament to be generous and sympathetic. After an agitation of 40 years, we have got this Bill before this Parliament, not in the way the Andhras dreamed, not the Vishal Andhra, not the Andhra State of the time of the Vizianagaram Empire, including Madras, including Bellary and all other Telugu-speaking districts. Naturally, there will be a sort of disappointment in the Andhras and a number of problems for the Centre. Let us face these problems, let us face the situation squarely and make the best of the available bargain.

Now I do not want to indulge in repeating the arguments that have been advanced with regard to the assets and liabilities. I will be content, however, if I am able to satisfy this House that the expediency provisions of this Andhra Bill are ill-conceived and incomplete. When I say the expediency provisions, I mean clauses

47, 51, 64 and 66. These are the expediency provisions. This is the first time that Articles 3 and 4 have been invoked to form a new province. If a new province was formed, it was prior to the Constitution. Now the essential provisions are those which come directly under Articles 3 and 4. I submit, Sir, that such of the provisions which relate to the altering of boundaries, adding to or diminishing from the boundaries come under Article 3 and under Article 4 such of the provisions which create the three organs of the Government, the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature and making such incidental provisions. But, it is to be seen clearly that there is no mention either in Article 3 or in Article 4 that the Parliament can enact or determine the assets and liabilities, nor is there any mention of it even in the Seventh Schedule.

If there is any provision which envisages that, it is Article 131 which says that it is the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court alone that can determine disputes between two States. How can this Parliament enact and determine the assets and liabilities? I refer to Article 131. It says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—

(a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or

(b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or

(c) between two or more States; if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends: "

To the extent it is vested in the Supreme Court by our Constitution, to that extent the Legislature is de-

prived of that power. Therefore I submit that we cannot enact to the extent to which there is a dispute between the rights of two States. The only thing they can do is either to enter into an agreement to refer it to arbitration or make a reference to the Supreme Court. In this view, I have got the authority of the Supreme Court and I mention the observations of the Supreme Court in Special Reference No. 1 of 1951.

"Notwithstanding the intention of the framers of the Constitution to introduce a rigid separation of powers, there is a distinction of functions between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary and no organ can assume powers that essentially belong to another organ."

Now, Sir, on the 24th July, 1953, Shri T. Viswanatham moved a resolution in the Madras Assembly:

"This House recommends the deletion of clause 46 and the insertion of a new clause in its place providing for the apportionment of assets and liabilities and delete from the 7th Schedule also the apportionment of revenues and expenditure between the States affected by this Act by an order of the President on the recommendation of a Factual Commission of Experts presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court."

This was accepted by the House by 144 to 134 votes. When actually in the composite Legislature, both the States have agreed that they are going to abide by the decision of a particular Commission, how can the Parliament go against it and determine the particular things? Are they going to usurp the functions of the Judiciary and say, "You are entitled to this and this alone." That they cannot do. Neither Article 3 nor Article 4 empowers the Parliament. Nowhere do we find—neither anywhere in the Seventh Schedule—any authority for this. The authority vests in the Supreme Court and this Parliament

[Shri Seshagiri Rao]

cannot interfere with the powers of the Supreme Court. May be the parties may go there or may not go there. But, I submit, when they have agreed to a particular conclusion and when they have done it, it is not within the authority of this Parliament to enact that the assets and liabilities should be determined in a particular way. That may be feasible; the Central Government may have bestowed all its attention upon it and might have thought that this is the only reasonable solution. I am not entering into that. My hon. friends have all discussed it at length. But, I submit that this Parliament cannot do it.

One more submission, Sir. In clause 47(2), it is said:

"Any dispute relating to, or arising out of, such apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final."

How can the President decide any dispute when the entire matter vests in the Supreme Court? Neither the President nor the Parliament can arrogate to themselves the powers vested in the Supreme Court by the written Constitution. If at all we want to do it, we have to amend the Constitution.

Now after this I would like to submit this. I have already referred to clauses 47 and 51. These refer to the division of assets and liabilities. There is another thing wherein the President has been given powers, clauses 64 and 66. I have no objection and I do not think that Parliament can have any objection on this ground. They stand on a different footing. The allocation of Tungabhadra assets and liabilities and their management may be considered as a dispute. In the Constitution there is a provision which gives Parliament full powers and that is Article 262.

"(1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with

respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1)."

Therefore clause 66 we can enact, but clauses 47 and 51 are *ultra vires* and they cannot be enacted. Therefore, to that extent the Seventh Schedule goes. I am going to suggest an amendment. I do not want to adopt any dilatory tactics or delay the passage of this measure. One amendment will set the whole thing at rest.

Now this aspect will show that these provisions, these expedient provisions, are ill-conceived. Now, I take up the other aspect that they are incomplete. Before doing so, I want to make a passing reference to the question of temporary capital.

In the personality of Potti Sriramulu we have manifested to the entire country that the Andhras consider their cause as the primary one and even their life as the secondary one. The whole arena in Andhra is now dominated by that immortal figure. Let not that arena be tainted by the sort of frivolous and fickle-minded decisions with regard to the capital. When once the Andhra legislature has taken a decision that Kurnool shall be the capital, every minute, every day, there cannot be changes with regard to that. My friend Mr. Rama Rao said that it was a party convention that met on the 5th June. From 1st June till the 5th June they met at Madras and it was after a discussion lasting for five full days, and lasting one hundred and twenty hours, that they decided that Kurnool should be the capital of Andhra. It was not a party meeting—every M.L.A. got his T.A. and D.A. for those days.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They were paid to vote for Kurnool.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: My friend comes from Visakhapatnam and he wants that to be the capital. If that is the spirit that is going to pervade, we know how to answer it elsewhere.

The location of the temporary capital in Andhra is not all that the Rayalaseema people wanted. They wanted the permanent capital or the High Court to be in Rayalaseema. But when the coastal Andhras are grudging even for the location of the temporary capital in Rayalaseema, what can we expect from them? My hon. friends who are opposing this tell me in the lobby: "Take a permanent capital; we have no objection." But look at the agitation even for the temporary location of the capital in Rayalaseema. What is this agitation after all? This is nothing but a shrewd political gamble; I cannot say it is a shrewd political gamble. I would rather put it as a crude political gamble, born out of speculative selfishness. It is so many people who have purchased lands in Bezawada who are responsible for this sort of agitation; or some others who want to come to power. Whatever it may be, I can tell the House straightway that those persons who have spoken against Kurnool at least in this House are those who have not even seen Kurnool. Kurnool was the capital of Bijapur Sultans for some time. I come from Kurnool, but I do not want to say anything.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who can speak on Kurnool other than the hon. Member?

Shri Seshagiri Rao: If I say anything, I am afraid, I will be mistaken as praising my own town. I would, therefore, content myself by mentioning one or two facts. For the location of the capital some conditions are given in Ramayana: **राज्यं काष्ठं जलं**, that is that it should have hay or grass, fuel and water. In those days they had plenty of elephants, horses, etc. We are not having elephants or horses. We are living in a machine age. Then.

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what is it that we want for the location of a capital? **स्थलं काष्ठं जलं समुद्रः ।** We want plenty of space. In Kurnool all about there is plenty of land. It is all red soil, not very useful for cultivation, but ideal for construction of buildings. The cost of construction there would only be half as much as it would be in any other place. So far as timber is concerned, all round Kurnool you get them. The other day, my hon. friend Mr. Raghuramaiah said that they are being driven to the jungles. If Andhra could be proud of anything, it is of its jungles and Kurnool is certainly proud of possessing so much of timber and minerals. So, the selection of Kurnool as the capital has been right. Therefore, I would appeal to my Andhra friends not to carry on this agitation, but to give the capital to Rayalaseema.

Our Home Minister stated that Rayalaseema is poor. He also said that he has accepted generally the report of Justice Wanchoo. But there are certain things which our Home Minister has purposely not taken into consideration. I am referring to the Sribagh Pact of 1932. If the Pact is not implemented to the extent it is possible to implement it, there will be resentment in Rayalaseema. Mr. Justice Wanchoo is a Chief Justice and he knows how to put the strongest thing in the mildest way. When he says that there would be resentment, it means that the repercussions will be terrible. Now what is the advice he has given:

"Some thing in the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy which one finds in the Constitution, might be put down in the law constituting the new State so that the Rayalaseema people may feel that their economic interests have been safeguarded."

This is the observation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. What objection has our Home Minister got to incorporate a clause that the President may from time to time direct that certain sums of money should be utilised for the economic development of Rayalaseema? Is it in any way *ultra vires*?

[Shri Seshagiri Rao]

Royalaseema agitation is as old as the Andhra province agitation. The Dhar Committee has respected it; the J.V.P. Report has recognised it; Justice Wanchoo has emphasised it. What is the difficulty of the Home Minister? He may say it is an internal problem. But how is it an internal problem? The moment the question of Kurnool as the capital comes, there are so many objections. You know very well that the members of Royalaseema are not half as much as the members of coastal districts and if the matter is decided by vote, we will not get it. Do you want that we should fight our case, or are you going to come to our aid and make a provision here? I am sure the Home Minister will reconsider that aspect and see that something is done for Royalaseema.

On this occasion I wish to make an appeal to my Andhra friends. There has for some time been a sort of separatist feeling between the coastal Andhras and the Royalaseema people. If that is to disappear Kurnool should be the capital. If Kurnool is the capital, the question of Royalaseema does not arise, and the bickerings that we had till now will be put an end to.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): I represent the Royalaseema Districts in this House. Let me at the outset congratulate our Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs for the prompt and speedy way in which they have brought forward this historic Bill before this august House. On behalf of the Royalaseema Districts I also offer our humble homage to the late martyr Sri Potti Sriramulu. It is in the larger interests of the Andhra Desa and for the well being of the country, we the Royalaseemites have given our support and help in the creation of this new State.

While expressing our gratification, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the fact that these Districts are unfortunately under-developed and have been adversely dealt with both by man and nature. It is only last

year this area was threatened with a severe famine. All seemed to be lost and like a ray of hope in the horizon, our Prime Minister was on the scene and with his whirlwind tour brought an electrifying attention to the problem, and the situation was saved and that too very well saved! The people of Royalaseema gratefully remember the good act of our Prime Minister.

But in this context, one should not forget the fact that the Royalaseema Districts are a storehouse of untapped hidden wealth. It is rich in minerals such as Pyrites, Bauxite, Copper, abundant forest wealth, a land of rich black cotton soil. It produces high-grade granite stone and slates. It is only due to lack of attention and step-motherly treatment that this area has remained backward. The rich coastal Districts had all the advantages but these areas continued to remain under-developed. Even the Tungabhadra Dam will not be of very much help to these Districts unless the high level canal is constructed. The way in which the Tungabhadra control is now being sought to be given to Mysore does not give us any hope of benefit from this project.

