

Volume III

No.15



Tuesday
25th August, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 25th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR P. & T.
EMPLOYEES

*782. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to his statement made at Lucknow on the 25th May, 1953 to the effect that the question of extension of medical facilities to Posts and Telegraphs Department workers is under consideration of Government and state:

(a) whether the proposal has been considered; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The medical concessions admissible to all employees of the Central Government; whether they are working in the Posts and Telegraphs or other Departments are the same. The statement made by me at Lucknow was in regard to the extension of these concessions to families of Class IV employees of the Department. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if it is a fact that the category of employees who get higher salaries

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and can afford their own medical treatment have been given facilities for free medical aid whereas those in need are being denied the same. May I know if the Government is doing something in this connection?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I have said that except for Class IV employees all other Government servants get medical facilities and the question of extending these facilities to Class IV employees has been taken up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, for how long the question of providing medical facilities for Class IV employees has been pending the consideration of the Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been pending for long but I can say safely that at least for one year since I assumed responsibility of this Ministry this question is under the active consideration of the Government.

Dr. Rama Rao: Are the Government aware that the Tuberculosis Adviser of the Government advised the Government to open a sanatorium at least for their employees in the Railways as well as Posts and Telegraphs Department and if so, are the Government doing anything in the matter?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the Posts and Telegraphs employees are concerned, I may inform the House that we have reserved a number of beds at a number of sanatoriums.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know if the dispensary is open for Posts

and Telegraphs employees only or is it open for all Government servants?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, Sir, I cannot be expected to remember all the details. I require notice.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to give educational facilities to the sons of Class IV employees?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Medical facilities and not education facilities!

लाला अश्विना राम : क्या टो० बी० बेड्स के अलावा और बेड्स का भी आपने अफसरों के लिए कुछ अस्पतालों में इन्तजाम किया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जहाँ तक मुझे पता है और बेड्स का इन्तजाम तो कोई काम नहीं है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the proposal to construct 120 beds for Posts and Telegraphs employees in the existing hospitals in India has materialised?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said, I have not got the details here but we have got a number of beds reserved in a number of sanatoriums in different parts of the country.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know when we may expect a decision on the question of extension of these facilities to Class IV employees?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Sir, the question of giving medical facilities to Class IV servants of the Government of India was taken up by the Cabinet and sanctioned by them but the scheme was held up owing to the fact that the Delhi State came into existence and there was some point of disagreement between the Central Government and the Delhi State Government. Now the question is again under the consideration of the Union Public Service Commission which has advertised for the

doctors to look after the people and the matter will shortly be finalised.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid, Sir, I will have to supplement the answer given by my colleague, which concerns the employees in Delhi only. What I am concerned with is about all the Class IV employees throughout the country. I have taken up that question. Of course, the question of Class IV employees in other departments is more or less similar. The question of providing medical facilities to Class IV employees whether in Delhi or in other stations is under consideration of the Government.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONFERENCE

*783. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Wheat Conference, held recently in Washington, allotted any quota of wheat to India; and

(b) if so, what quantity and for what period?

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

(a) The International Wheat Conference recently held in Washington considered the revision and renewal of the International Wheat Agreement of 1949 as that agreement was to expire on the 31st July, 1953. Under the revised and renewed agreement of 1953, India has a quota.

(b) The revised and renewed agreement is for a period of 3 years commencing from 1st August, 1953. The annual quota for India under this agreement is one million metric tons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether India will import the total quantity of wheat allotted to it under the International Wheat Agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Let us hope so.

Shri Dabhi: At what price?

Shri Kidwai: If the open market price is higher than 2 Dollars and

5 cents we will get it at this price but if the market price is lower than the maximum price then we will get it at the open market price.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: With reference to the recent statement made by the hon. Minister that India will not import more than 1,000,000 tons of wheat next year, may I know, Sir, whether the Government of India will keep its negotiation with Russia which is, I think, about importing wheat?

Shri Kidwai: If I get cheaper wheat from Russia, why should we mind it?

Shri Rajabhoj: May I know, Sir, what is the total stock of wheat available in India?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member knows as much as I know.

Shri Achuthan: May I know the countries from which we are to purchase wheat and will the price of the wheat be uniform?

Shri Kidwai: So long as the market price is higher than the Agreement price, we will get it from exporting countries under the Wheat Agreement at 2.05 dollars but if the price in the open market is lower than the maximum price then we will purchase at the prevailing price in the market.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it obligatory even when the Government purchases from Russia, to purchase at least 1,000,000 tons annually from the U.S.A.

Shri Kidwai: It is not only from the U.S.A. that we will purchase 1,000,000 tons of wheat. We will purchase from all the exporting countries. So long as the price does not go below the minimum price there can be no obligation because it is the open market price and anybody can purchase it but if the price goes below the minimum price then, of course, they will insist on our purchasing it.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister made a statement in Bombay that there is enough wheat stock in the country

and he does not know what to do with that stock what is the necessity of importing further wheat now?

Shri Kidwai: Because the stock that we have today will not last till 1954 and 1955; it cannot be maintained and we will require some wheat.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, the difference between the prices in U.S.A. and the prices in U.S.S.R.

Shri Kidwai: There is no price in U.S.S.R. The hon. Member has recently toured Russia and she should know better than I do.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: What is the difference calculating on the barter system with U.S.S.R.

Shri Kidwai: That depends upon our completing the negotiations. Then we will know what price we will have to pay.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the prices fixed at this Conference are much higher than what were fixed in the previous Conferences and was it a reason that some of the countries were not willing to enter into this agreement.

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member perhaps does not know the situation. If the price comes below the maximum it does not affect us because we get it at the market price.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the international wheat prices, particularly in the Chicago market have come down considerably and whether he can inform us of any possibility of getting wheat from other countries which are in the International Wheat Agreement at a cheaper rate?

Shri Kidwai: As I said, the wheat prices in the Chicago market have come down and we welcome it. We will purchase wheat at that price in the open market.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know if the Government is contemplating to

reduce the price of wheat with immediate effect? If so, by what amount?

Shri Kidwai: I hope the hon. Member knows that in the current year we have twice over reduced the price. We first brought it down from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 17-8 and then from Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 16 per maund. This is below the price at which the wheat is being supplied in the controlled markets of Bombay and Calcutta.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know within what time Government contemplate to take away the control from wheat?

Shri Kidwai: When I was recently in Bombay I came to know that wheat is being sold at Rs. 20 to the consumer while we can sell it at Rs. 16-8 to the retailer, who will sell it to the consumer at Rs. 17 or, at the most, at Rs. 17-8. Therefore this is under contemplation.

Seth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed sixteen questions on this. What can I do? Hon. Members who want to put questions must come in early—intervene in the question early; I am not referring to his coming late.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR PLANTATION WORKERS

***784. Ch. Raghur Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Japanese Expert has been invited for vocational training for plantation workers?

(b) Has he come and started his work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 20.]

Ch. Raghur Singh: May I know the reasons why the Expert was not able to set up a practical demonstration centre?

Shri Abid Ali: He was more a theoretical man and did not know how to demonstrate the making of the articles which we wanted to be made and to be used for cottage industries. Therefore he was sent away earlier.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister recently toured plantation areas. For how many days in a week on an average are these labourers employed in these plantation areas?

Shri Abid Ali: Now they are employed for six days in a week in most of the plantation gardens; in some places, of course, for four and five days.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then where is the necessity for this vocational training if they are employed for six days in a week?

Shri Abid Ali: At that time the situation was not so good. The workers are also to be given some work during spare time.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Who invited this academic expert and who paid for his visit?

Shri Abid Ali: It was under the Agreement. This matter has been discussed here several times on previous occasions. We spent only about Rs. 3,400.

Shri Nanadas: May I know what kind of vocational training this expert suggested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has gone away.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether under this arrangement with the International Labour Office, in pursuance of which the Japanese expert visited this country, the visit of any other expert is contemplated?

Shri Abid Ali: At least not at present, Sir.

Shri N. Somana: May I know whether he has made any proposals as regards supplementary labour?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, he has.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if, apart from the recommendations of the expert, Government have their own scheme of vocational training for plantation labourers?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, we are giving serious consideration to this matter.

TUBE WELLS IN PUNJAB (AID)

***785. Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid sought by the State of the Punjab for the installation of tube-wells in the State; and,

(b) the aid sanctioned and made available to the State so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Since 1950-51, a total loan of Rs. 136.14 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Punjab Government for their tubewells construction schemes against Rs. 147.62 lakhs asked for.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis this grant for tubewells is allocated to the different States in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the basis of what they want and what would be beneficial to the State and the country.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India gets any report from the State about the tube-wells that have been sunk or that are going to be sunk?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Very regularly; and if the schedule is not being observed we use all possible means of trying to get more progress.

लाला अचिन्त राम : जो रिपोर्ट अब तक पहुँची है क्या उस रिपोर्ट में हिसार का जिला भी शामिल किया गया है ?

काका तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किशवर्ध) : क्या हिसार में भी ट्यूब वेल बन रहे हैं ?

लाला अचिन्त राम : बनने चाहियें । वहाँ पानी नहीं पहुँचता है ।

श्री किशवर्ध : चाहिये का सवाल नहीं था । सवाल यह था कि कितना लोन मांगा गया था और कितना दिया गया ।

लाला अचिन्त राम : हिसार के लिये मांगा गया था लेकिन मिला नहीं ।

श्री किशवर्ध : हिसार के लिये शायद मांगा ही नहीं होगा ।

लाला अचिन्त राम : यह आप को गलतफहमी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I won't allow four or five questions to the same Member at a time.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the sanctioned amount includes any amount from the Technical Co-operation Agreement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the tubewell scheme has been extended anywhere to the southern States, especially to Travancore-Cochin?

Shri Kidwai: In Travancore-Cochin there is more than enough water available.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: No, Sir, not in my constituency.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that an American firm under the name Harold T. Smith is doing this work in the Punjab, and, if so, whether it is a fact that they are being paid Rs. 29,000 per tubewell on the average, and whether it is not higher than the former rate?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is all correct, Sir.

श्री हेडा : जो रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास समय समय पर आती है उस से क्या हुकूमत इस बात का अन्दाजा लगा सकती

है कि पंजाब में कितनी गहराई पर ज़ाम तोर पर पानी मिलता है और क्या ट्यूब वेल की स्कीम कामयाब हो रही है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : ट्यूबवेल का जो तरीका है वह ३००, ४०० फुट के नीचे से पानी लाता है और इस के लिये काफी गहराई में जाना पड़ता है।

Shri T. N. Singh: I believe this tube-well construction is in the T.C.A. scheme. May I know if it is obligatory for us to get these from or give the contracts for the construction to the American firm?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not at all, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether in the Punjab the American firms or the other firms could not perform their operations within the scheduled time?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There has been considerable delay. We had to assess the difficulties in the way, and at the present moment the progress is fairly satisfactory.

Shri Kelappan: What was the amount charged by the Associated Tubewells?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That contract was given at Rs. 25,000.

Shri Namdhari: Will the Government consider sanctioning tubewells for the Sirsa tehsil to rescue it from famine condition?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not considered any such scheme. Such schemes if recommended by State Governments, including my hon. friend's Hissar district and other districts may come up for consideration later on. If the State Government wants them, probably they will be taken up at a later stage.

ADDRESSING OF LETTERS TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, COOCH BEHAR

***786. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether sometimes Central Government Departments address

letters to the Chief Minister or to the Chief Commissioner, Cooch Behar who do not exist now?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes; but suitable arrangements have been made for the delivery of such letters to the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, who is now the Administrative Head of the Cooch Behar District, and no difficulty is felt in the matter.

RAJASTHAN DESERT

***788. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Desert Afforestation Research Station has proceeded to create a belt of trees near the western border of Rajasthan;

(b) how much area is proposed to be utilised for the creation of the belt;

(c) which sort of trees will withstand the onslaught of blown sand;

(d) what sort of help has been received from the International organisations; and

(e) whether maps have been drawn and acquisition proceedings completed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Pending acquisition of private land included in the belt along the western border of Rajasthan, experimental sowing of the seeds of *prosopis juliflora* and of certain other xerophytic species was undertaken on 1st July, 1953 by aeroplane over a length of about 32 miles from Gadra Road to Girole.

(b) About 2,000 square miles.

(c) This is one of the functions of the Desert Afforestation Research Station which is actively engaged in ascertaining the species most suited for the purpose. The chances are that species of *prosopis*, *acacia* and those growing locally already would succeed.

(d) An order had been placed through the Technical Co-operation Administration for certain equipment; a Food and Agricultural Organization sponsored expert is expected to arrive this cold weather.

(e) Preliminary maps have been drawn. Acquisition proceedings are under way.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the area contemplated to be planted with trees in the western part of Rajasthan has been measured and if so what is the probable amount?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It has not been measured. But, we know approximately the belt where we want to plant these trees.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the area in length and breadth that has to be planted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The idea is to have a belt at least five miles deep extending over a considerable part of the border.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if it is a fact that the Central Board of Forestry which met last June, under the Presidentship of the hon. Minister urged upon the Government to set up a committee consisting also of Members of the respective States, and whether that committee has been formed to co-ordinate this work?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There has been a committee of experts which has made the report and it is more or less on the lines of the recommendations of that committee that we are acting. In addition to this, when there was a meeting of the Board of Forestry in Dehra Dun, several States suggested a higher committee consisting of Ministers and so on. That would probably be taken up soon.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the suggestions appearing in the *Courier*, a monthly publication of the UNESCO, have been taken into consideration and if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid my attention has not been drawn to this particular article.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In view of the news appearing from time to time about the approach of the Rajasthan desert towards Delhi, may I know whether the Desert Afforestation Research Station has undertaken any enquiries on this matter and whether they have made any recommendations, and what action has been taken on those recommendations?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The setting up of the committee which I referred to and the various steps indicated here are all in consequence of the apprehension that the desert may be approaching.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I refer to Delhi.

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

श्री हेडा : बारिश काफी न होने या कम होने की सूरत में भी क्या यह फाएरेस्टेशन की जो स्कीम है दरस्त वगैरह उगाने की, उसके कामयाब होने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को विश्वास है, और अगर विश्वास नहीं है तो आल्टरनेट स्कीम पर अभी से मोचा जा रहा है या इस स्कीम के फेल होने के बाद मोचा जायगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : जब बारिश होगी या नहीं होगी तब सोचा जायगा । अभी तो यह नहीं सोचा जा सकता कि बारिश कितनी होगी और कितनी नहीं होगी ।

Shri B. K. Das: What is the total cost of the scheme? What amount has been spent so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The amount spent so far is not very large. But, I am sure this will be shared between the Centre and the States. No definite money has been allocated for this purpose alone. But, I am sure that all the funds that would be necessary would be coming forth

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any scientist from India has been represented in the Advisory Committee consisting of 9 scientists of the world, under the UNESCO?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question. My hon. friend is referring to something which I have not got here.

STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

*789. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state in how many industrial centres the State Employees Health Insurance Scheme has been introduced up to 31st May, 1953?

(b) What is the total population of workers covered by the scheme so far?

(c) What will be the total population of insurable workers when the whole scheme will be applied in full?

(d) What are the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the full scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Scheme has been introduced in Delhi, in the Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh and in seven industrial areas in Punjab.

(b) 1,56,000 approximately

(c) 2.5 million.

(d) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 21.]

Shri Gidwani: In the statement, the hon. Minister has stated:

"Before the scheme can be extended to any place, the State Government concerned has to make arrangements for medical, surgical and obstetric treatment and has to enter into an agreement with the Corporation regarding the nature and scale of the medical treatment and for the sharing of the cost thereof. State Governments, with their financial

difficulties do not find these responsibilities easy to discharge but they are doing their best to co-operate with the Corporation."

May I know what will be the total share of the cost which each State will have to bear if the scheme is implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: There are two systems: one is the 'Panel' system and the other is the Service system. Under different systems different amounts of contribution by the States are expected. This matter is under negotiation with the State Governments. At present I would not be able to say anything further in the matter.

Shri Gidwani: What was the actual share? On account of paucity of funds or stringency of funds, the State Governments are not able to implement the scheme. I want to know what will be their share: will it be crores or lakhs or hundreds?

Shri Abid Ali: It depends upon the size of the State and also the number of employees in each State. Of course, it will be a very big amount.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not able to say.

Shri Gidwani: He may say that he is not able to say. That is all right. Is it a fact that the delay was due to the differences between the Labour Secretariat and Dr. Katial, Ex-Director of the Corporation and that his plans were not implemented by the Government as alleged by him?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir.

Shri Muniswamy: The hon. Minister said that such schemes have been introduced in some places. May I know whether there is any proposal to open up such centres throughout the country?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nanadas: May I know by what time the Government contemplate to bring in all these 2.5 million workers under the scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: As soon as it may be possible. We want to do it early.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that some of the Doctors in the Punjab have circularised to the Members of the Association of Doctors that they should not join the panel system? May I know what efforts Government is making to win over the Doctors to work for this scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: Formerly there was such a move on the part of the medical profession. But, subsequently they were prevailed upon; an agreement has been entered into and the Doctors are working now.

Shri Gidwani: When was the legislation passed and when was the scheme launched? How many years did it take?

Shri Abid Ali: It was launched in Delhi in 1952.

Shri Gidwani: When was the Act passed? When was the scheme inaugurated?

Shri Abid Ali: The Act was passed in 1948-49. First the scheme was launched in Kanpur and then in Delhi, both in 1952.

RECOGNITION OF WESTERN RAILWAY WORKERS UNION

*790. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seventh Annual Conference of the Western Railway Workers Union held in Surendranagar (Saurashtra) on the 10th May, 1953, demanded recognition of the Union by the Western Railway authorities as they had already enrolled the required membership for recognition; and

(b) if so, whether the Union had been recognised?

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

(b) No. As I have already explained in the House it is not proposed to accord recognition to any Unions other

than those formed in consequence of regrouping by amalgamation with, or of, one or more Unions which are already recognised.

Shri Gidwani: Have not these two Unions combined got the requisite number on their rolls as demanded by the rules?

Shri Alagesan: It has not yet combined with any other Union. It was formed on 7th March, 1952.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government has received any complaint that there has been discrimination in giving recognition to the Unions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it relate to this Union?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Other Unions also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we generally concerned with this problem here?

Shri Frank Anthony: Am I to understand that the Government policy means that even if a Union attracts a preponderant element of the members in a particular Railway, Government will continue to refuse to recognise that Union?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. Not that way. This has been answered on previous occasions also on the floor of this House. Our policy is not to encourage multiplicity of Unions. Other Unions may amalgamate with the Union that has already been recognised. For instance, in this particular case, this Union has been asked by the former All India Railwaymen Federation to amalgamate with the Employees Association of the Western Railway. When that is done, the question of recognition is automatically solved.

Shri Frank Anthony: Do I take it that however influential a Union may be, if it is not prepared to be coerced into affiliating with the All India Railwaymen's Federation, Government will not recognise it?

Shri Alagesan: It is a hypothetical question. I cannot answer it.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know whether this Railway Union was originally recognised by Gaekwar Baroda State Railway and subsequently they changed only the name of the union?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. This union was under a different name and it had the recognition of the ex-State Railway.

Shri Vittal Rao: Are Government aware of the fact that this union is affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation?

Shri Alagesan: That was what I said, Sir. The same All India Railwaymen's Federation which does not exist now separately, has asked this union to merge with the other recognised Union on the Western Railway.

Shri Muniswamy: What is the criterion for getting recognition from the Government? Is it the number of employees or the question of amalgamation with other unions?

Shri Alagesan: I should say both.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि बैस्टर्न रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन को जितनी बातों को पूर्ण करना चाहिये था उतनी बातें पूर्ण न करने की वजह से यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं दी गयी है ?

श्री अलगेसन : जी, हां ।

Shri Namdhari: Will the Government be cautious enough not to recognise such unions which are sponsored by political parties?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

TELE-COMMUNICATION CONNECTION WITH LONDON

***792. Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the progress made in the erection of plant and machinery to connect Calcutta with London by telecommunication?

(b) When is the line expected to transmit the messages?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A pilot station was opened at Calcutta on the 12th March, 1953 to work direct wireless telegraph service to London. Foreign telegraph messages relating to the Calcutta region are being handled by this Station.