Apart from this, as I mentioned a little before, any money spent on this area is well-spent. It will not go waste. It will give us good returns, for the good of Royalaseema, the Andhra State and the country as a whole. The culture and traditions of these districts are very high. It has produced some eminent and intellectual men of the country. Our Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the first Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, the late Dr. C. R. Reddy, and our revered Deputy-Speaker Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar are all Royalaseemites. My plea is, develop the area and you will not regret the money spent on it. It has been the bitterest experience of the Royalaseemites that the successive Governments of Madras not only remained callous to the needs of these districts but also were utterly ignorant of the

resources of this area. No developmental schemes worth mention have been started in these districts in the last 50 years. How could you expect the people to have faith in the Government?

The people of this area are simple and God-fearing. Their needs are small and their living frugal. It is these people, who certainly need the sympathy and succour of all right-thinking men in the country. In this connection I regret to say that at least to the extent the Government of India came to the help of Rayalaseema the local Government did not. We have our doubts and fears based on the past experience. We hold strong views in the matter. To remove these doubts and suspicions from the minds of the people of this most unfortunate area, it is very necessary that a statutory provision should be made in the Andhra State Bill for setting apart a definite amount for the development of irrigation and supply of electricity. Even Justice Wanchoo's report supports this step. This provision in the Bill is very necessary and also just. Anything short of this will not satisfy us. I have, therefore, tabled an amendment to the Andhra State Bill for the inclusion of this provision. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister and the Members of this House to accept this amendment and win the gratitude and approbation of the people of Rayalaseema.

11 A.M.

Now the Government of India's decision is that the temporary Capital should be located at Kurnool to start with on 1st October 1953 with the proviso that it can be altered later by the Andhra Legislators. I ask why this interim arrangement? I appreciate the difficulty of the Government of India in the matter. I feel sure that left to them the Central Government would not have disturbed the location of Kurnool till a really permanent capital is fixed for the Vishala Andhra when it comes into being. References have been made by certain of my hon. friends that Kurnool is not

suitable and that it is jungle. These remarks are not correct and are far removed from true facts. There is nothing wrong with Kurnool. It is a historical town. There is plenty of water. The Tungabhadra river gives its sweet water perennially. So the proverb goes "*Ganga snanam Tunga panam*" i.e., bathe in Ganges and drink in Tungabhadra. It does not suffer from the extreme heat as is experienced by the coastal towns. The climate of the place is most agreeable and both in summer and winter its climate is not as exacting as that of Delhi. It is not visited by cyclones, a normal feature of the Circar districts and is also unaffected by Filariasis, Elephantiasis and hydrocele since 1897. There is abundant supply of water. The place is healthy and there is a protected water supply in the town since 1897. There is abundant supply of materials and cheap labour for the construction of houses. Kurnool is the most suitable place for a temporary Capital, if not a permanent one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is a Doctor.

Dr. Gahgadharu Siva: Yes, Sir. It is really surprising and regretful that when we are facing larger and fundamental issues such as boundaries, assets and liabilities, service personnel, in the creation of the new State, much valuable time and energy is being wasted on the comparatively smaller issue of a temporary capital. After all, the very word "temporary" indicates the nature of things. This issue is unnecessarily creating differences and ill-feelings among various parts of Andhra. I, therefore, appeal to my coastal Andhra brethren most earnestly, to leave alone the question of temporary capital and let us marshal our energies and strength to tackle the larger and more important issues.

After so many years, Sir, a small concession of a temporary capital has been suggested and offered to the Rayalaseema districts. This has given a new life to the people of this area

[Dr. Gangadhara Siva]

and is already acting as a regenerating force for this long forgotten and neglected area. I, therefore, appeal to all, with all the emphasis at my command, not to disturb the choice of Kurnool as the capital of Andhra. You have shown the baby the biscuit and have also given it in the hand. If you snatch it away just on the point of the child eating it imagine what will be the reaction of the baby. It will not stop crying until it is given it back. The position will be just the same here also. Kurnool and the whole of Rayalaseema will not stop being a nuisance if any attempt is made to reverse the decision. I will be failing in my duty, if I do not give this warning that any change at this late stage to shift the capital from Kurnool will most certainly produce a tremendous effect on the people of Rayalaseema. What shape this reaction would take, I shudder to think. Let me also make it clear that Rayalaseema will not be a small grape in the vineyard of Andhra Desa.

I have one more suggestion to make. There are quite a large number of Andhras working in the Central Government and elsewhere. I would request the hon. the Home Minister to allow such of those, who are willing to serve their own New State, the opportunity to do so and also facilitate this.

I once again wish to reiterate that there is no provision in the Bill to safeguard the backward districts of Rayalaseema, as envisaged in the Report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. I therefore most strongly urge that a special statutory clause should be provided for in the Bill to set apart a fair sum of money for the development of irrigation projects and hydro-electric schemes and supply of electricity.

In conclusion I pray to God, let better sense and judicious mind prevail and let us all unite in the noble task of building the New State and make it the pride of India. I also pray: let the divine spirit of Sri Sai Baba

prevail and give us the strength to achieve this.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): While welcoming this measure for the formation of the State of Andhra, I do not propose to hold a brief for the general redistribution of the States in India on considerations of mere linguistic unity. We are told that very shortly there is going to be a Commission to examine the question of this redistribution *de-novo*. I am sure that the main consideration for this Commission would be other than this linguistic unity, for I am completely in agreement with several other hon. Members who express the view that States divided merely on the ground of linguistic unity are not necessarily viable in other respects.

When I say this I do not mean that I am completely against linguistic division at all. I would like to submit that the whole question must be considered in all its aspects, and not merely on the mere narrow issue of linguistic unity.

The hon. the Finance Minister has cleared up several points with regard to the principles on which the assets and liabilities are to be divided in this Bill. While we are in general agreement with regard to the principles, I only wish that these points had been cleared even when the Bill was placed before the Madras and Mysore Legislatures respectively, because failure in this respect has led to a lot of controversy and bickering among several friends in Tamil Nad and Mysore. Even now most of the details giving the factual data with regard to several items of division are not available, and this has led to great suspicion in the minds of the Andhras. I do not say that these suspicions are well-founded. Still, not being able to get factual data, their ideas were based on speculative information obtained from unauthoritative sources and therefore it has led to a lot of controversy.

Ultimately, when these assets and liabilities are divided even according to the principles laid down in the pre-

sent Bill, details will have to be worked out. We cannot avoid working out details. Therefore it would not have caused much harm if in the Bill itself all these provisions had been introduced. Personally I felt that when the State is formed under the provisions of articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution, the concerned Bill may not contain so many clauses and so many schedules as it contains today, because I thought that most of the items of dispute will be left to the concerned State Governments for settlement. But somehow the Government of India has thought it fit to act as an umpire in the dispute between the three concerned States and sought to introduce these basic principles on which this division has to take place.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

In this respect I would like to submit one item which has not been touched by the hon. the Finance Minister in his speech. That is with regard to the depreciation reserve fund. The concerned provision in the Bill says that this reserve fund shall accrue to the undertaking to which it is specially allotted. While this fund is invested in certain securities which are to cover the depreciation of certain concerns, this fund I am sure is built up from the revenues of the combined State and therefore to the extent that this fund is built up to that extent the revenues of the exchequer have suffered or rather the people have paid for this fund. Therefore the same principle, namely the principle of division on the basis of population should be applied to the depreciation reserve fund also if equity is to be obtained in this respect. Therefore I would request the hon. the Home Minister to go into this question and see that even the amount represented by the depreciation reserve fund is brought to the general Pool and distributed purely on the basis of population.

Regarding the adjustment of boundaries, the hon. the Home Minister has assured us that a Boundary Commission will soon be appointed to go

into the whole question. He has also cleared the misunderstanding or the misapprehension and said that this Commission or these Commissions will consider only those areas which are confined to the twelve districts that are at present being separated from the composite State of Madras. This will really work as a hardship, specially to the Andhra area, because while the other linguistic areas can lay, according to the Bill, claims on the Andhra area, the contiguous Andhra areas cannot by any provision be brought under the present Andhra State. That is really a very unjust proposition and I am sure when, by an executive decision, the Boundary Commission or Commissions are formed this defect will be rectified and proper terms of reference will be given to the Boundary Commissions to cover contiguous Telugu areas outside the twelve districts also, including certain areas in Mysore.

I would like to associate myself with several friends from Rayalaseema, who have expressed the view that certain Directive Principles of State Policy or certain Directive Principles as envisaged by the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo may be included in this Bill to safeguard the economic interests of Rayalaseema. I am sure my hon. brethren from the coastal districts will have absolutely no objection to it and that the hon. Home Minister will consider accepting an amendment based on these lines.

Some hon. Members have expressed the view that Upper Chambers in these States are not necessary. While generally agreeing with this view, I would like to submit that even in these Chambers certain Members represent special (Constituents) if I may say so: that is to say, teachers, graduates, local bodies, etc. They have got specific constituencies and they represent perhaps a more enlightened view, if I may so put it, than the other Members who are elected on mere adult franchise. Such of those Members who do have these specific constituencies may perhaps be absorbed in the future Andhra legislature, specially in

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

view of the fact that the strength of the Andhra legislature is to be increased to 196 at a later date. I do not think any harm will be done if at least those Members who do have a special constituency are absorbed in the legislature provided there is no constitutional difficulty. I would like the hon. Home Minister to examine the question and see if anything can be done.

With regard to the Tungabhadra project, the arrangements that have been made are, I must say, just and quite fair. In this respect, perhaps, the Government of India has taken the side of the Andhra people, knowing full well that the view of the Andhras is now represented only through non-official individuals whereas the view of the residuary State as well as that of Mysore is represented through the authority of the State Governments. The deficiency in this respect, I suppose, is made up by the attitude of the Government of India in safeguarding the interests specially of Rayalaseema as embodied in the provisions relating to Tungabhadra project. I have got only one suggestion to make in this connection. On page 23 of the Bill, detailing the provisions that are to be made for distribution of the hydro-electric power or the thermal power, Chittoor district is not included in the Bill. I may submit that Chittoor district is also a part of Rayalaseema, and though under the Tungabhadra project, it does not receive the benefits of irrigation, at least the hydro-electric power or thermal power could be extended for the benefit of the people of Chittoor district. I am sure that the omission of Chittoor district is merely an oversight and that it would be rectified by the Government.

Dr. Katju: Which part of the Bill?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I refer to page 23, line 35: sub-clause (5).