श्री हेडा : और कौन कौन से दूसरे शहर हैं जिन का इस प्रकार की लाइन से लन्दन से ताल्लुक पैदा किया गया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभी तो कलकत्ते से ही है । अभी तक कुल चार स्टेशन से गैर मुक्तों से संबंध है, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास । तीन से पहले था, चौथे से अब है ।

AUTO-TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM

***793. Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a new scheme of auto-telegraphic system has been introduced in Calcutta?

(b) Will the telegraphic rates under this new system be the same as they are at present?

(c) Do Government propose to introduce this scheme in other big cities of India?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has planned to introduce mechanization and automatization of telegraph system in all the large cities of India.

A 'TELEX' service which gives facility for private teleprinter subscribers to directly dial similar subscribers in other cities and exchange telegraphic communication with them without the intervention of telegraph office is being provided.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what is the machinery needed in order to introduce this system?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is very difficult to explain it unless the hon. Member goes and visits some of the post offices in Bombay and sees it for himself.

Shri Radha Raman: Will the hon. Minister be able to inform us as to the cost of such machinery if such a system is introduced?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will require notice.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is the Government aware that a number of persons will be thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of mechanization?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there will be any appreciable unemployment caused by the introduction of this system.

TELEPHONES FOR RAILWAY STATIONS

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

(a) whether Government propose to expedite the linking up of all unconnected Railway stations and halts with telephones; and

(b) if so, how long it will take?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Traffic control telephones are provided at all stations on important sections where conditions warrant it. On less important stations other means of communication viz. telephony through block instruments or Morse telegraphy etc. exist. Arrangements for the provision of control telephones are being made on a programme basis at all flag and halt stations where no means of communications exist; about 347 stations will be provided with such telephone during 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, how many more stations have to be provided?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, there are in all about 6,651 stations out of which control telephone exists in 4,078 stations. The rest are to be provided.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, the recent collision that has taken place is due to the lack of these arrangements?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In Madanapalle?

Shri Vittal Rao: The recent collision.

Shri Alagesan: Failure of the communications was one of the factors.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is Government aware of the fact that a majority of the railway stations between Dehri-on-sona and Barkakhana in Bihar are without any telephone connection?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the information now.

MINERS IN KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

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

(a) whether the miners in the Kolar gold fields have been paid their wages and allowances for the period of idleness on account of a recent power cut; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) In accordance with the standing Orders certified under the industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the affected workers were paid half wages inclusive of dearness allowance.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS (SAFETY MEASURES)

*796. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain observations made by Shri N. S. Sen, former General Manager of Western and Central Railways in the course of a speech on "Railway accidents" at the Rotary Club, Bombay, on the 23rd

June, 1953, regarding improvement of safety measures on Indian Railways?

(b) Have Government considered his proposal for appointment of an *ad hoc* committee of experts for introducing safety measures?

(c) If so, what is their decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A copy of the speech made by Mr. Sen ex-General Manager, at Bombay on 23rd June, 1953, has been obtained.

(b) Yes.

(c) The appointment of an *ad hoc* committee of experts is not considered necessary in this case.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the rate of progress in providing these safety measures was due to financial stringency as stated by Mr. Sen?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is true that there is a stringency of funds but the Railway administration are sparing no efforts to provide these measures as soon as possible.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the observations made by Mr. Sen that our safety measures were obsolete? He referred to the safety measures for automatic train stop which was being rapidly introduced on English, Continental and American Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): This automatic train control is obtaining in the west. We do not have this system here. It is being looked into. I may tell the House that the equipments required for automatic train control have all to be imported. Its cost is very high.

Shri Gidwani: What was the number of accidents during the last year and what was the loss suffered?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think that the question directly arises from this enquiry.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether any recommendation has been made in regard to the safety of the female compartments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Safety measures do not mean those for male compartments only. They apply to all the compartments.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We look after both the compartments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government is in a position to state the nature of the proposals made by Shri Sen?

Shri Alagesan: I shall require notice.

MILK YIELDING TREES

***797. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the result of the trials carried out in the different centres in India on the milk yielding trees received from our Trade Commissioner at Trinidad during the year 1950-51?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The seeds did not germinate.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if our Trade Commissioner while sending these seeds made sure if they would germinate in the country or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Some seeds may germinate in the country. Some seeds germinated prematurely before they arrived in India, and the remaining refused to germinate on arrival.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the Trade Commissioner ascertained the quality of the milk that would be given when he sent these milk-yielding tree seeds?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question. I do not know if he went so deeply into the matter.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether Government are pursuing the matter, or dropping it at this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Government has dropped it because they have ascertained that this milk has no nutritive value.

Shri Namdhari: May I know if these trees are masculine or feminine gender?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Common gender!

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सरकार का इस प्रयोग पर कितना खर्च हुआ है और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के प्रयोगों पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, वह रुपया अगर यहां की गायों की नस्ल के सुधार में खर्च किया जाय तो उसका बहुत अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता है ?

श्री किदवाई : इस पर जो कुछ खर्च किया गया है उससे शायद एक गाय भी नहीं पल सकती थी और दूसरे जब कोई एक्सपेरीमेंट नई चीजों का किया जाता है, तो उसमें थोड़ा बहुत खर्चा करना ही पड़ता है और अगर यह एक्सपेरीमेंट हमारा सक्सेसफुल हो जाता तो शायद जबलपुर में बहुत से पेड़ लग जाते ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I supplement the answer. The scheme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and not a single pie has been spent on it by the Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know from the hon. Minister the uses to which this plant can be put to as suggested by the Trade Commissioner?

Shri Kidwai: It was thought here that there was some tree from which milk could be obtained, and as there is a general complaint of shortage of milk, this experiment was tried.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether it was ascertained that the milk so obtained had the same quality as ordinary milk?

Shri Kidwai: That was ascertained later on. It was found that the milk would not be nutritional. Therefore, the scheme was given up.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the seeds did not germinate due to bad quality of the seeds or because of climatic conditions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is difficult to say, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of India have made any survey to find out whether India has any milk-bearing plants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from this tree?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. No investigation has been made.

Shri Damodara Menon: Now that the seeds imported have failed to germinate, have the Government considered the possibility of importing seedlings?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. The whole scheme has been given up because on later information it was found it would not be worth while even if the seeds germinated.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether Government have got any report that there are certain milk giving plants in Travancore-Cochin State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would be glad to have that information.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने या और दूसरे साहबान ने इस दूध को पी कर देखा है कि वह किस किस्म का है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : व मामल ह खत्म हो गया, न दूध ही मिला और न दरस्त ।

FLOODS

*798. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state the names of States that have been affected by cyclone and floods on the outbreak of monsoons in the year 1953?

(b) Which States have applied to the Centre for financial assistance to give relief to the affected areas?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Shri Sanganna: In view of the fact that colossal and extensive damages are caused by floods in the Godavari in Madras and in the Mahanadi in Orissa and also Bihar, may I know whether Government contemplate to appoint a committee to investigate into the...

♦ **Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These are all suggestions for action. Occasionally, these questions are slipped in, but as a rule, there is no meaning in allowing such questions. These are suggestions for action. Any information may be asked for which is not available from publications available in the library.

Shrimati A. Kale: Since floods have become the order of the day, may I know what are the measures that Government is taking to arrest them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Every effort is being made to control the floods, but it looks as though we have to leave food control and come to flood control.

Shrimati A. Kale: What are the measures thought of?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any tangible measures?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Each State has got its own problems, and its own measures. Many States had appointed committees. They have made certain suggestions, but it will take time to prevent the floods.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister has replied that information is being collected on the question of cyclones and floods. Since the House has asked

for this information some time back, why was it not possible to collect this very essential information?

Shri Kidwai: Because it has not been supplied to us by the State Governments in spite of our asking for it.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is Government aware of the fact that the entire North Bihar is under water?

Shri Kidwai: We are thankful to the Member for the information he has supplied.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What step is the Central Government going to take to ameliorate the conditions of the people there?

Shri Kidwai: When the State Government makes any recommendation or makes any demand, we will consider.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Has the Government of India received any request from the provincial Government till now?

Shri Kidwai: I will require notice for that.

HOSPITALS

*799. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct separate hospitals for the Central Government employees in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme will be confined only to the above-mentioned cities or will be extended to the other big towns of India?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The question of setting up 100-bedded hospitals at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta for employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and other Central Government servants is at present under consideration.

(b) At present the question of setting up hospitals at these three cities only is being examined. The Posts and

Telegraphs Department, however, have under consideration a proposal to open dispensaries at some important centres.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has the Government collected any data about the total number of employees to be benefited by this scheme?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The data is being collected.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has the Government any idea of the cost of construction of the above mentioned hospitals?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, they have.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would not be merely satisfied with the answer that they have. Hon. Members would like to know naturally what exactly the amount is.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I have the question repeated please?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What will be the cost of establishing these first of all?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The question was; "Has the Government any idea about it?" Then the reply was that the Government has.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Ministers have got much more information than the hon. Members who put questions. Let the answers, as far as possible, be complete instead of driving the questioner to put some more supplementaries and take up the time of the House.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For the detailed cost, I would like to have notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, how was it said there is information.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Information was collected, but I have not got the information here at present.

Shri Jangde: Are the Government proposing to establish a separate hos-

pital for Members of Parliament and their families?

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is in a hilarious mood.

Shri Gidwani: I would suggest birth control clinics to be started!

Shri Kelappan: May I know the necessity for having separate hospitals for Central Government employees? Do Government realize that it will be creating another kind of caste system?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): May I answer? Up till now the Government of India employees have been arranged for....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: However loud the answer might be, if there is louder noise, nobody will hear.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Medical aid and relief to Government of India employees have up to date been arranged for with the local State Government hospitals, but due to the tremendous overcrowding in these hospitals, the question of having additional beds in the hospitals or in railway hospitals is under examination, because time and again Government of India employees do not get the accommodation that is their due.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the employees of the State Governments and the local residents will have any access to the hospitals that are being constructed for the Central Government employees in the cities like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Any facilities made available to the Central Government servants are naturally for them in the first instance. But wherever possible others will have access.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether the government servants in the lower grades will be able to take advantage of these hospitals?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For class IV servants also?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Of course, they are for everybody.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the expenditure will be met wholly by the Central Government or partly by the State Government and partly by the Central Government, and whether in the latter case, any report has been called for from the State Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Naturally only by the Central Government for whose employees they are mainly constructed.

Shri Velayudhan: Is the hon. Minister aware that railway hospitals are existing in these cities, and may I know whether these hospitals cannot be made use of by the Central Government employees, since they are only very few in number?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: This question is under examination.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

*800. **Shri P. N. Rājajhoj:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Notification of the Commerce Ministry of the 22nd June, 1952 calling for applications for import of sugar was cancelled?

(b) Is it a fact that such a cancellation has led to an adverse effect on the internal sugar prices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22.]

Shri T. N. Singh: Government having attained the target set by the Planning Commission, why was it at all necessary to import sugar from abroad?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Planning Commission had contemplated that the Indian sugar factories will produce 15 lakhs of tons in 1955-56. That target we exceeded in 1952-53.

The Planning Commission had also contemplated that what we would produce in 1955-56 will be more than sufficient for the country, but we have exceeded that target also. This year, our estimate as to the consumption in Indian markets will be over 16 lakhs of tons, and as the carry-over is small, it was thought that if at this time sugar is imported, perhaps it will affect the prices.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि गये साल जितना उत्पादन इस वर्ष हुआ उस से कम हुआ था और इतने पर भी हम को बाहर से शकर नहीं मंगानी पड़ी थी, बल्कि हम यह सोच रहे थे कि हम शकर बाहर भेज सकेंगे। तो क्या इस वर्ष के अन्दर यहां पर इतना ज्यादा खर्च बढ़ गया है कि शकर बाहर से मंगानी पड़ेगी। और अगर बारह से मंगानी पड़ी तो कब तक मंगानी पड़ेगी।

श्री किशोर्बाई : इस साल लोगों ने शकर ज्यादा खाया। यह मुमकिन है कि शकर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर कंट्रोल नहीं था, यह मुमकिन है कि शादियां ज्यादा हुई हों, यह मुमकिन है कि लोग पहले गुड़ खाते थे, मगर चूँकि बागी जगहों पर गुड़ का दाम बढ़ कर २८ रु० हो गया तो शायद लोगों ने सोचा हो कि दो रुपये और ज्यादा खर्च कर के शकर खा लें। बहरहाल इस साल शकर ज्यादा खर्च हुई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to inform hon. members that about two hours' time has been fixed for a discussion on sugar and sugar-cane prices, and that might be coming up tomorrow. Hon. members may discuss at length during that period. I have received as many as 25 names, but other names can still be included in the list, and the time rationed amongst all of them.

Let us therefore proceed to the next question.

Shri Heda: But sugar and sugar-cane prices are quite different matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would deal with both, sugar as well as sugar-cane prices.

Shri Syed Ahmed: May I put only one supplementary? I have never done it before.

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किसी खास श्रेणी या जाति के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने शकर ज्यादा खाना शुरू कर दिया है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not we proceed to the next question?

Tomorrow hon. Members can take part in the discussion.

Shri Kidwai: But tomorrow is not for discussion.

T. B. CLINIC AT IMPHAL

*801. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no qualified doctor in charge of the T.B. clinic at Imphal and patients are hardly availing the opportunity for treatment in this clinic because of lack of facilities for effective treatment; and

(b) the percentage of incidence of T.B. in Manipur State and the number of persons inoculated with B.C.G. against T.B. so far?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No. A doctor who has received training in tuberculous diseases is incharge of the T.B. work. At present he is employed on B.C.G. work and in his absence a doctor who is a Radiologist is looking after the clinic. It is not correct to say that patients are not availing themselves of treatment provided in this clinic. The clinic has free screening, examination of sputum, A.P. and free X-Ray for in-patients. Steps are also being taken to increase the number of beds for the in-patients.

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(b) Reliable information about the incidence of tuberculosis in Manipur is not available. 38,045 persons have so far been B.C.G. vaccinated in the State.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Are Government aware that the number of T.B. patients in the hill area is on the increase, and if so, what steps have the Government taken to check it?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We know that the incidence of T.B. is on the increase, and are taking all possible steps to alleviate the suffering.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): May I also add that there is already a T.B. hospital of 20 beds in Imphal, and there is also a scheme for starting a T.B. Sanatorium there.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Are Government aware of any organisations like the T.B. Association in Manipur?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no T.B. Association at present, but my adviser has looked into the position there, and I understand that steps are being taken to start a T.B. Association in Imphal.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether B.C.G. inoculation campaign has been organised in all the States? If not, are the Government going to take steps to have it organised in all the States?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, in all the States, B.C.G. campaign has been started.

FLOODS IN IMPHAL VALLEY

*802. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage due to floods and the relief given to the flood-stricken people in Manipur during the year 1953;

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes of floods in the Imphal valley; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken or are proposed to be taken by

Government to control floods in the Imphal valley?

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

(a) As a result of minor floods during the last week of July, 1953, about 250 acres of land came under water, which receded in two days. Two houses, an outhouse and a cowshed collapsed. As the damage was negligible no relief was considered necessary.

(b) Yes. An officer of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission (now Central Water and Power Commission) was deputed by the Government of India in 1947 to explore the possibility of flood protection, reclamation, power generation and irrigation in Manipur. The State was also visited by another officer of the Commission in 1952.

(c) A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned in 1951-52 and another sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned in 1952-53 for repairing embankments along the three important rivers in Manipur valley, viz. Imphal, Iril and Nambal. A further sum of Rs. 70,000 was spent in repairing breaches caused by floods in 1951-52. Further measures are under investigations.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the loss in the production of rice in Manipur, due to the July floods last year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The July flood was only a very minor flood, and our information is that only one cowshed, and one house had collapsed, but no damage was done to the crops.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it not a fact that floods are coming more often in Manipur, after the Central Government took over the administration of the State, and if so, cannot one of the causes of these floods be attributed to the Central Government administration?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether an expert was appointed by the Government of India to investigate the causes of frequent floods, and whether that expert suggested that

the Jhum system of cultivation carried on in that area was the only possible cause of these frequent floods, and if so whether the Government are taking any steps to remove this system of cultivation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In Manipur, floods are a regular annual feature. For the last two years, the floods have increased in Assam, and there have also been some major floods. In Manipur, due to the weakness of the embankment on the river Imphal, the floods occur, and not due to any other reason.

Shri Syed Ahmed: Are the floods very frequent every year in Imphal?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The floods are an annual feature in Imphal. The whole valley there is created by the floods which bring in more soil, as a result of erosion.

Shri Syed Ahmed: Are there any long-term arrangements in the contemplation of the Government, to control these floods?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I had been to Manipur myself, and there was a heavy flood when I was there. In fact, I was held up for about a week there, on account of the floods, and I visited the flood areas along with our hon. friend Mr. Rishang Keishing; an officer of the P.W.D. also was with us, and he has submitted a report to check the floods as far as possible, and that report is under the active consideration of Government.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

BREEDING OF LOCUSTS IN RAJASTHAN AND AJMER

I. Shri Kasliwal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the States of Rajasthan and Ajmer have been threatened by a serious and unprecedented locust menace and a

large scale breeding of locusts is taking place in these States; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A locust invasion from the west started in Rajasthan in the middle of May and heavy breeding is reported to be in progress in that State and the adjoining parts of Ajmer State. It is difficult to say whether the locust menace this year is unprecedented.

(b) Locust control operations are being carried out in infested areas in Rajasthan, Ajmer and elsewhere. In the Bikaner area of Rajasthan aerial operations are also in progress.

The responsibility of locust control operations in the desert areas of these two States rests on the Central Government. In the cultivated areas, the responsibility is of the State Governments. The Central Locust Organisation is well equipped with staff, vehicles, insecticides and dusting and spraying machines for the control operations. The situation is well under control.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know if it is correct to say that this menace is spreading even to certain western districts of U.P. and the Punjab?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is not for the first time, Sir. Very often, the swarms do travel over long areas.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know, Sir, if the Minister would be in a position to say what is the total area affected by this invasion and the total population?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Total population of locusts?

Shri Syed Ahmed: May I know, Sir, if any helicopters have been imported in order to meet this locust menace?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not succeeded in getting them so far.

Shri Syed Ahmed: Is it under contemplation to get them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a proposal.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is for the first time that breeding is taking place in the area of Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not at all. It does very often. That is the area which is suitable for breeding and therefore most valuable.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have we had to send out any equipment outside India to check the assault from those countries into India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. The Food and Agriculture Organization has set up an international organisation and we try to pool the resources of the various nations in order to meet the menace from where it originates. Therefore, we had to send out some men and some equipment which have returned to India.

Shri Syed Ahmed: Has any loan been obtained from the United States of America to checkmate this locust menace?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no loan, Sir, but we have been given certain equipment by the Technical Co-operation Administration.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the extent of damage done in Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far, no damage has been reported.

Shri Shobha Ram: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have been able to enlist the co-operation of the people in such operations?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. Last year, it was with the assistance of the people alone that we could meet the menace, and I am sure the Rajasthan Government would do the same this year also.

Dr. Rama Rao: Sir, only one Ministry has been pleased to accept my question. The other Ministries have not accepted it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are also admitted.

DAMAGE TO RAILWAY TRACKS

II. Dr. Rama Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the damage caused to the railway track due to floods in the river Godavari?

(b) What is the estimated loss to the railway property?

(c) What steps are Government taking to restore normal railway traffic on the dislocated lines?

(d) What measures are Government adopting to help by way of relief to the flood affected railway men?

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

(b) As the water has not fully subsided, the full extent of damage cannot be assessed.

(c) Works necessary for the restoration of normal working, such as, repairs to track and other equipment, etc., are being progressed with all speed to the extent feasible under the conditions, i.e., as the fall in the level of the water permits.

Train running from Madras side has already been restored up to Rajahmundry instead of Nidadavolu previously and from Waltair side up to Kadiam instead of Samalkot. Through running of passenger trains is expected to be restored on the 25th instant i.e. today.

(d) The measures taken include the following:—

(1) *Rajahmundry.*

(i) Initial removal of the staff and their families from the quarters on to the platform of Rajahmundry station and into available carriages and wagons in the yard.

(ii) Subsequent removal of the staff and their families, totalling about 1,100, to Nidadavolu station by a special train leaving behind at Rajahmundry only a skeleton staff.

(2) *Nidadavolu.*

(i) Provision of accommodation in carriages and wagons for the staff removed to Nidadavolu station.

(ii) Making provisions from Madras available for sale to evacuated employees at cost price.