With regard to the affiliation of certain colleges in Rayalaseema to the Andhra University, certain doubts have been raised whether adequate provisions should be included in this

Bill itself so as to affiliate these colleges to the Andhra University. On the separation of the State, if these colleges continue to be under the Madras University, perhaps, the patronage that these colleges may receive from the future Andhra State may not be quite as great as it would be if these colleges are affiliated to the Andhra University itself. Therefore, since the larger issue has been decided by the division of the State, the smaller issues can also be tackled easily and adequate provisions made for the convenience of the students who are likely to appear in the examinations of the Madras University. Provision, if necessary, may be made in this Bill itself for inclusion of these colleges in the Andhra University.

Finally I would like to appeal to every section of the House to eschew any bickering or controversy or bad feeling that might have been generated during the course of this debate and to judge the Andhras and the future Andhra State purely on merits and not on any other consideration.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): I have heard with great attention, the several speeches made by hon. Members, both Tamil and Andhra brethren. I am one of those, perhaps, one of the few who opposed the formation of States on a linguistic basis. In fact, I made a speech before that effect in this august House. That does not mean that I am against the reorganization of the States at all. But, the principle underlying the formation of linguistic States must be a very sound one, a practical one and it should avoid all possible difficulties and intricacies. When forming the linguistic States on the predominance of language, some other factors namely cultural affinity, administrative convenience, economic well-being and social links, of the people—lastly language—should be taken into account. Now as the Andhra State is formed, I ask whether this principle has been complied with?

I come from Rayalaseema. Some of my friends from Rayalaseema have already spoken. The name Rayalaseema is a very attractive one and it is a reminder of the past glory and a pointer to the future. It is derived from the famous Andhra kings of Vijayanagar particularly from a great Andhra king, by name, Krishna Deva Raya. He ruled vast territories from Cuttack to Cape Comorin whose capital was Vijayanagar, near present town, Hospet, in Bellary district, which has been given away to the Mysore State. 'Vijayanagar' has seen the glorious days of the Andhras. It has a golden History behind it. King Krishna Deva Raya, who was said to be the "Andhra Bhoja," just like the King Bhoja for Sanskrit literature, patronised Telugu literature and under his patronage, a number of famous Telugu poets flourished; and a good number of excellent Telugu works were produced.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): On a point of information, Sir, may I submit that king Krishna Deva Raya referred to just now, was a Kannadiga king and not a Telugu king?

Shri Lakshmayya: No. Not at all. He was a Telugu king. The History and both Telugu and Sanskrit literature prove in unequivocal terms, that he was King of Andhras. A renowned poet by name, "Allasani Peddanna", who adorned the court of King Krishna Deva Raya, while bemoaning the death of that King, has composed beautiful poem, describing him as the King of Andhras. Therefore, my hon. friend cannot say that he was a Kannada King. It is true he has ruled over Karnataka territory also.

An Hon. Member: There is a claim that he is a Malayalee. He was called Krishna Menon.

Shri Lakshmayya: Much of the Telugu literature has taken its birth at Hampi, the Vijayanagar. Such a seat of Telugu literature has been annexed to Mysore State because it is a predominantly Kannada area.

This is one misfortune. Secondly, the river Tungabhadra is the biggest river flowing in Rayalaseema districts. You are aware, Sir, Rayalaseema is a famine ridden area. The lands are fertile; They produce one-fourth of the groundnut and other oil-seeds and one-third of cotton that has been produced in the whole of Madras State; but our agriculture is a gamble in rain. We have to depend on the precarious monsoons which always fail. For the last five years we have been facing terrible famine. It was, in order to get over the ravages of famine, that Tungabhadra Project was got for the Rayalaseema people. That was a long cherished desire of the Rayalaseema people. That dream was realised and it took concrete shape in the year 1945 when the construction of the Tungabhadra Project was started. Now it is about to be completed. It is mainly intended as you all know for the benefit of the Rayalaseema people. But as, the headworks of Tungabhadra Project are situated in Kannada speaking area it is given to Mysore State on this principle. Again one funny thing is my Kannada friends under the auspices of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee opposed tooth and nail to the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. Mysore Government also stood in the way. Fortunately for us Mr. S. V. Ramamurthy at that time came to the rescue of the Rayalaseema people and got Tungabhadra Project for us. The same persons who opposed tooth and nail to the construction of the Tungabhadra Project have come forward, as declared by the Chief Minister, Hanumanthya to exercise exclusive control over the waters of Tungabhadra and Tungabhadra dam. This is another misfortune.

Then coming to Bellary question—Bellary is the biggest town in Rayalaseema districts. It is the nerve centre of Rayalaseema and it is said to be the crown of Rayalaseema with a vast population of 70,000 people and huge buildings valuing several lakhs of rupees. Now it is decided to be added

[Shri Lakshmayya]

to Mysore. Of course, it is on the report of Justice Misra. The Government have taken a hasty decision. Lastly, a much more painful thing is regarding Madras. You are aware from history that one of the Telugu chieftains called Madiraju constructed Madras city and called it after his name. After Madiraju, one Avisappa Naidu constructed Chennapatnam in the name of his father, Chennappa Naidu, a military chieftain of Vijayanagara kings. First the Telugus and later on Tamilians who came as settlers recently contributed their money, lifeblood and energy for the progress and growth of Madras City. The Madras City grew as years passed by as one of the finest cities with a beautiful sea and beach, endowed by bounteous Nature and salubrious climate. Now the city of Madras is left to the Tamilians. The Andhras wanted to stay there for a period of three to five years as recommended by Mr. Justice Wanchoo as they have no suitable place, at present to locate their capital; but unfortunately our hon. Chief Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachari played the part of Duryodhana and said, 'You should not stay in Madras for a day'. That is the third misfortune of Andhras. With all these misfortunes and mutilations, a truncated State has now been formed. How can we rejoice over it; where is the enthusiasm? Where is the jubilation; it is with mixed feelings of great sorrow and a little joy I have to express these views on this occasion. Whatever it may be, we have got our Andhra State;—our own State. That is our home—sweet home as the poet 'Goldsmith' puts it. We feel homely in our home State and we have confidence and courage that we will improve our new State. By the grace of the Almighty and with the financial aid of our Central Government, I am sure our new State will develop in all aspects. Then coming to the merits of the Bill I may say that I am sorry that nowhere provision has been made for the appointment of a Boundary Commission. We expected such a provision in the Bill

but the hon. the Home Minister stated that the Boundary Commission would be appointed by the Central Government later on to look into the boundaries and demarcate boundaries. At least then, I am sure that the injustice done to Bellary will be set right and bare justice will be done to the people of Rayalaseema. My Tamil friends have said: more than once "We have spent lakhs and crores of rupees on Andhra". It is true that they have spent. They have invested as my hon. friend, Mr. Raghuramiah said, when the prices were high; and when the labour became costly. They would have spent much less amount if they had executed these works earlier. These could have been completed with one-fourth of the amount that they have spent. To bring the level of the Andhra even to the admitted 36 per cent. of the ratio to the level of progress obtained in their Tamil Nad, in respect of irrigation, in respect of industrial progress, and in respect of generation of electricity, it would have costed Andhra in those days only Rs. 15 crores. Now for the new State it would cost not less than Rs. 50 crores. To begin with, the Andhra State being crippled with deficit budget, facing every day famine in Rayalaseema, I do not know how it could manage to bring it to the level of Tamil Nad. Some of my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman and others said that they have spent huge sums on Rayalaseema. It is true they have spent. Nobody denies it. When there was a terrible famine in Rayalaseema, you came forward just to distribute some doles and to open gruel centres, you gave some food to save them from starvation. You gave doles just like giving bare maintenance to a helpless widow. You have not taken a long-range policy of improving the economic interests of my poor land, to confer permanent benefits on the unfortunate people. We have been agitating from the very beginning for the construction of some major projects, like High level canal, "Siddheswaram" projects etc. and also for

minor projects, badly needed for my unfortunate land. But we were neglected all along. We were left to the mercy of empty clouds. Now at the time of famine, you came forth and spent lakhs of rupees, and even crores. What is the use? Is there any permanent benefit for Rayalaseema? I tell my Tamil brethren but for the Mettur and the Pykara Projects. Tamil Nad would have been worse than Rayalaseema. Luckily they undertook and constructed these two projects. They got abundance of electricity to improve their State. I am not jealous of them. Neither I am envious for their progress. I am stating bare facts to show that they have not executed such major projects for us. You installed thirty, or forty textile mills in one town. Coimbatore, which is perhaps next to Ahmedabad or Bombay, you improved industries, in your land but our Rayalaseema which produces one-third of cotton has not got one textile mill. We have not got even one oil industry in Rayalaseema which produces one-third of groundnut and oilseeds. That is our fate, that is our misfortune. There are none to look after us. We are orphans. We have no support, no help from any quarters—we have no saviours. There is no salvation, I think, for Rayalaseema people. That is why, there is a feeling, a general feeling, a widespread feeling, in the people of Rayalaseema that it is all the same whether Andhra State administers or Madras rules. There will not be any gain at all for us. That is the feeling of the public. Some sections of the people are not for the formation of Andhra State. They awfully apprehend again that the coastal districts will dominate and exploit Rayalaseema. However the Congress people have been for the formation of Andhra State. They entered into an agreement with the coastal districts, called the "Sri Bagh Pact," in the month of December, 1937, wherein some of the provisions to safeguard the interests of Rayalaseema are made. Only to honour that, it has been agreed to locate the capital at Kurnool. Of course, I am for the

capital being at Kurnool which forms the part of Rayalaseema. Only I request the hon. Home Minister and the Central Government to consider some of the safeguards suggested by Justice Wanchoo in his report; irrigation facilities may be provided and preferential claim of Rayalaseema for a period of ten years should be recognized in respect of major projects in their land and some amount should be set apart for the execution of major schemes in Rayalaseema.

Lastly, I may conclude after referring to Bellary, once again—an injustice and an inequity has been done to Bellary town. It is admitted by even Justice Misra that it is a predominantly Telugu town. The Chairman of the Municipality is a Telugu man. The M.L.A. is a Telugu man. The majority of councillors in the Municipality are Telugu people. The official language is Telugu. When every thing is Telugu, I fail to understand how Justice Misra has decided otherwise, and sent a report adversely. It is really very strange. If a straight line is drawn horizontally between the boundaries of Rayadurg and Alur Taluks, which have been acceded to Andhra State from Bellary district, Bellary town and three firkas will come within that compass. Even for administrative convenience, that town should be included in Andhra State. Further, the town is within the distance of five miles from the boundary of Rayadurg Taluk. Coming to the population, Muslims form the bulk of it. The non-Telugu and non-Kannada speaking population constitute about 42 per cent, whereas Telugus form 34 per cent. and Karnataks only 24 per cent. Giving a town, a prosperous town to a people forming 24 per cent. of the population is really surprising and also beyond my comprehension.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about the district?