(iii) Provision of necessary immediate amenities as food, advance of pay up to Rs. 20 and subsequent payment of 3 months' pay or Rs. 500 whichever is less as an advance. In respect of temporary staff one month's pay will be paid as advance without sureties, but three months' pay will be advanced only if two sureties are produced. The Staff Benefit Fund of the Southern Railway is also considering the grant of relief in proven cases of distress requiring help for rehabilitation.

(iv) Provision of special medical and sanitary arrangements.

(3) *Narasapur.*

(i) Accommodation of the staff and their families at Narasapur station in goods wagons and a bogie of third class carriage and subsequent removal of the families of the staff to the adjoining station of Palakol.

(ii) Provision of amenities, etc. as found necessary, on the lines indicated above.

Dr. Rama Rao: The Minister has been pleased to say just now that advances of pay have been sanctioned. May I know whether in addition to these any grants have been sanctioned from the welfare fund?

Shri Alagesan: That is exactly what I said in my reply. The Staff Benefit Fund of the Southern Railway is having this question under consideration.

Dr. Rama Rao: Have the Government ordered free transit for all goods for the affected people on the railway?

Shri Alagesan: Not yet, Sir. It may be considered.

Shri Raghuramalah: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the food

shortage that has arisen there—nearly 2,000 square miles being submerged under water and standing crops having been affected—the Government of India will instruct that as many wagons as are necessary for rushing food supplies will be put at the disposal of the authorities concerned and that needs of the people in that respect will be given the highest priority?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, the Government of Madras are having all these under their consideration. The Southern Railway administration is doing everything in its power to meet the needs as stated by that Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know, Sir, if medicines and milk powder have been rushed to the scene?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know, Sir. The Madras Government are doing all these things.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Financial Commissioner of Railways has been deputed to inquire into the quantum of relief to be given to the railway employees? If so, has he submitted any report and may I know whether the grants that have been made are in accord with those recommendations?

Shri Alagesan: This has been done in consultation with the Financial Commissioner who is already there.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, how many railway quarters have collapsed due to the flood?

Shri Alagesan: I would require notice for that, Sir. All these quarters, as you know, have been submerged completely under water.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know in how many instalments are the advances that have been made going to be recovered?

Shri Alagesan: At present they are proposed to be recovered in 12 instalments.

Shri Nandadas: May I know whether the Ministry has received any information from the Southern Railway

authorities as to the steps they have been taking in the flood affected areas?

Shri Alagesan: I read all those things just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Through that agency he got the information.

Dr. Rama Rao: Have the Government made any arrangements to supply foodgrains free or at cheap rates for sometime more?

Shri Alagesan: This is a question for the Government of Madras to consider. As far as we are concerned, we have been.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know with regard to railwaymen, whether free supply of foodgrains is going to be continued.

Shri Alagesan: We are not supplying it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOCUST INVASION

*787. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London gave out by way of warning that a locust invasion is threatening Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent during the year 1953;

(b) when this forecast came to the knowledge of Government;

(c) when this invasion is expected; and

(d) what steps have been taken to avert the menace?

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

(b) Towards the end of April, 1953.

(c) The invasion commenced from the 14th May, 1953.

(d) We can do little in India to prevent invasion of swarms from outside India. Many of the countries to the

west of us, from where these swarms come, have set up anti-locust organisations and we ourselves have recently sent help to Iran to assist that country in destroying this source of danger. A statement showing our own arrangements for destroying locusts and hoppers is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 23.]

EW RAILWAY LINE IN BIHAR

***791. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have asked for restoration of some Railway lines in Bihar in some of their recent correspondence with the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the names of such Railway lines; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes; the State Government asked for the construction of railway lines from Forbesganj to Raghupore via Partapganj and from Supaul to Chandpipar in the districts of Saharsa and Purnea.

(c) It is neither advisable nor quite safe to construct these lines unless the Kosi river is controlled and its course is stabilized.

TRADE UNIONS

***803. Shri Rishang Kelshing:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many trade unions have been registered in Manipur State under the Trade Union Act?

(b) Is the Trade Union Act in force in Manipur State?

(c) How many societies have been registered under the Societies Registration Act?

(d) Which are the authorities appointed for registration of Trade Unions and Societies for development of art, science and charitable institutions?

(e) Is the Shop Assistants Act in force in Manipur State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes.

(c) Nil.

(d) No authority has yet been appointed for the registration of trade unions. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies is the authority appointed for the registration of Societies for development of art, science and charitable institutions.

(e) There is no Shops Assistants Act in Manipur.

RECRUITMENT OF POSTAL INSPECTORS

***804. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the next examination for the recruitment of Postal Inspectors has been postponed *sine die* in Bihar Circle;

(b) whether it is a fact that *viva voce* test, which was previously conducted, has been abolished; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Ever since the test was introduced, the Service Unions and officials were agitating for its abolition on the ground that it was a source of favouritism. As the selected candidates are placed on probation before confirmation and as the probation is primarily intended to judge the same qualities for which the *viva voce* test was introduced, the test was considered redundant.

KULU VALLEY TRANSPORT COMPANY

***805. Shri Hem Raj:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 990 asked on 6th December, 1952 and state whether the Special Committee of Inquiry appointed

to look into the affairs of the Kulu Valley Transport Company has completed its investigations?

(b) If so, what are its conclusions and recommendations?

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

(b) A statement giving a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 24.]

COTTON

***806. Shri Ram Dhani Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there has been decline in cotton acreage and yield during the year 1953?

(b) If so, what are the reasons?

(c) What steps if any, are being taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. The 1952-53 crop shows a decline of 3.2 per cent. in area and 2.6 per cent. in production compared to 1951-52.

(b) Mostly unfavourable weather conditions.

(c) The following measures are being taken in the various States for increasing the acreage and production of cotton during 1953-54:—

(i) Extensive cultivation measures including reclamation of fallow and waste land.

(ii) Intensive cultivation measures such as (1) distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers etc., (2) plant protection measures, (3) provision of irrigation facilities, (4) improved methods of cultivation and (5) propaganda and publicity.

GOODS TRAFFIC ON ASSAM LINK

***807. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of wagons daily passing each way on the Assam Link?

(b) How many of these are meant for North Bengal, and how many for Assam?

(c) What are the causes of bottle-neck on this route?

(d) What steps, if any, are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The average per day during the four months, April to July 1953 was 128 in the direction from Siliguri to Alipur Duar and 118 in the reverse direction. Of these 96 and 72 respectively were for Assam and rest for North Bengal.

(c) and (d). The capacity of the siliguri-Alipur Duar Section is temporarily reduced on account of the speed restrictions which had to be imposed in consequence of the extensive repairs to bridges damaged during the floods of 1952. The line capacity is being progressively improved by providing additional crossing stations, additional loops at stations increasing the lengths of loops, easing the gradients, improvements in standards of signalling and interlocking, etc. The through-put on the link, however, is dependent to a considerable extent on the transshipment capacity of the Ghats, which bottle-neck will disappear with the construction of bridge across the Ganga near Mokameh.

GODOWNS

***808. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the draft design of Standard Godowns for foodgrains storage has been prepared and approved by the Government of India?

(b) What would be the cost of construction of such a godown?

(c) How many of them will be required for our country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes, it is a fact that designs for standard types of bulk and bag storage godowns for foodgrains have been prepared by the Government of India.

(b) The cost of bag storage godowns is about Rs. 50 per ton and for bulk storage bins about Rs. 80 per ton.

(c) It is not possible to say what number is required in the country, because this depends on the size of units, the quantities to be stored, the commodity and whether the storage will be in bulk or bags.

MANUFACTURE OF A NEW RAIN GAUGE

*809. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Indian Meteorological Department's Workshop at Poona, an improved rain gauge has been manufactured?

(b) Is it a fact that this is the first of its kind in India?

(c) What is the difference between the old ones and this new one?

(d) What is the cost of the new device?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) An ordinary rain gauge measures only the total rainfall during a particular period. The new instrument is an "Intensity Rain gauge" which records automatically the rate at which the rain is falling. The recording is done electrically on a recorder kept at a distance.

(d) Rs. 1,000 approximately.

MINOR PORTS

*810. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to advance loans to State Governments to enable them to make improvements at their ports?

(b) What would be the nature of the proposed improvements for which this financial assistance will be used?

(c) What is the total amount allotted to the Madras State?

(d) What improvements have been proposed at Cuddalore Port?

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

(b) The improvements will include the construction, repairs and replacement of jetties, provision of workshop and dredging equipment, provision of facilities for the handling of passenger and goods traffic and of navigational aids at the ports.

(c) The allotment to individual States has not yet been finally decided.

(d) The Government of Madras propose to carry out the following works at Cuddalore Ports:—

(i) Construction of wharf or jetty for coal.

(ii) Provision of a small workshop with equipment.

(iii) Improved lighting facilities for night work.

GRADES OF SUGAR

*811. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of grades in colour and grain size series exist in sugar which is a source of confusion and exploitation of consumers in the market;

(b) whether Government contemplate to eliminate this and fix some standards for sugar; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to come into force?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). The number of gardens for sugar both in colour and in grain size series are based on the qualities of sugar actually produced in the country. At present there are six gardens for colour, i.e. 24 to 29 and 8 for grain size, i.e. AA, and A to G. Since the production of 24, 25 and 26 grades for colour and

of AA, F and G for grain size is comparatively negligible, it is proposed to reduce the grades for colour to 3 and for grain size to 5. The revised grades are expected to come into force from 1953-54 season.

धान की खेती का जापानी ढंग

*८१२. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या साह

सहा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकारी फार्मों में १९५२ में जापानी ढंग से धान की खेती की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति एकड़ कितनी उपज हुई थी और उस पर क्या लागत आई थी ;

(ग) क्या उन फार्मों में १९५३ में भी जापानी ढंग से धान की खेती की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने एकड़ में ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes, at the (1) Government Rice Breeding Station, Karjat and (2) Government Agricultural School Farm, Kosbad in the Bombay State.

(b)—

Name of place	Yield per acre	Cost of cultivation per acre
1. Government Rice Breeding Station Karjat	3804 lbs.	Rs. 30 4/2 -
2. Agricultural School Farm Kosbad	Over 6000 lbs.	Information not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) Information not available.

PRICE OF RAILWAY COACHES

*813. Shri Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply to the starred question No. 1664 asked on the 28th April, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the Cost Audit Report regarding the fixa-

tion of the price of the coaches manufactured at Hindustan Aircraft Factory has since been concluded;

(b) if so, the cost price fixed per coach;

(c) whether Government have made any arrangements to augment the supplies of underframes to the Hindustan Aircraft; and

(d) the number of coaches manufactured at the factory during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) 71.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*814. Shri Achuthan: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether any allotment has been made for the construction of bridges at Alwaye and Arur connecting Eda-Cochin and Sheilaly in Travancore-Cochin for the year 1953-54 under the programme of maintenance of and improvements to National Highways?

(b) If so, what is the sum allotted?

(c) When will the construction of the bridges start?

(d) When are these expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for these two bridges for the year 1953-54.

(c) Alwaye Bridge: The construction will be taken up as soon as estimates, which are under preparation by the State P. W. D., are ready.

Arur Bridge: Trial bores recently carried out have indicated that further borings will have to be made. This is being arranged.

(d) By the end of 1955-56.

LAND CULTIVATION

*815. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the acreage of land which can be cultivated but which is not under cultivation till now in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): About 11½ million acres in 1949-50.

JAPANESE TRAWLER

*817. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the fishing experiment on the west coast of India carried out with the Japanese trawler 'Taid Maru', has proved successful?

(b) How many trawlers India requires for the fishing?

(c) How many fishing trawlers India possesses at present?

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

(b) It is not possible to mention a definite number unless the experimental and exploratory work now being conducted has made sufficient progress.

(c) 5 in all.

SURVEY OF MINOR PORTS

*818. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Messrs. J. G. D. Poirier and P. Cormier, dredger experts of U.N. Technical Aid Programme who surveyed minor ports in India, have submitted their report?

(b) If so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of India have not yet received the report.

(b) Does not arise.

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN JUTE INDUSTRY-

*819. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**

(a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of women employed in jute industry?

(b) How many are under the category of temporary staff even after one-year service?

(c) How many women workers in jute have been retrenched during the last one year?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

'Q' FEVER

*821. **Shri Buchhikotaiab:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that research work carried at the laboratory of the Armed Forces Medical College in Poona has established the prevalence of "Q" fever in India?

(b) If so, in what parts of the country the fever is in existence?

(c) What steps are being taken to control the fever?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

JAGDISH SUGAR MILLS

*822. { **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**
Shri Ramji Verma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the (i) labourers, (ii) other employees and (iii) the cane growers have not been paid their salaries for over six months by the Controller of the Jagdish Sugar Mills Limited, Kotakuiyan, District Deoria;

(b) whether it is a fact that cane prices to the extent of several lakhs have not been paid by the Controller

of the Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kotakuiyan, District Deoria;

(c) if so, the amount on account of salaries and cane prices respectively so far not paid;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) what steps have been taken or are being taken to see that these dues are paid up;

(f) whether it is a fact that District Magistrate, Deoria has attached all sugar proceeds, accrued or to be accrued from sale of sugar towards cane cess of the State Government; and

(g) whether Government are aware that in case the factory does not run in the next season of 1953-54, the employees and cane growers would be put to immense loss and that cane worth lakhs would rot?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (g). The required information is being collected.

CHURU-FATEHPUR RAILWAY LINE

*823. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work on the proposed Railway line between Churu and Fatehpur has been started; and

(b) if not, when Government propose to begin the work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A preliminary survey of the Fatehpur-Churu rail link has been carried out and the report is being finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

MOBILE POST OFFICES

*824. **Shri Morarka:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend the scheme of mobile post offices to other cities also?

(b) If so, by what time Government hope to introduce it and in what towns?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) It is propos-

ed to extend the scheme to the cities directly connected by Night Air Mail.

(b) Bombay and Calcutta which remain without mobile post offices will be brought under the scheme in about six months i.e. as soon as vans are built for them.

खलीलाबाद के निकट माल के डिब्बों का पटरी से उतर जाना

४२५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में खलीलाबाद के निकट ६ जून, १९५३ को दोपहर के ३-३० बजे एक माल गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी?

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि जब यह गाड़ी वहां पहुंची उस समय एक पुलिया पर काम करने वाला गंग पटरी को बढल रहा था?

(ग) क्या आने-जाने वाली गाड़ियों को गोरखपुर-गोंडा के रास्ते से भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया गया था?

(घ) क्या दुर्घटना-स्वरूप पर आने वाली गाड़ियों को खतरे की चेतावनी देने का कोई प्रबन्ध था?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). At about 15-30 hours on 6th June, 1953, Down PWD Special Goods train on the run between Munderwa and Khalilabad Stations on the North-Eastern Railway, derailed of its engine and 16 wagons next to it while passing over an unsecured rail. The line having been thus blocked, some trains had to be diverted via the Gorakhpur-Gonda loop, until through communication was restored at 21-20 hours on 7-6-53.

(b) A gang was squaring the joints of the rail, one telegraph post ahead of a girder bridge, and the rail over

which the train derailed had not then been properly secured.

(d) The portion of the track where the work of squaring the rail joints was in progress had been protected on both sides by banner flags and fog signals in accordance with the rules. Caution orders had also been issued to the Drivers of the trains proceeding to the section to observe engineering signals and to stop their trains at the danger signals that may be displayed.

FISH FREEZING FACTORIES

426. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly quantity of frozen fish produced by the fishing industry in India;

(b) the capital so far invested in India for freezing fish industry;

(c) the amount of foreign capital, if any, invested in it;

(d) the names of fish freezing factories; and

(e) the places where they are installed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No information in respect of the fishing industry in general is available. Information regarding Government Plants is given below:

The Quick Freezing and Cold Storage Plant of the Government of India has frozen 2,40,049 lbs. of fish during 1952-53.

(b) The estimated cost of the Government of India Quick Freezing and Cold Storage Plant is Rs.13 lakhs. Two Ice Factories-cum-Cold Stores are also being put up by the Madras Government. The cost of these Cold Stores was originally estimated at Rs. 3,10,470 but their actual cost is not known.

(c) Nil.

(d) Government of India Quick Freezing Cold Storage & Ice Factory.

(e) Bombay, Mangalore and Calicut.

HELICOPTERS

427. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have bought or propose to buy helicopters for anti-locust operations and for similar other purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Government of India have not bought any helicopters for anti-locust operations or for other purposes. There is no definite proposal under consideration for the purchase of helicopters.

STATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

428. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent late running of the trains on the Rajasthan Section of the Northern Railway, particularly, the Bhatinda-Bikaner and Bikaner-Jodhpur Sections; and

(b) what remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) During June and July, 1953, the punctuality of passenger trains over the Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions, particularly Bikaner-Bhatinda Section, suffered a set back mainly due to unprecedented summer time conditions. Running on the Bikaner-Jodhpur Section was, however, satisfactory.

(b) Besides the ordinary measures taken on the Railway generally to check and improve the punctuality of passenger trains, it has been found feasible of late to provide more powerful locomotives and minimise haulage of goods stock by passenger trains. As a result of the measures taken, the punctuality performance has already improved on the whole from the beginning of August.

FAILURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

429. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the monthly average failure of engines in terms of miles on the Northern Railway only in respect of the ex-Bikaner State before and after re-grouping?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Average miles per engine failure during 1951-52 before regrouping stood at 93,354 miles and during 1952-53 after regrouping at 65,290 miles.

डबोक का हवाई अड्डा

४३०. श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता : क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के डबोक के हवाई अड्डे को पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के निमाण पर कितनी राशि व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) इस के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) इस का निर्माण कब से आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ङ) इस पर इस वर्ष कितना रुपया व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Plan provides for the construction of some new aerodromes. One of these is proposed to be constructed at DABOK (Udaipur) though its precise priority has not yet been finally settled.

(b) About Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(c) 3 years.

(d) As soon as certain essential preliminaries are completed.

(e) A provision of Rs. 20,000/- has been made in the current year's bud-

get to enable the work to be commenced. Further funds will be diverted according to requirements.

HINDI SECTION

431. **Dr. N. B. Khare:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened a Hindi Section in the Ministry for sending reply in Hindi to letters which are received in Hindi;

(b) if so, the number of letters received in the Ministry in Hindi and replied in Hindi during the period from 1st January, 1953 to 31st July, 1953; and

(c) if all of them were not replied in Hindi, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) For the seven months ending 31st July 53, the Hindi Section dealt with 1415 inward and 346 outward letters.

(c) As far as possible, Hindi letters are replied to in Hindi. Some of them, however, do not call for replies and are filed; others are forwarded in original for necessary action to the railway administrations concerned. Some are in the process of being dealt with. Where the answer involves complicated legal or technical terms the reply has for the present to be in English.

UNA-NANGAL RAILWAY LINE

432. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the survey of Una-Nangal Railway line has been made?

(b) If so, is there any proposal to construct this Railway line?

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

BEZWADA RAILWAY HOSPITAL

433. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when an X-ray plant was sanc-

tioned for the Bezwada Railway Hospital?

(b) Why has it not so far been installed?

(c) When is it likely to be installed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) As part of the post-war development scheme it was proposed to construct a new Railway Hospital building at Bezwada. It was also decided to equip the proposed hospital with an X-ray plant. The plant in question was received in the year 1949.

(b) For want of sufficient land at the hospital site the scheme for the construction of a new building to house the X-ray plant had to be shelved for some time along with the proposal to build a new hospital.

(c) Arrangements are now in hand to carry out certain structural alterations to a recently released building close to the present Railway Hospital in order to house the X-ray Plant. As soon as the work is completed and power facilities are provided, the X-Ray Plant will be installed.

POTATOES AND SWEET-POTATOES

434. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity and value of potatoes and sweet-potatoes produced in India during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) Which State is producing the best quality of potatoes and sweet-potatoes?

(c) What is (i) the total quantity, (ii) value and (iii) countries of imports and exports of these commodities during the aforesaid years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 25]

(b) A note giving information regarding important varieties of potatoes and the States where they are grown is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 26].

The quality of potatoes is judged not only by various standards of size and shape of tubers, colour and texture of their flesh, cooking quality etc., but also by the consumer's preferences which vary from area to area.

(c) A statement giving the available information regarding imports is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 27.]

Information regarding exports is not separately collected under the customs returns.

BEAWAR RAILWAY STATION

435. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations on the Western Railway, the platforms of which are scheduled to be covered during the year 1953-54?