Shri Lakshmayya: I do not know how Justice Misra has done this. It should be re-examined, and reconsidered before long. A number of

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people are rotting in jail. Fifty aged women are in jail. The Chairman of Bellary Municipality, a very respectable man is in prison for this cause. By the grace of our hon. Minister who sent a telegram in time, one Kami Reddi who had taken fast at Bellary broke it recently and thus his life was saved. This is a just cause. People have been agitating in a constitutional and peaceful method for this cause. I request the hon. Home Minister to re-consider the case and find out the truth, the will of the people, the wishes of the non-Telugu and non-Kannada speaking people. I do not want that it should be included now alone. After finding out, the actual position and real facts, you include it to any State, either in Andhra or Karnataka. As said by hon. friend Mr. Nijalingappa, Mysore is an interloper—Justice Wanchoo recommended for its inclusion in the Andhra State till the Kannada State is formed. Kannada not being formed, it is included in Mysore as per the recommendation of Justice Misra. If plebiscite becomes impossible, you can instruct the boundary commission to examine it thoroughly. Lastly, Sir...

Mr. Chairman: This "lastly" I have been hearing three or four times. The hon. Member has already taken about twenty minutes. I would request him to conclude.

Shri Lakshmayya: Yes, Sir. Lastly, I am sure the Govt. will comply with the request of the Bellary people and I wish that the Andhra State would grow from strength to strength and become a land of plenty, and prosperity before long. I hope, very soon, it will become one among equals like Timil Nad, Maharashtra and others.

Mr. Chairman: Swami Ramananda Tirtha.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Nobody from this side?

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of information. It was as a rule that

two speakers from that side, and at least one from this side should be called. We have been having speeches continuously from that side only. Therefore...

Mr. Chairman: It is not a point of information. It is the discretion of the Chair to call any Member who happens to catch his eye. There is no fixed rule that three should be called from one side, and one from the other. There is no such rule. Swami Ramananda Tirtha.

Dr. Jaisooraya (Medak): I welcome his speech.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): We all want it. There must be some debate.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Gulberga): I whole-heartedly support the Bill for the formation of Andhra State. Mixed feelings of joy and sorrow have been expressed by various sections of this House. It is but natural, particularly for the Andhra brothers, to feel rather disappointed when they see that the present Bill incorporates only a part of the Telugu-speaking areas. Certainly, it would be a matter of greater gratification when the whole of the Andhra State comes into existence comprising of all the areas of the Telugu-speaking population. Let us hope the day will dawn soon.

But, in approaching and understanding the problem of the re-organization of the States on a linguistic basis, we have to keep in mind certain fundamental principles; and if those principles are neglected, or partially forgotten, the very purpose for which the formation of any State is meant would be defeated. I do not want to enter into a discussion about the propriety or otherwise of the various provisions in this Bill. All that I wish to state is that it is a historical process which has just sprung up at a certain stage, and it has to be led to a logical consequence. Language alone cannot be the main or the sole criterion for the formation of any State, I quite agree, but language is

the main medium through which the life of a particular population is expressed. And therefore, it is one of the main considerations, though not the sole consideration, on which a State has to be formed. Linguism should be abhorred, linguism has to be discouraged, but language has to be encouraged and raised to its legitimate status. Therefore it is no use minimising the importance of language in the formation of a State. Let us be very clear that the Andhra or any other State which is to be fought for on the basis of a language does not mean linguistic fanaticism. It should not mean that. If it means that, then the very purpose of the formation of linguistic States is defeated. Now, the Andhra State comes into existence, and all of us wish it godspeed. But if the Andhras feel that those whose mother-tongue is not Telugu should have some differential treatment in their State, then that is going to cut at the very root of our national integrity. Let us remember that it is not Andhra citizenship that is given. My hon. friend who preceded me called this Andhra State as an independent State. I hope this is a slip of tongue. But the citizenship is Indian citizenship, and so let us hold on first to that citizenship intact, and then we are Andhras. Maharashtrians or Kannadigas.

Agreeing to this fundamental proposition of India's unity, which is the main consideration for all of us, let us carve out our own States. If the Andhra State comes into existence, it is, if I may be permitted to say so, because of a residential qualification, and nothing more than that; it helps the internal arrangements, the internal communications of ideas and sentiments and all that life means for the people inhabiting that particular area. Therefore, let all of us who stand for the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis remember that it is our duty and responsibility to foster that sense of confidence in the people who do not belong linguistically to that area, which will make them feel that the Andhra State is equally

theirs. Therefore, the question of the formation of States on linguistic basis cannot be and should not be approached in an emotional manner. Emotion will not do; it will mar the progress of the formation of linguistic provinces. I would therefore plead not only with the Andhra brothers, but with all those who stand for the formation of provinces on linguistic basis, to approach the problem in a very dispassionate way, for then alone, right solutions can be found.

A loose talk, I should say, is being made about the plebiscite. True, plebiscite is a democratic way of taking decisions. But when and in what context? Democracy means something definite; democracy cannot be a game in time, and an odd game too at that. If we accept a plebiscite for Bellary, then we will have to accept a plebiscite for thousands of Bellarys in India, when other linguistic provinces are to be carved out. There must be an end to every decision. The decision is already there. Whether it satisfies one or not, it has to be accepted. Viewing the matter dispassionately, I plead with my Andhra friends—though I know I will not be able to carry conviction to them at this stage—not to re-open the question of Bellary. Let us leave it as it is.

The main question now is not the Bellary question, but the question of the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis. It would have been better if the Government of India had ventured upon the formation of the Andhra State as a whole, along with the formation of other such States as well, because the difficulties which they have to face today would have been minimised, perhaps eliminated. If this question of the reorganisation of States had been dealt with as a comprehensive whole, and not in a piece-meal manner.

It is well that the Government have now decided to appoint a high power commission. I would at this stage seek your permission to say a few

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words in regard to the overt acts which are being committed by some of those who are protagonists of linguistic provinces. It is a very dangerous tendency that is developing, and that is made to develop in the nation. I do not deprecate fasts. Fasts have their own value. But fasts for a political purpose are something which should be discouraged. And when violence is resorted to, that has to be strongly discouraged and put down. When railway stations are attacked, rails are uprooted, and properties burnt, I do not think that we are promoting the interests or the cause of the formation of linguistic provinces. Let us once and for all affirm that we shall follow peaceful methods, in order to bring about the formation of linguistic provinces. I would advise some of my friends sitting opposite—and some of them are my erstwhile colleagues—not to go in for satyagraha for the formation of a Karnataka State. That is not the way to get it.

Well, the High Power Commission is there and let us all...

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is not there.

An Hon. Member: It is not appointed.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes, the Prime Minister has said that it will be appointed immediately after the establishment of the Andhra State.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not immediately.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes, before the end of the year. Never mind it. Taking that into consideration, let us all pull together and place the relevant facts before that commission so that the aspirations of the South particularly will be fulfilled.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Hear, hear.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Well I have to remove an apprehension in the minds of certain people. My

esteemed friend, Acharya Kripalani in the speech which he delivered—a speech which I heard with rapt attention—has said that there is an element of frustration and it has to be satisfied. I most humbly beg to submit that those who are working for the formation of linguistic provinces are not doing so through frustration. There is no frustration in us. We only feel that the pace could have been accelerated if certain approaches—fundamental approaches—had been already made. That is all. At the same time, let me assure all those who oppose the formation of linguistic provinces that none of us would ever entertain the idea of any differential treatment in regard to those who do not belong to that particular area linguistically. That is the moral and the national responsibility which all of us owe and, therefore it is, with that assurance and with a determination to work in that spirit that we venture upon the formation of the Andhra State, partial as it is.

So far as the area from which I come is concerned, we have made our position very clear, and we shall be very happy when the day comes when the Andhras, Kannadigas and the Maharashtrians of that area find their aspirations—national aspirations—going side by side with those of their brethren outside the State.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): After the fair exchange of compliments between our Andhra friends and Tamil Nad friends, I was wondering whether any one who did not belong to the south had any *locus standi* in this debate. But Acharya Kripalani in his maiden speech has cleared the ground and that will shorten my observations.

A great British statesman had once interrogated Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das: 'Why do you want Swaraj or independence?' The great C. R. Das answered: 'For my self-realisation and my self-expression, and for removing all obstacles to my

self-fulfilment'. I take it that those who are demanding the formation of linguistic States are inspired by the same ideal which inspired that great statesman and patriot. They are not fighting for selfish ends, they are not fighting for parochial purposes, they are actuated not by the desire to disrupt India's integrity. I am one of those who believe in 'Akhand Hindustan'. But those who believe in that great ideal of 'Akhand Hindustan' accept as their cardinal principle the unity and integrity of India. That can never be sacrificed. But at the same time my dream of Hindustan or India is that she must be the Divine Mother from whom will spring living languages which will embody regional cultures and civilisations.

We have reverentially accepted the great song of Rabindranath Tagore, *Jana Gana Mana*.

*"Jana gana mana adhinayak
jaya he*

Bharat Bhagya vidhata."

What is that song? He was thinking of linguistic regions or provinces.

*"Punjab Sindh Gujrat Mahratta
Dravid Utkal Banga."*

Tagore was there setting in music the eternal dharma of India, the eternal soul trying to realise unity in diversity. The Divine Motherland is the finest conception of the Indo-Aryan civilisation. We want that the concept of divine motherland should be a synthetic force, not to be a disruptive force.

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Acharya Kripalani had let slip some observations and has said that the Congress had taken an unwise decision. The Congress has taken many stupid decisions, and it is sticking to many unwise decisions. But although I am one of the staunchest critics of the Congress, still I must admit that if they have taken any wise decision, it is this decision. I am quoting the Report of the Nehru Committee. Pandit Motilal Nehru submitted that Report to the All Parties Conference on the 10th August 1928.

That great statesman, ably supported by the great sons of India, presented unanimous recommendations. What is it, that they said. I am reading from that Report:

"Every one knows that the present distribution of Provinces in India has no rational basis. It is merely due to accident and the circumstances attending the growth of British power in India. As a whole, it has little to do with geographical or historical or economic or linguistic reasons. Even from the purely administrative point of view, it is not a success. It is clear"—and that is the recommendation. Sir—"that there must be a redistribution of Provinces."

Now what was true on the 10th August 1928 is also true in August 1953. (An Hon. Member: Truer). Possibly truer, as my friend says.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): It is very much true.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Quite. But my charge against the Congress Government is that they accepted this principle and they reaffirmed this principle not once but more than once, but when they are in office, this principle which they adumbrated, is cast to the winds. I am not satisfied that justice is being done to the Andhras. I am not satisfied because I think it is a parody of an Andhra State to give them only this area. How can you have a real Andhra State without Telengana? How can you really have any formation of a State of Telugu-speaking people without the big Telugu-speaking area which is integrally connected with this part which you are giving? I say it is not a disruptive force; it is really a synthetic force. It is an organic evolution in our national life—this demand for linguistic provinces.

I come from Bengal, Sir. You know the British Imperialists in their wicked attempt to disrupt the nationalist movement, which originated in my province of Bengal, partitioned

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Bengal and created two provinces. The greatest chapter in the history of India's struggle for national emancipation is the reunion of partitioned Bengal. That was a great triumph because that restored the feeling of self-satisfaction of the entire Bengali-speaking people. They were suffering from frustration because they were artificially divided. God willing this synthetic force will not disrupt, but if properly handled, it would have integrated India on a proper scientific and cultural basis and would lead to better cohesion. My charge is that the Congress Government have been dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying with it. They did not tackle this problem. If they had tackled this problem properly, there would not have been so much of dissatisfaction and so much of controversy. Just see what the Nehru Committee finally said:

"The National Congress recognised this linguistic principle eight years ago"—that is, in 1920—"and since then, so far as the Congress machinery is concerned, India has been divided into linguistic Provinces".

When the Maharashtrians want a province of Maharashtra or the Tamil Nad or Karnatak friends want their provinces, they are not at all trying to be untrue to Indian nationalism. I take it that that is the fundamental principle which everybody will accept. There is no question of repudiation of, or defection from, pan-Indian nationalism. What they want to build up is a greater synthesis based upon the recognition of this elementary fact that there are different languages enshrining different cultures as well as different types of regional civilisation. They should be properly encouraged, Sir. There is no good saying 'If you think on these lines, India will be finished'. I do not believe it, Sir. Shri Aurobindo, who was one of the greatest fighters for India's emancipation, and you know, a great

prophet and seer, had appealed to the Congress Government in one of his eloquent messages that they should take up the problem and seriously tackle it as soon as possible. He said that throughout India's history there had grown up a system of sub-nations with different languages and literatures and other traditions of their own, the four Dravidian, peoples, Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujerat, the Punjab, Assam, Orissa and so on.

Shri Aurobindo asked us not to be oblivious of the drawbacks and rigours of unification. He said, "a single nation with standardised and uniform administration, language, literature and culture or education all carried on under the aegis of one national tongue" is not always leading to desirable consummation. That prophet of nationalism enjoined the rulers and makers of new India to allow the natural play of life of these different regional sub-nations, by satisfying their legitimate political, cultural and spiritual aspirations. He said that this diversity would not endanger or diminish the unity of India. I am quoting his sublime utterance. His words are:

"Congress itself in the days before liberation had pledged itself to the formation of linguistic provinces and to follow it up, if not immediately, yet as early as conveniently may be, which might well be considered as the wisest course. Indian national life will then be founded on her natural strength and the principle of unity in diversity which has always been normal to her and the fundamental course of being and its very nature, the Many in the One, would place her on the sure foundations of her *Swabhava* and *Swadharma*."

You cannot build up India if you ignore India's *swadharma* and *swabhava*. There is no greater patriot ever born than Sri Aurobindo. Our charge is that our Prime Minister, although he was a signatory to the

Nehru Report, when he is in office he has not actually put into practice the noble principles which he had professed and which the Congress re-affirmed from time to time. Our charge is that our Home Minister also has been playing with this problem.

Acharya Kripalani: He is absent.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Conveniently, Sir, he has left the Chamber.

Why not frame a Bill on a comprehensive basis in order to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of Maharashtra, of Karnataka and Andhra and Tamil Nad? Also there is our demand for re-distribution of Bengal's boundaries. We do not want to create trouble at this stage between Bengal and Bihar.

Please do not laugh. It is a serious matter which can be argued out before any independent Commission or Tribunal. The Indian National Congress had passed a resolution unanimously—not moved by Bengalis—but moved, you remember, Sir, by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in 1911 Congress. It was seconded by one of the leading politicians from Bihar that the Bengali speaking areas should be transferred to Bengal. In January, 1912, leading politicians of Bihar issued a statement strongly supporting the Congress resolution. Apart from that there has been the difficult situation created by the influx of millions of refugees who have been turned out from East Bengal. All I am pointing out is that there should be greater sincerity and greater adherence to principle and lesser resort to expediency, lesser dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying in tackling this important problem.

I say to Government that if they really want to build up new India on a proper footing then this question of linguistic States should be dealt with properly and then you will release the vital forces which will help in building up the States. The first thing they ought to have done is to have disintegrated the Hyderabad State and given Hyderabad as the

capital of this Andhra State. That is the normal and logical thing to do. *(Interruption.)* My hon. friend, Swamiji has spoken. If I remember aright, Sir, the Hyderabad State Congress has passed a resolution in favour of disintegration of that State.

Acharya Kripalani: They cannot speak.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They cannot speak here. And, Mr. Nijalingappa—I think he is the President of the Congress Party in Mysore—said that this Bill did not go “the whole hog.” I say, therefore, that the Government should take steps to disintegrate Hyderabad as early as possible. That will mean the building up of Maharashtra, the building up of Karnataka, the building up of real Andhra State instead of giving them a State which is not economically self-sufficient, instead of making them Oliver Twists coming up to the Home Minister or the Prime Minister for crumbs from their tables. Give them Hyderabad, and finish with the capital question. Do not dangle before them sleepy hollows like Kurnool and do not make them fight for Bellary. One Chief Justice upon another Chief Justice! That is a wonderful procedure. Sir, the location of the capital at Hyderabad would have taken the load off the head of Parliament *(Interruption)*. You have liquidated one Maharajah of an important State; you can liquidate other Maharajahs also and Nawabs, if you think fit to stick to principle.

Dr. Jaisooria: They do not want to do it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Do not say you cannot do this now. This creation of linguistic States according to some of my friends would lead to Balkanisation of India. We want to avoid it. I feel that the Andhra people have not been fairly treated.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I feel that they have not been fairly treated in the division of assets and liabilities as

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also in the matter of contribution for their capital and also over Bellary.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The House will forgive me if at the outset I suggest that we have discussed a very important question in an extremely casual fashion. I agree with my friend Mr. Chatterjee when he observed that on this important question we should have had the opinions of all people from different sections of this great sub-continent on what I consider to be a very vital question. The hon. Home Minister in the course of, what I would call, a rambling discourse on the Andhra State, the evolution of that State, pointed out that the Madrasis who had come from below to the surface would not perhaps have to go to a different haunt altogether. But the important question which we have to face and the important questions which have to be faced by the Government are what is the principle involved in this Bill, what measures are the Central Government going to take to make the State solvent and a peaceful State, what particular steps they are going to take to effect a change-over in an orderly fashion. I should like to refer to some of these matters at some length.

But, before I go on to consider the detailed provisions of the Bill, I should like with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to refer to certain misapprehensions which have crept into this debate. My hon. friend from Visakhapatnam hurled an unseasonable tirade against the composite State of Madras, an unseasonable tirade which does less than justice to the cause that he espouses and to the very many distinguished individuals who happen to hold high positions of power and authority in the composite State of Madras. There were very many distinguished men from Andhra whom we, at any rate today seem to think of as representatives of Andhra but whom we in the past thought of as representatives of the South who contributed not a little towards building up the glory and status of what is now

considered to be the Madras State. They have certainly contributed quite a lot and it would be wrong to think that they have not done enough for the State of Andhra.

My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram in the course of his speech put forward three propositions. The first proposition which he put forward and with which I am most heartily in agreement is that the *Andhra State requires money*. All of us are agreed on it. But who is to give the money? Obviously the residuary State cannot be expected to hold the baby. It is the Centre which has taken this decision. It is the Centre which has now crossed the Rubicon and definitely decided in favour of the linguistic States that *should find the money immediately*.

The second proposition which he enunciated, and to which I take very strong exception, is that there has been continuous pauperisation of the Andhra area—and this is where the sting lies—and that on that account the residuary State of Madras should make as it were a reparation payment to the Andhra State. Now, I am not willing to indulge in any controversies on this occasion. But I should like to point out to my hon. friend that if he wishes to quote figures, let him quote them at least accurately. He quoted certain figures relating to university education. But I have in my possession facts relating to the university education which would show that so far as the composite State of Madras is concerned over a period of five or six years, we have contributed more to Andhra University than to any other University. I am not complaining about it. I think it was the right and proper thing to do. But I certainly do not agree with my hon. friend that we have been unfair to the Andhra areas. Even when the Madras State was in a very poor way, out of about Rs. 15 or 17 crores of rupees it gave about Rs. 1 crore to Rayalaseema for the purpose of attending to famines.

More could have been done, but more could not be done, because we did not have sufficient resources.

Having disposed of my hon. friend's arguments, I turn to the detailed provisions of the Bill. The operative parts of this Bill are clauses, 3, 4 and 5. I am surprised that my hon. friend the Home Minister is not here, because I should have liked to put to him certain direct questions on some of these important matters.

An Hon. Member: His Deputy is present.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I would have liked him to be present here, at least now, when the debate has got some chance of acquiring life, especially after my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee has spoken and raised vital issues. Speaking only this morning Acharya Kripalani put the point very forcibly when he said that there is a great deal of frustration in many parts of the South and that the time has come for the Centre to really act with boldness and not to be timid. I wish that they would not only be bold, but they would also be straight in considering some of these problems that pertain to Andhra Desh, because if we do not attend to the problems of Andhra fairly, even the harmony and peace of the residuary State of Madras would be affected. It is from that point of view that we are interested in the welfare of Andhra Desh.

I should like to refer only to one or two matters which have been raised by the hon. the Home Minister in the course of his speech. Firstly he pointed out that so far as the High Court was concerned they should like to have the High Court shifted by 1956. Now, I do not see any reason why they should be in such a hurry to shift the High Court from Madras to any of these Andhra areas. In this connection I should like to make a few observations on this question of a common High Court which would be of some importance.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sixty per cent. of the revenues of the High Court are from Andhra.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am going to deal with that question quite fairly. But the important question is whether it would suit the material interests of my hon. friends to have a separate High Court. At present we are having three lakhs surplus income so far as the composite State of Madras is concerned. But today if you wish to shift the High Court to another place in Andhra, you would have to incur a little over Rs. 8 lakhs or about Rs. 12 lakhs which would be an additional expenditure. But a more important and a more fundamental point which has to be borne in mind is that the administration of law is quite different from the enactment of laws. The administration of law and justice is quite different, for this reason that we do believe that judges are there to interpret laws and that they would have the liberty of giving their decisions on many of these issues. The enactment of laws is however different and there is no question of any sovereignty of any particular State being affected, particularly as we know that in the case of High Courts the jurisdiction and the control that they exercise is quite different. The impelling reason for a separate High Court—and I am quite willing to admit that there are these arguments in its favour—is the obvious fear that in the matter of appointment and filling of vacancies, sufficient recognition will not be given to Andhra area and the control which the High Court has over the subordinate judiciary in the Andhra area may not be as satisfactory as under a separate Andhra High Court. But, surely, there must be room for building up conventions. Can a High Court be transferred to some other area in Andhra immediately? I have not got, in the slightest degree, any objections to the High Court being transferred, if my Andhra friends want it, even immediately. But surely on this matter the Centre cannot afford to adopt a pusillanimous attitude. What

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is the scheme and sequence of the Bill? We are to have, what I would call, a limited Andhra State with a temporary capital, with temporary goodwill from the Centre, with temporary assurance of financial aid, with everything temporary. The whole State is to be based on a make-shift basis and if you are going to take the point of the location of the High Court which undoubtedly is a very serious matter, you must certainly make sure that the location of the High Court is permanent. You cannot allow a High Court to shift just as the seat of a Government can be allowed to shift from place to place. But nothing has been done; nothing has been made clear. And if the Centre is determined to have by 1956 the Andhra High Court somewhere in the Andhra area, I hope and trust that it will not adopt a niggardly attitude and that liberal assistance will be given to the Andhras to have their High Court located in a different place and to see that there are proper facilities given.