(b) In which year was the covering of Beawar Railway Station and the improvement of waiting rooms there included?

(c) Why has the said scheme not been implemented so far?

(d) By what time are the above works likely to be taken in hand and completed?

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

(a) The names of stations on the Western Railway, the platforms of which are scheduled to be covered during the current financial year are—Andheri, Khar, Anand, Dakor, Dabhoi, Junagadh. The work of covering the platforms at Palanpur, Beawar, Sidhpur, Deesa, Narnaul, Mavli Jn., Abu Road, Bhavnagar and Botad, which form part of bigger schemes at these stations, may be commenced in the year 1953-54 but will be completed during the year 1954-55.

(b) to (d). The works at Beawar station will be taken in hand during the current financial year and completed during the next.

CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING MAILS

436. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total annual amount given to the contractors for hiring vehicles to carry mails?

(b) How many such contractors are now under the Postal Service?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Approximate figures of the annual amount payable to private contractors for the conveyance of mails in their vehicles are as follows:—

Category of Contracts	Annual amount payable in Rupees
(i) Cases where motor vehicles are exclusively used for conveyance of mails	7,02,656
(ii) Cases where mails are conveyed in motor vehicles along with passengers.	18,36,001
(iii) Cases where mails are conveyed in vehicles other than motor vehicles	2,09,564
Total	27,48,221

(b) The number of contractors is not known, but the number of contracts is as follows:—

Category of contracts	Number
(i) Cases where motor vehicles are exclusively used for conveyance of mails.	55
(ii) Cases where mails are conveyed in motor vehicles along with passengers.	1,143
(iii) Cases where mails are conveyed in vehicles other than motor vehicles	144
Total	1,342

In several cases more than one contracts are held by the same contractor.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

437. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to develop the tourist Organisation in India?

(b) In how many foreign countries is publicity given to attract large number of tourists to visit India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Central Government's Tourist Organisation in India at present consists of a Tourist Traffic Branch in the Ministry of Transport, Regional Tourist Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and small Tourist Information Offices at Agra, Srinagar and Banaras. Besides this, certain officers of certain State Governments have been appointed as Honorary Regional Tourist Officers to help the Central Government in the tourist promotion activities in their respective States. A Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee is attached to the Ministry of Transport. Regional Advisory Committees have also been set up at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and a similar Advisory Committee is also being constituted at Madras.

The important steps taken by the Government for promotion of foreign tourist traffic include *inter alia* publication of tourist literature relating to all important places of tourist interest, viz., guide books, posters, folders, brochures, picture post-cards, production of models and travel films for non-commercial exhibition, etc., provision of guide services; supply of Tourist Introduction Cards to tourists to ensure quick customs clearance, railway reservation, and accommodation in the dak bungalows. Rules for the recognition of tourist agencies which help the Government in their tourist promotional activities have been framed.

(b) With a view to encouraging tourist traffic from the U.S.A., the Government of India have opened a

Tourist Office in New York. As regards other foreign countries, the work relating to tourist publicity is being attended to by the Indian Missions abroad, who are being supplied tourist publicity material viz. folders, posters, guide books, travel films etc. for purposes of non-commercial distribution and display amongst the local travel agencies, hoteliers and all those connected with the travel trade.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

438. Shri Raghunir Sahal: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many accidents have taken place on the metre gauge lines of the North Eastern Railway during the month of June, 1953, with details as to (i) the extent of loss of life, (ii) the number of persons injured and (iii) the value of the Railway property lost in each of these accidents?

(b) Has any enquiry been made into the causes of these accidents?

(c) If so, what was the result of the enquiry into each one of them?

(d) Have Government been able to ascertain the causes of the frequency of these accidents?

(e) If so, what steps are being proposed to put a stop to their recurrence in future?

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

(a) 39 train accidents.

(i) 6.

(ii) 60 (9 serious and 51 minor).

(iii) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 1,79,000.

(b) Yes, every accident was enquired into with a view to determining its cause, fixing the responsibility and taking suitable remedial measures.

(c) The causes of these accidents, ascertained as a result of the en-

quiries, are given below:

Cause	No. of accidents
Failure of Railway Staff	11
Failure of rolling stock	23
Failure of permanent way	2
Failure of other than Rly. staff, such as road lorry drivers.	3
TOTAL	93

(d) and (e). Of the total of 39 accidents, only two involved casualties, one of them involving deaths and injuries and the other injuries only.

The General Manager, North Eastern Railway is giving his special attention to the analysis of the frequency of accidents on the North Eastern Railway to determine the need for any special remedial measures to minimise the incidence of accidents. Besides the following action generally taken by the Railways towards the prevention of accidents, the North Eastern Railway have recently also tightened up the marshalling of their passenger-cum-parcel trains to ensure their running as vacuum trains as far as feasible:—

Effective disciplinary action against railway staff held responsible for accidents.

Frequent and intensive inspections and better maintenance of rolling stock.

Systematic examination of the working of stations.

Education of staff in the safety rules through periodicals, circular letters, etc.

Tightening up of supervision and control.

Frequent warning to staff to remain vigilant and cautious.

Provision of refresher courses at training schools at regular intervals.

MILCH CATTLE

439. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of milch cattle in the country according to the latest figures available and what was the number ten years ago?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The following are the figures (in thousands) for numbers of milch cattle in India in 1940, 1945 and 1950:

	1940*	1945*	1950@
Cows over 3 years	43,673	43,622*	48,549
She-buff- aloes over 3 years	19,199	20,000	21,419
TOTAL:	62,872	63,622	69,968

In the figures for 1940 and 1945 figures relating to areas now comprising Pakistan have been excluded: yet these figures are not strictly comparable, as all the areas for which figures are given above did not participate in all the three Censuses. Subject to this reservation the estimates do not show any appreciable variation in the number of milch cattle.

चोरियाँ और डाके

४४०. सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या रेल

मंत्रि अर्गल से जून १९५३ के बीच चलती गाड़ियों में हुई चोरियों तथा डाकों की संख्या बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The number of thefts and dacoities committed in running trains from April to June 1953 is 1617 and 1 respectively.

*Published

@Estimates

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

441. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what kind of assistance has been given by the Centre to the State Governments for cultivation of rice by Japanese method?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Government of India have helped the States by making available technical guidance and publicity material for organising the campaign and by reducing the price of ammonium sulphate from Rs. 365/- to Rs. 290/- per ton ex Sindri both in respect of new purchases as well as the old stocks lying with the States. Besides this the Government of India have also sanctioned short-term loans to State Governments to enable them to supply sulphate of ammonia to cultivators on credit.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

442. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the total mileage of roads which have been taken up by the Government of India as National Highways since January, 1950?

(b) In which State or States do those roads lie?

(c) What is the total amount so far spent on their construction or repair?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28.]

GODOWNS

443. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build additional godowns at Indian ports for storing foodgrains;

(b) if so, the names of such ports and cost of such godowns; and

(c) the total storing capacity of those godowns?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) and (c). The storage capacity of the godowns proposed to be built and the estimated cost thereof are shown in the statement below:

STATEMENT

	Place	Capacity	Estimated cost
50,000 tons completed in 1952	Bombay (Wadala)	1,00,000 tons	Rs. 46.00 lakhs
This depot was purchased in 1952	Bombay (Sewri)	13,000 "	" 2.6 "
	Madras	24,000 "	" 20.00 "
Sheds having a capacity of ten thousand tons purchased in 1952	Cochin	20,000 "	" 17.00 "
	Vizagapatam	20,000 "	" 15.00 "
	Calcutta	40,000 "	" 25.00 "
	Total	2,17,000 "	" 125.6 "

ANTI-HINDI MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

444. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total loss incurred by Government on account of the agitation started by the anti-Hindi movement in Madras State, when the name boards at the railway stations were erased on the 1st of August, 1952 and in August, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A sum of Rs. 2,140/- was spent in repainting the station name boards erased on 1st August 1952 by the anti-Hindi agitators. The boards erased on 1st August 1953 are still to be repainted. The work of repainting them is estimated to cost Rs. 2,000/-.

जापान से संतरे की कलमें

४४५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि जापान से बीज-रहित संतरे की कुछ कलमें मंगाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये प्रयोग निमित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार की ओर से मंगाई जा रही हैं ?

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

(b) One dozen plants of seedless Japanese mandarin orange are being obtained on behalf of the Madhya Pradesh Government for experimental purposes.

POST OFFICES IN U. P.

446. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new post-offices opened in Banaras District in U.P. in 1952-53;

(b) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in U.P. during the year 1953-54;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on them; and

(d) the total number of additional staff to be employed in them?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 4 Post Offices were opened in Banaras district during 1952-53.

(b) 236.

(c) Rs. 40,000 during 1953-54.

(d) About 550 extra-departmental staff.

BABATPUR AERODROME

447. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land occupied by the Banaras airport at Babatpur are still lying un-utilised;

(b) whether the grass field named as *Kachcha* run-way has been auctioned for sale;

(c) if so, for how much;

(d) whether un-utilised land occupied by the Banaras airport has been leased to farmers; and

(e) if so, at what rate?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) None of the land is really un-utilised. A part of it is not required for operational purposes; but it is necessary to retain it for ensuring clear approaches to the aerodrome. This part has been leased out for grass cutting or for purposes of cultivation.

(b) Portions of the field altogether measuring about 50 acres which are not required for operational purposes have been leased out for grass-cutting.

(c) For Rs. 301/- per year for three years from 1951.

(d) and (e). Excluding the land under the *Kachcha* run-way, the total area of land under the Babatpur aerodrome is 457 acres, out of which 154 acres have been leased out for cultivation purposes—52 acres by public auction at the rate of Rs. 660/- per annum for 3 years from 12th May, 1951 and 102 acres to local cultivators at rates varying from Rs. 5/2/- to Rs. 21/4/- plus Re. 1/- per acre per annum, as assessed by the local revenue authorities, according to the nature of the soil or location of the plot. The remaining land including that under *Kachcha* runway is required for operational purposes and has therefore been leased out, only for grass cutting.

MASTER MARINERS

448. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what steps are being taken to meet the shortage of master mariners of Indian domicile?

(b) Are there any arrangements for the training of such workers?

(c) If so, where are they?

(d) How many candidates are annually trained in these institutions?