My hon. friend the Home Minister treated this problem in an entirely flippant spirit. He spoke of Judges not having roofs over their chambers; he spoke of lawyers not having sufficient facilities; he spoke of many "etceteras". The term "etcetera" is meant to cover up what I would call a vacant mind and not really give expression to what is tangible. As I was listening to his observations on the High Court, I felt that here was a serious matter which was being treated in the most cavalier fashion. The Constitution, after all, makes provision for High Courts of two or three States being merged together in the interests of administration of justice. But if any particular State wants a separate High Court, then undoubtedly let it have it. But before it is allowed to have its own way, the Centre cannot divest itself of all responsibility and must make liberal provision for giving financial assistance.

There is one particular provision to which I should like to invite the atten-

tion of my lawyer friends here. There is a provision which deals, Mr. Chairman, with what I would call the adaptation clause. Now, for instance, in every constitution whenever any partition has occurred, whenever there has been any administrative division, there has been what is known as the power to adapt laws. Section 9 of the Indian Independence Act deals with the power to adapt laws. But the vital point to bear in mind is that the adaptation of laws can be brought about only before the appointed day. Here, however, the power to adapt laws is to survive until the 1st April 1954. What logic is there in your having the power to adapt laws up to 1st April 1954? Important constitutional issues are raised. I would put it this way. Is it a subtle subterfuge for exercising indirect control over the new Andhra State, because from the appointed day, if the legislature wishes to adapt laws it is at liberty to do it? There is no need for you to have this provision. If the Executive is to act quite independently of the Legislature, I wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether it would be possible to justify it on constitutional grounds. We have in our Constitution the Ordinance making power given to the Government but that is only for a limited period. But here we have a provision which seems to be flagrantly in violation of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution and which cannot be pronounced to be constitutionally proper. The only reason which I can give for this provision being found there is that of exercising some sort of indirect control through the proper Government and the phrase "Proper Government" includes also the Central Government.

I pass on now to the vexed question of assets and liabilities. I should have thought as I was listening to my learned friend the Finance Minister, that he would go into the question at considerable length. He started with the make-believe proposition that so far as those new States were concerned, they stood on a different footing from the division of assets and

liabilities that took place in the case of partition as between two sovereign states. Quite right. That is very logical but he also enunciated the other proposition that Sind and Orissa had brought about a proper type of agreement which would give us a basis for the division of administrative units within the Indian Union. It seems to me that so far as this whole chapter of assets and liabilities is concerned there are certain clauses to which very strong exception would have to be taken. There is for instance the clause relating to compensation of 230 lakhs of rupees to be given by the residuary State of Madras to Andhra State and the reason that is given is that this is to be the compensation for the lack of buildings in Andhra Desh. On what grounds of logic do you justify this? I do not mind, and I would be the first person to press Andhra Desh getting special assistance from the Centre, but what is your responsibility should not be thrown on the shoulders of the residuary State. Moreover, and this is a point on which I feel strongly—it looks as though we are asked to make a reparation payment for there not being sufficient buildings in Andhra Desh. In fact, the Finance Minister in the course of his speech said that it would be an unprofitable task to open up the past and that has in the past threatened an exploitation of this area or that area. Let us realise that all of us are equally to blame if blame exists and that you cannot apportion the blame on the residuary State of Madras alone. Moreover, what is meaning of suggesting that if you do not have sufficient buildings we should compensate Andhra Desh?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is wrong. Have you read that report?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I have read it and I have gone into the Report. Being a good friend of Andhra Desh I would expect my friends to listen to me because I am going to give a solution which in some respects, if not in all respects, is superior to that which has been advanced by them. I only want to point out, that if you wish to

have any money given for the Capital, it ought to be given by the Centre.

My hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, in the course of his speech pointed out that there was a great deal of controversy over the temporary capital being located in Madras. Who was responsible for the controversy? The Centre does not fix a permanent capital but asks the Andhras to negotiate with the residuary State of Madras. As the expression "temporary" in the new phraseology means permanent, therefore, there is a continuous controversy. You set up one linguistic group against the other. You watch the fun and come round and tell us. "You have not come to an agreement on the matter". This is the game which is being practised in order that the whole unity of the South might be disrupted. I have the feeling that in all these matters where assets and liabilities are taken into account we ought to avail of the prescription which has been laid down in the case of the constitution of the provinces of Sind and Orissa. Imagine what would have been the fate if it had been suggested that because Sind was separated and because the Sindhis were asked to have a new capital, therefore they should get compensation for not having access to the offices or hospitals in Bombay. Nothing more preposterous could have been imagined and yet when this clause is there and when it is in flagrant contradiction of the whole scheme of assets and liabilities that has been devised there are people to justify it.

I would only like to add, Sir, that we are all interested in Andhra Desh being stable and prosperous. People asked me this question as to who is to find the money for Andhra Desh. The Centre obviously should find the money because it has taken the decision and it is not as though Andhra Desh does not give enough money to the Centre. Out of twenty-five crores of income derived from tobacco duty, I venture to suggest, that about nineteen crores come from Andhra Desh.

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

Why not make over this 19 crores to Andhra State for two or three years so that all these bickerings might be things of the past; so that my Andhra friends might prosper.

If the above suggestion is considered to be too revolutionary, I venture to suggest, that when you have to act on the proposal of a new linguistic State you should immediately think of levying a special tax or a general tax on all States for the creation of a new linguistic State. Possibly that would give the other States a more vivid appreciation of the costs of the creation of a new linguistic State and also foster in them a sense of responsibility and realism in their approach to these problems.

I wish the Andhra State all prosperity and success and I hope and pray that in the future they might have, if not as eminent statesmen as those whom they lent to us in the past, at least statesmen who approached the whole problem with humanity and in Rayalaseema showed themselves to be superior in solving the difficult problems of backward areas and backward communities. I want them to bear this in mind particularly when there is a conflict between Rayalaseema and the Circars that they ought to look to the interests of the backward areas as a whole.

Dr. Jaisooriya: In all this wrangle between Tamil Nad and the yet to be born Andhra, I have nothing to do with it except that I am a man across the border of Andhra. And, standing at the gate, I have been able to watch the game—sometimes a very sordid game that is being played now,—and I want to draw your attention to where actually the game is being played, and who is playing it. If you do not know the hidden history behind all these moves, you will not know why this Bill has been framed, as it is framed.

I must draw your attention, Sir, to the history which begins with the Moghul Empire. The Moghul Emperors realised that he who does not

control the Deccan cannot control India. Aurangzeb did not lay seven years siege to Golconda just because he detested the Shia faces of the Kutubshahi Kings, but because the holding of the Deccan was vital for its purpose. The successors of the Moghul Empire, the Britishers also followed that policy by offering the title of His Majesty on the Second Asafjah and the title of His Exalted Highness on the last Asafjah; but the fundamental principle was that Hyderabad had to be held. The legal successors of the late lamented British Government in India cannot do anything else but follow that principle. In 1857 the British said, "If the Nizam is lost all is lost." From 1953 to 1957 the present Government will say, "If Hyderabad is lost all is lost." Now I want you to follow carefully the logic of it. If Andhra becomes a successful State, the next logical development is Vishal Andhra which obviously means the disintegration of Hyderabad. As soon as that is done the next logical step would be formation of the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

I want you to see behind the whole background. My hon. friend the Deputy Home Minister is new to his job. He does not know the inner history. I must draw your attention to it. One of the very few grand realists that this country had produced, the late Sardar Patel, had said and warned those whom he knew very well: "you draw a straight line from Bombay City to Vizagapatam; it passes through Hyderabad; imagine Andhra, Maharashtra, Hyderabad with non-Congress governments; you isolate the whole of South India." That is the basic fear that is in the minds of this Government and therefore this game has to be played, namely, that the Congress, while admitting the demand and emotionally talking on it—they know there should be linguistic States—say "this is not the time, unity of India, disintegration and so-and-so!" But when they found that it was a mass

movement and you cannot go anywhere in Andhra, Karnataka, Telengana or Maharashtra without the people asking you "What about our linguistic States", began in the last few years talking with a double tongue. Even our lion from Gulberga goes to Bombay and says "we must have linguistic States". But when he comes to Hyderabad and Congressmen come and talk to him he says "Yes, but the time is not ripe, we must ask the Nizam to abdicate by persuasion."

There is a reason for it. I quite admit there is a legitimate fear that if Andhra State is formed, a chain reaction takes place. Poti Sriramulu died. There was a terrible uproar in Andhra. But it was not his death that terrified the Home Minister. It were those telegrams "five crores damaged", "fifteen crores damaged", "three crores damaged", all exaggerated and the hon. the Home Minister's hands were trembling when he got those telegrams.

Sir, you are a lawyer. You know in Japan if a woman wants to commit infanticide she has got an ideal method, namely rice paper. When a child is born the rice paper is wetted and watered nicely and smeared smoothly on the face of the baby by the young mother or the midwife in collusion. The beautiful baby dies and you cannot produce any evidence of violence. The same thing is done here: smothering from the beginning, no marks of violence, you starve it out. The young State is being formed without finance.

And remember. If Andhra becomes a successful thing, it is an example for Maharashtra and Karnataka. So the question arises.

It looks so simple—temporary capital—how long temporary capital? And which is going to be the permanent capital? Nobody knows. Dr. Katju said: The Legislature has to decide: they will meet in Kurnool, then, they will decide on the permanent capital. (Dr. Krishnaswami: Temporary capital.) The temporary capital. Nobody knows about the permanent capital!

Here is one Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, who was if I remember rightly defeated in some elections, and became afterwards something. He is the President of Andhra something or the other. Anyway, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy pointed out "that they were all dreaming of Vishala Andhra, including Hyderabad State, and in selecting the temporary capital they had that possibility also in mind. Kurnool was near Hyderabad City which would ultimately form part of Great Andhra State". *Are Bap ka mal!* Without even consulting us? What about the people of Hyderabad? They have the right to say something about it. The part that joins Andhra is Telengana. The people and the peasants of Telengana have a right to say. Who is this Sanjiva Reddy? Give them a plebiscite. There is going to be Vishala Andhra. But it will be one which we shall form and not.....

This is one example of the moonbeam from the larger lunacy. Here is the second moonbeam from the larger lunacy. "He told the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, that ultimately Hyderabad would have to be disintegrated and that Telugu-speaking areas including Hyderabad City should go to Andhra State in as much as the Union Government has agreed to appoint a Linguistic Commission. Any recommendation of that Commission would become infructuous... etc. etc." But he has carefully avoided to tell us what Shri Nehru has told him. I know Shri Nehru's mind. He has been terrified into the role, shall I say, because of that fear that if Hyderabad goes all is lost. So, what Shri Nehru's reply is I know. But Sanjiva Reddy has not told us.

You can hold up the formation of Vishala Andhra, and an inkling is given that the High Court of Andhra shall be in Madras till 1956. The calculation of the Home Ministry is that there is going to be no stable Ministry there for three years! My friend Dr. Krishnaswami asks: "Why not have the High Court in Madras permanently?"

One thing I like about Dr. Katju. He cannot simulate or rather he cannot put it properly. And Dr. Katju

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said: You see, the buildings are not ready, then the antechambers, the clock room, the W.C. with gold rim for the judges, are not ready; therefore they are going to have the High Court in Madras till 1956.

Dr. Katju: I am sorry, Sir, to have provoked my hon. friend.

Dr. Jaisooraya: But would you like to know the facts, Sir? Mr. Wanchoo told me on the last day when I met him and I said "Look, Sir, if you transfer the High Court from Madras, 60 per cent. expense of litigation goes away and eight out of the fourteen judges will go to Andhra; Madras High Court will suffer". He said, "Yes, you are right; you know, Alladi Krishnaswami told me the same thing".

If you can have the High Court till 1956 in Madras you could have the temporary capital as well in Madras.

Mr. Wanchoo—you must take your hat off to Wanchoo. He is one of the most upright men I have met. And yet tremendous pressure was put upon him, which he resisted to a great extent. I know the inside history, but I will not go into it now.

The most surprising part of it is this. If a baby that is born is to be killed without any signs of violence, starve it out. And a surprising thing happened. While Mr. Wanchoo's report was not taken in its entirety but only as it suited the States Ministry, one Mr. Misra who spent eight days there, over the Bellary question out of which two were as a guest of the Mysore Government, after having studied the material supplied to him which he said were vague and inconclusive, said: Short of taking a plebiscite it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay.

As a good Judge, he should have said, look here, I cannot do it. But, the Home Ministry had a purpose and that purpose had to be served. So, in spite of the fact that he himself says, this is inconclusive, this is not reliable, you find Mr. Misra quoting statistics, quoting from the electoral rolls that are

still in the Press, an advance copy comes to him, and he takes it as accurate. I cannot. As a matter of fact, take the whole of Bellary. I do not object. But, there must be a principle. You cannot violate a principle. You cannot twist and turn a principle just to suit the States Ministry or the Home Ministry's pre-conceived idea that Andhra State must be strangled. We have got to abide by some legitimate principles. The government is not. That is what I am objecting to. As I told you, I have no use for old mythology, but sometimes, they are useful to support an Algurai—sorry—allegory. I am reminded of this story. I do not know exactly where to place the Home Ministry: as Manthara, the evil adviser of Kaikeyi or Kaikeyi, the evil queen. Dasaratha has got to be misguided.

Acharya Kripalani: Kaikeyi was born in Kashmir.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East): Your knowledge of history is weak.

Dr. Jaisooraya: If you have any doubt about the *bona fides* of what I say, please see clauses 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 51, all these can become dangerous. What is happening? A dangerous thing. You are taking out of the hands of the people or groups of people, or even of this House, the right to decide impartially certain important things which will decide the fate of Andhra. You are putting everything into the hands of the President. Not that we distrust the President. We think the President is a grand man. But, we certainly distrust the Mantharas and Kaikeyis who will swarm round him. They may misguide Dasaratha. It is my trouble that I know enough of the Home Ministry and its past. The old saying in the Bible, Verily shall the sins of the fathers be visited upon the children up to the 3rd or 4th generation, applies very much to the Home Ministry. I do not know whether Dr. Katju is in the 3rd or 4th or 3½ generation.

Dr. Katju: I am in the first; this is my own time.

Dr. Jaisoorya: No; you are between 3 and 4.

Dr. Katju: No previous ancestry.

Dr. Jaisoorya: He cannot alter it because already the whole principle has been laid down by past experience. I do not deny that. But, in the present circumstances, if I may quote Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whom I very seldom quote—I must do it this time—he says:

"It is up to a popular Government to abide by the people's will and to know what the people felt and what they suffered. Where a Government makes mistakes, they should efface those mistakes and retrace them."

Actually, here we say: O plebiscite, yes, that is the only thing in Kashmir. Why not a plebiscite in Hyderabad? This Government promised the people of Hyderabad that after they are installed there, they will decide the future of the Hyderabad State and what kind of Government it is going to have. Behind our backs agreements were made with the Nizam and now a Book appears. From Ruler to Rajpramukh: the Nizam. VII. You read here; it is surprising that the Bourbon is wanting to come back. You keep a scorpion, and you expect the scorpion not to sting you. We want to write an epilogue, now—it may be two years hence when the States Ministry begins to fail; it is bound to fail, it is going to fail—*From Ruler to Rajpramukh*—From Rajpramukh to there or there. Therefore, I am telling you—this is a warning—you may try to smother Andhra; but please note that it is not a movement which I have started, or he has started; it is a mass movement. You may try to suppress it; you may try to mislead it; you may try, like my friend there, to persuade the Nizam to abdicate. The people will not wait for it. May be not now. They have put three years. I shall put it two years. But then, the price we shall have to pay? Already there is terrible discontent in Andhra, and if Andhra fails, we are not going to let it fail. I am going back to the gate to keep

a watch on Andhra, to keep a watch on Delhi, on what the States Ministry and the Home Ministry are going to do, and when the time is ripe, maybe as not even my friends expect, Hyderabad—at least Telengana—is going to have a hand in the affair, and it may not be exactly as my hon. friend of the States Ministry expects; it may be something which the people expect.

Dr. Katju: What is it?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): But for the last speech that we just now heard, on the whole I must say that this Bill has been received extremely well. There were certain unfavourable or adverse comments here and there, especially from the Andhra section of the House, but, on the whole, I must congratulate the House, and congratulate ourselves on the way in which this Bill which has been prepared after great effort, has been received in particular by the Andhra Members, because they are the persons who are most concerned. Now, I rely upon this support, not only from the speeches of Andhra Members, but also from the eloquent silence of other Andhra Members. A number of Andhra Members of Parliament have admitted that so far as the Government of India are concerned, they have taken every possible step to put the Andhra State on a proper and sound position in spite of accusations to the contrary.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: *You have lent Rs. 40 lakhs like a Kabuli.

Shri Datar: I have arisen now only to meet such undignified—I would not say unparliamentary—criticism that has come from different quarters. But, before I do so I would like to thank all the Andhra Members in particular, and this House in general on behalf of the Government of India for the amount of support that they have given to this Andhra Bill.

It is true that so far as this Bill was concerned, we had to take number of steps. It is also true that

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there was some delay, but you would find that the time at our disposal was short, and during this time, the Central Government, the State Governments and the two Chief Justices of two important States in India, viz., Mr. Justice Wanchoo, and Mr. Justice Misra have expended certain labours which cannot be deprecated, and which ought not to have been deprecated here at all.

Dr. Jaisooraya: Why not?

Shri Datar: So far as the Central Government is concerned, once they made an announcement in December, 1952, that they were going to have an Andhra Province, they have taken all possible steps, and when they found that there were certain matters which required further scrutiny, they had the scrutiny made through very impartial and disinterested channels in spite of what other friends have stated. Therefore, it is entirely wrong to say that the Central Government has been acting in a step-motherly way. The Central Government cannot be a step-mother at all. If at all you have to use the analogy, it is the mother of all the States. We have to take it only as an analogy and not as a statement of fact, because the powers of the Central Government are limited, and the State Governments have certain powers, and ultimately, above all, you will all agree that the Central Government is a popular Government which has to accept public opinion and act upon it in as best a way as possible. When the Central Government found that there was considerable public opinion among the Andhra sections of the Indian nation, that they must have a State of their own at all costs, immediately all that was possible was done, and proper steps have been taken to give them a separate State. The Bill that you have before you is the product of the labours of the various officers of the Government of India, Ministers, and also the two

State Governments, the Government of Madras, and the Government of Mysore.

Certain very choice epithets were used by some hon. Members. I did not expect Dr. Lanka Sundaram to say that the Central Government was acting in a step-motherly attitude or in a partisan attitude. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I would state emphatically that they have never acted in a partisan spirit, and they have wished well of the Andhras; and they would do whatever is possible to place this new State on as sound a basis as possible. Only this morning, the hon. Finance Minister has pointed out how the financial side was looked after. It is always open to the Government of the new Andhra State to ask for help, and that help we will always give gracefully and ungrudgingly.

In all these cases, we have to depend upon public opinion. Certain Members of Parliament have called in question the motives of the Madras Government as well as those of the Central Government. But as I stated before, during all these negotiations, we received the best of help from Shri Rajaji's Government, and it was extremely wrong and almost unparliamentary on the part of an hon. Member from this side of the House to have stated that Shri Rajagopalachari was acting like a Duryodhana. I repudiate that expression with all the sincerity that I can command, on behalf of the Government of India. Rajaji's Government have been giving us all the help. In these negotiations, the Madras Government, the Mysore Government, and their Legislatures have taken into account all the interests involved, and have acted in a manner which is highly satisfactory. Therefore it was not proper on the part of the hon. Members on this side as well as on the Opposition side to have attributed motives. It was entirely wrong on their part to have done so.

So far as the Mysore Government is concerned, we were told that it was a third party, meaning thereby that it had no right over the parts of Bellary, that have been given to it. So far as Mysore is concerned, let us understand the position very clearly. The Mysore Government never asked the Central Government to give any parts of Bellary or any part of Andhra or any other territory to themselves. From the very first, the Mysore Government have been taking an attitude which at best may be called conservative. But you cannot call it entirely wrong, and therefore there was no grabbing spirit on their part.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But you are the honest broker.

Shri Datar: You will kindly understand that it was only the Central Government that requested the Mysore Government to take over these portions, because they were predominantly a Kannada areas in character, and secondly, the House will also understand that Bellary was formerly a part of Mysore State, and therefore you can say that in the modern democratic set-up, a part which originally belonged to Mysore has gone back to Mysore, not because Mysore grabbed at it, but because the Central Government found it more convenient from the administrative point of view, to hand over this particular territory to Mysore.

So far as the Andhra State Bill is concerned, I find that the approach by some of the Members,—I mean the Andhra Members—both on my side of the House and on the other, was cast in a very gloomy way in some respects. For instance, my hon. friend Mr. Murthy stated that we were ushering into being a new State, which is truncated, which is anaemic and so on—he used other similar words.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Only one word more.

Shri Datar: He used some other words which are in the same strain.

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Is it for an anaemic State that we have all along been working? The Prime Minister made it very clear when he made the announcement in December 1952, that so far as the present effort was concerned, it was confined to the carving out of an Andhra State out of the Madras State.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Datar: And secondly, Sir....

Shri B. S. Murthy: You have left them with a heavy load of debt. You have not given them any money. Is it not anaemic? z

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should there be questions and answers? The hon. Member had a sufficient opportunity earlier.

1 P.M.

Shri Datar: Secondly, when, for example, the Andhras have got their own State with all the goodwill of the Centre as also all the goodwill of the Tamilians and others, would it be a proper and healthy state of mind to be always thinking of certain problems which could not be solved in their favour? Take, for example, the case of Madras. Whatever the historical reasons might be, it was explicitly made clear to them during the last three or four years that if in the present set-up they are anxious to have an Andhra State, they must be prepared to have an Andhra State without the Capital at Madras. And, it must be admitted that this was accepted and only after the clear acceptance of this principle were the labours for the formation of an Andhra State undertaken and the announcement made. If that is so, then is it proper, in time and out of time, especially when we are entering upon a new era for the Andhra State to be always thinking in gloomy terms about what they could not get at all?

* Similarly, so far as the Bellary taluk is concerned, on the last occasion a friend of mine on the opposite side, with whom I had associated great sobriety and balanced judgment, un-

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fortunately in making references to Mr. Justice Misra's remarks, said something which is entirely wrong, and here, on behalf of the Government of India, I would repudiate every allegation made directly or indirectly, every insinuation that is suggested by some Members here and there so far as Mr. Justice Wanchoo and Mr. Justice Misra are concerned. Mr. Justice Wanchoo gave his judgment or finding without any pressure from anybody at all. Mr. Justice Misra also was sent because the Central Government found that there was something *prima facie* that required an inquiry. In fact, the Central Government would have been perfectly justified in acting upon the Kelkar Award, though that Award itself has been a matter of great dispute from 1920. When in 1949 an Andhra province was in the offing and then also a similar arrangement had been made, that was objected to by the Karnatak people. Still had the Government found it possible, they could have immediately and straightway given 7 taluks to Mysore and 3 taluks to Andhra without making any inquiry at all. But when they found a *prima facie* case—a case that required scrutiny—was placed before them, then under a sense of justice and impartiality—you will kindly understand it—they appointed an officer, the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court. They appointed that officer with your consent, you welcomed that officer, you led evidence before him and your deputations were heard and when afterwards.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly address the Chair.

Shri Datar: ...it was found that the judgment went against a particular party, it would be wrong to complain, Sir. The House is aware that there must be a finality to all proceedings, and a finality to all proceedings even in respect of public questions.

Therefore, if Justice Misra—whose appointment was welcomed by Andhra

papers and the Andhra Members of Parliament—after making a full enquiry and after a full hearing of all the concerned parties came to the conclusion that Bellary taluk should not go to the Andhras, because it was predominantly Kannada, not only on account of linguistic position but on account of a number of other considerations, then, under such circumstances, would it be proper to turn round and say in a depressed mood, almost in a quarrelsome mood, that we have lost Bellary. It is an entirely wrong approach. It was not only an administrative solution but the solution was arrived at with the help of a judicial authority of great integrity. Therefore, so far as the Bellary question is concerned, as it has been rightly put by a number of Members on the opposite side, it would be wrong to allow that question to always remain open. Such questions should not be allowed to be opened. In the case of democracy, as in the case of a sound or stable Government, we might come across a certain position which might be uncongenial to us, but ultimately we have to accept it. Therefore it is that I would implore all the Members of the Andhra State not to maintain this particular attitude that something which was theirs has not been given to them and something which is theirs has been kept back from them.

Then, I would like to come to another point, namely the Boundary Commission. The clause about the Boundary Commission could not be included in the present Andhra Bill because under Article 3 of the Constitution whenever there is going to be any transfer of territory then that has to be after an enquiry is made in that direction and after a certain procedure has been followed and then a resolution of Parliament, if not a Bill, is necessary. Therefore, at this stage it would have been unconstitutional and irregular to have put this particular clause about the

Boundary Commission in the Bill itself. Therefore it is that the Home Minister in his opening remarks promised that a Boundary Commission would be appointed. (*Interruption.*)

Similarly also, so far as the question of capital is concerned. My friend on the opposite side stated that a reference was made to a temporary capital and not to a permanent capital at all. So far as this distinction between a temporary capital and a permanent capital is concerned with all the humility at my command, I would say that this distinction has not been made by us or by the Government of India but by the Andhras themselves because they think that after some time they might get Hyderabad and Telengana. That is a big and hot question into which I do not want to enter at this stage. I shall refer to it if I get time afterwards, but so far as the Andhras' claim was concerned, they started with this position that they should have, for the time being, a temporary capital because they think of a permanent capital at Hyderabad after, what they call, the disintegration of the Hyderabad State. Therefore it was that when the Andhra leaders themselves wanted to have a temporary capital we allowed them to have it. It is not because we do not want to give them all the help that they require when they are going to build up a permanent capital but because they asked for it that they have got it.

In so far as Kurnool also is concerned, the decision has been left entirely to themselves and you are aware, Sir, that once the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislature came to the conclusion that Kurnool ought to be the temporary capital this Government have started all efforts and they are leaving no stone unturned to see that the Andhra State comes into being on 1st October, in spite of what our inconvenience there might be. Ultimately the will of the people is supreme and therefore we are taking every step to see

that on the 1st October, 1953, the Andhra State starts functioning at Kurnool as the temporary capital of Andhra, because they wish that it should be temporary. When the time comes, as I stated already, the Central Government will help them not only so far as this question is concerned but also in the larger question of the economic development of the effect that the Andhra area was times some references were made to the effect that the Andhra area was neglected. Now, Rayalaseema area is an unfortunate part of India. It is subject to recurrent famines and to the extent that it was possible the Madras Government have been doing whatever they could do. Under these circumstances it would be entirely wrong to father all the blame for the neglect on the Madras Government.

Shri Raghuramalah (Tenali): On a point of information, Sir. From the undiluted attack the hon. Minister is making on the Andhras right from the beginning of his speech, I would like to know whether he is speaking on behalf of himself or on behalf of the Government of Madras or on behalf of the Government of India which we all believe is impartial.

Shri Datar: I am speaking on my own behalf and also on behalf of the Government of India. The Government of India is taking an entirely neutral attitude. So far as I am concerned, I am also taking a neutral attitude. It would be entirely wrong to ascribe to me any anti-Andhra or pro-Tamilian feelings. Let it be understood very clearly that I am not against Andhra at all. In fact, if the Andhra province is formed, it would in due course of time, in the fullness of time, lead to the formation of other provinces also. Therefore, I am anxious to see that Andhra province is formed well, that Andhra State starts with the goodwill of all its neighbours.

Just now I was looking into language figures of the new Andhra State. Out of a total population of 2 crores and

[Shri Datar]

5 lakhs—I am giving figures broadly—I find that about 22 lakhs of people speak other languages. Because I am also interested in similar questions, I desire that when once we have such States we ought to maintain as far as possible the greatest neighbourly feeling. Ultimately a sense of security has also to be instilled in those who do not speak Telugu. It is for this purpose that in the Bill it is provided that so far as the civil servants who are to be brought to the State are concerned, those who are born in the Andhra area would be given preference, not those whose mother-tongue is Telugu. After all, this takes us to the next question so far as linguistic provinces are concerned. We have heard two diametrically opposite views. We have before us the views of a seasoned former Congressman, namely, Shri Kripalani. We have also the views of others, including a number of equally eminent people.

An Hon. Member: You have got his advice also.

Shri Datar: We have got his advice also. I am particularly making reference to it. In this matter the Government of India is a third party. The Government of India is not wedded either to linguistic provinces nor to any eternal opposition to linguistic provinces. In fact, all the Andhra Members ought to have congratulated the Government of India because this is a province which approximates as much as possible to a linguistic province. So, when there are such views, Government have to take into account all the implications and also the consequences of it. Therefore, I would like to impress on all those who are in favour of linguistic provinces that whenever we have linguistic provinces we have to take a number of precautions. One precaution is to see that Indian unity is never affected, never undermined. Secondly, we have to recognise that there is only one culture. I do not agree with Shri N. C. Chatterjee—with all due deference to him—that there are different cultures. India has

got one culture, a common culture, a harmonious culture, and it is our duty to develop that common culture.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: On a point of order, Sir. Every now and then we hear that Indian unity is shaken by these linguistic provinces. What we are demanding is only provinces on a linguistic basis under Indian nationality. We are not demanding any province separate from India.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is accepting my view. So, there is no difficulty at all. It is always essential. Sometimes we are likely to go wrong. Therefore the emphasis should be on Indian unity.

Secondly, we have to take into account the very unfortunate position that arose in Bellary. During certain periods the feeling ran to such an extent that a Kannadiga thought that an Andhra was his enemy and an Andhra thought that a Kannadiga was his enemy. I desire that all these things should go. The partition that we are having is not a partition between two nations, it is a partition within the framework of the Indian Union and, therefore, we should consider all people as ours even if they do not speak a particular language that I do.

I am glad that the Bill has been received well and I also assure the House that the Government of India will do everything that is possible, so far as this infant State is concerned, to nurture it up and to put it on a good footing. I appeal to Andhra Members to take it in the very spirit in which we are taking and I am sure that this Andhra State will rise high because two thousand years ago I know Andhras ruled almost the whole of the South India and some parts of Bombay. We are still following the Andhra Calendar in Bombay State. Therefore, with all the goodwill that we have, we, the Government of India and I personally, wish the Andhra State all godspeed, and I am confident that it will maintain the great tradition that it had formerly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not yet 1-15. Mr. C. R. Chowdary.

Shri Datar: If it is not yet 1-15, I may be allowed two or three minutes more. I have yet to say something.

Some Hon. Members: It is already past 1-15.

Shri C. R. Chowdary (Narasaraopet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member has much to say. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-15 tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 18th August, 1953.