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

(a) to (d). The Government of India have taken the following steps to meet the shortage of Master Mariners of Indian domicile:—

(i) The annual intake in the Training Ship, "Dufferin", Bombay, which imparts training to Indian Nationals for a sea career as navigation officers has been increased from 25 cadets to 50 since 1949.

(ii) A Nautical and Engineering College has been set up at Bombay to provide short intensive courses to assist candidates in passing the professional examinations for certificates of competency as Master Mariners. The average number of candidates assisted by this College is about 150 per year.

(iii) A special batch of 90 direct apprentices was placed on ships in 1949 for practical training and they are just beginning to complete their apprenticeship and sit for their Second Mate's examination.

MEDICAL ADVISERS' DEPARTMENT

449. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the functions of the Medical Advisers' Department in London?

(b) How many officers are working there at present?

(c) How many of them are Indians?

(d) What is the total Budget Grant for the Department for the year 1953-54?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The following are the main functions of this Department:

(i) It is responsible for placement and control of all medical students, under-graduates and post-graduates (Private and Government scholarshipholders) for training in the United Kingdom. It also establishes such contacts as may be necessary in order to ensure that arrangements are made well in advance for further training in the United Kingdom or United States of America after some training in the United States of America or United Kingdom in those cases where training in both countries is desired.

(ii) The Medical Adviser is the Member-Secretary of the Medical Research Liaison Committee for India;

(iii) He is responsible for the collection and transmission to India of information relating to medical education, research and general health administration;

(iv) He is the adviser to the High Commissioner for India on all Medical matters;

(v) He attends International Medical and Public Health Conferences and other Scientific meetings on behalf of the Government of India and submits reports on the proceedings of such conferences.

(vi) He is also entrusted with miscellaneous medical matters such as

(1) serving on Medical Boards and

(2) examination of medical stores handled by the India Store Department, London.

(b) Two.

(c) Both are Indians.

(d) Rs. 72,000/-.

LAND RECLAMATION

450. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of land reclaimed in 1951-52 and 1952-53 has become *Banjar* again; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) According to available information received from the State Governments concerned, no part of the area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation in 1951-52 and 1952-53 has turned *Banjar*.

(b) Does not arise.

NEW RAILWAY TRAINS

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

(a) how many new trains have been introduced on Railways during 1952-53; and

(b) the number of such trains State-wise?

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

(a) 220 new trains including 64 suburban trains.

(b) Information about trains is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. The number of trains introduced on each Railway was as follows:—

Central Railway	6
Eastern Railway	43
Northern Railway	38
North Eastern Railway	28
Southern Railway	14
Western Railway	91
(includes 64 suburban trains).	

TOTAL	220
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TEA GARDEN LABOUR

452. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

(a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what percentage of total tea garden labour are women?

(b) How many are children?

(c) How many women and child labourers have been thrown out of jobs due to recent closure of tea gardens?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29.]

(c) About 58,000 workers were rendered unemployed by the closure of tea gardens in different States. Separate figures in respect of such women and child workers are not readily available. Most of them must by now have been taken back with the reopening of the gardens.

FRONTIER MAIL

453. Shri Ram Dass: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that sometime back, a III class bogie used to be attached to the Up Frontier Mail to be detached at Ambala Cantonment for connecting with the Ambala Nangal Down train?

(b) For how long was this arrangement continued?

(c) When was this arrangement discontinued and why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A bogie carriage having inter and third class accommodation used to run between Delhi and Nangal Dam firstly by trains Nos. 3 DUK/1/URN and 2/URN/6 DUK and subsequently by trains Nos. 1 Up Delhi-Kalka Mail/1 URN and 2 URN/2 Down Kalka-Delhi Mail and not by Frontier Mails to and from Ambala Cantt as stated in the question.

(b) From 1st January 1951 to 14th November, 1952.

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(c) From 15th November, 1952, the coach having inter and third class accommodation was replaced with a coach having first, second and inter class accommodation in view of the poor utilization of third class accommodation provided in the through coach. Arrangements are, however, in hand to convert some of the accommodation in the existing through service coach into third class to cater to the needs of the small volume of third class passenger traffic offering between Delhi and Nangal Dam.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS

454. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that shortage of wagons is keenly felt in our Railways at present especially in the Southern Railway?

(b) How far has this problem been solved during the recent past?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At present the rail transport capacity available, including that on the Southern Railway, is not adequate to meet currently all the demands of traffic taken at their face value; it has, however, been proved often that all the indents are not necessarily genuine.

During May, June and July, an unprecedented shortage of water and sickness amongst the staff adversely affected the movement of traffic.

(b) The adverse factors mentioned have since ceased to exist and the position on the whole has become normal. The need for rationing rail transport, however, continues.

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

455. Shri Raghunath Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state how much loan has so far been advanced to the Light house Department out of the sum of rupees 80 lakhs provided to be granted as loans in the Five-year Plan for India's Economic Development?

(b) Have many lighthouses have so far been electrified and equipped with fog, sound and submarine signalling instruments?

(c) Do Government contemplate to provide important lighthouses with Radio-Telephones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No loan has so far been advanced to the Lighthouse Department.

(b) (i) Three lighthouses, viz. Okha, Mangrol and Madras have so far been electrified.

(ii) The following lighthouses are equipped with fog and sound signals:—

1. Kennery Island Lighthouse,
2. Western Channel Lightvessel.
3. Reef Lightvessel.
4. Beaumonts Gut Lightvessel.

(iii) No lighthouse is equipped with submarine signalling instruments.

(c) Yes, wherever necessary.

FISH

456. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 41 given on 4th August, 1953 and state the quantity of marine fish loaded on the West Coast from Cape Comorin to Mangalore?

(b) What is the machinery for collecting figures?

(c) Have Government in view any scheme to collect the necessary statistics of fish production and consumption on a scientific basis?

(d) If so, what are the broad details of the scheme?

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

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

GROW MORE FOOD LOANS

457. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to answer to unstarred question No. 39, given on 4th August, 1953 and state the date on which the application for the loan by the Travancore-Cochin State Government was received?

(b) What is the basis of granting loans under the Grow More Food Campaign?

(c) What is the area for which Travancore-Cochin State have requested for the loan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A request for a loan of Rs. 27.5 lakhs was received from the Travancore-Cochin Government on 2nd December, 1952. A request for a further loan of Rs. 54 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes has been received on 17th August, 1953.

(b) Under the Grow More Food Rules, loans are given to State Governments in respect of the following types of schemes on the basis of their productivity and economics:—

(i) To meet the expenditure on State schemes of a permanent nature like irrigation and land improvement.

(ii) For the purchase of capital equipment like machinery, tractors, implements, lorries, etc.;

(iii) For advancing loans to private parties for the purchase of capital equipment and carrying out permanent works of a private nature.

(c) The area expected to be benefited by the schemes is 2,39,400 acres all over the State.

24.11.2014

**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1465

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday 25th 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)

9-25 A.M.

ANDHRA STATE BILL—Contd.

Clause 66—(Provisions for Tungabhadra Project)—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Bill.

Clause 66 and the amendments thereto have been under consideration.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, may I make a submission? Yesterday the hon. Finance Minister agreed to make a statement on the question of Chittoor, with reference to clause 66.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The only point left to be considered was whether the Chittoor district should be added to the other districts for which irrigation or electricity was intended to be supplied from the Tungabhadra project. I accordingly made enquiries and I am sorry to have to say that the Chittoor district is not included in the 1942 project.

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The next question is, if it is contended that the Chittoor district should have electricity supplied, then it would be a matter for the future Andhra State to decide. I take it that so far as the Mysore and Andhra States are concerned, the distribution of electricity will be strictly in accordance with the project, as it will be under the other heads, namely, irrigation or future construction of canals. Now, after receiving this electricity which comes to their share, it will be open to the Andhra State to consider whether they should accommodate the Chittoor district. Therefore, it seems to me that there is no need—and indeed it would be inadvisable—to make any addition to the districts which are mentioned in clause 66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is to happen to the existing provision of electricity in Chittoor district from Mettur?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is another matter. Sir; that does not fall to be considered under clause 66 which relates to the Tungabhadra project.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The headworks of the project are situated in the transferred territory and there is a scheme for generating electricity and also a scheme for irrigation. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether if the Mysore Government agrees not to take power from this generating station, there will be any possibility of giving irrigation facilities to other areas in Mysore State in lieu of electric power. Because in Mysore State electric power is available and we need

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

not have electric power. So, in exchange of electric power can we have irrigation facilities from this project for other areas?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is precisely one of the matters that would be the subject of agreement between the two States after the Andhra State comes into existence.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I want to make one submission. So far as the Tungabhadra project is concerned, the Hyderabad State also is interested in it. If there is some dispute or other between the Mysore State and the Andhra State that may be formed, it is not clear from the statement of the hon. Minister whether the Hyderabad State will also be affected. If due to the dispute the Central Government feels that it should take control, will the Hyderabad State be affected?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot imagine that any agreement between Mysore and the future Andhra State or any direction that the President may give in default of such an agreement is likely to affect prejudicially the interests of the Hyderabad State or the area in the Hyderabad State, which I understand is Kannada speaking, which will benefit from the Tungabhadra project.

Shri Heda: The position is nearly the same; in the beginning, it is Kannada-speaking but later on comes the Telugu area. I am not referring to that point. What I want to know is whether the Hyderabad State will be affected by any dispute between the Mysore State and the Andhra State.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I should say that nothing we do by this legislation is likely to affect prejudicially the interests of the Hyderabad State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. If any hon. Member wants to withdraw his amendment he may do so. Amendment No. 45, Shri Shivananjappa.

Shri Shivananjappa (Mandya): I beg permission to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): I also wish to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): I want to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I would like my amendment to be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So I will put it to the vote. Let me see what other amendments I have to put to the House.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is only one amendment relating to clause 66 and that is the one standing in the name of Shri Raghavachari. The question is:

In page 22, —

(i) line 36, before "purposes" insert "original"; and

(ii) lines 37 and 38, for "jointly by the said States or otherwise" substitute "by a Board consisting of both the Andhra and Mysore States representatives as also representatives of the Union Government".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 66 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 66 was added to the Bill.

Clause 67 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 67A.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): On a point of order, Sir. We had two hours' discussion on the question of directive, namely whether a directive can be inserted or not. All that was ruled out. Now, the whole question is whether the same thing in another form can come in. I submit that all this is barred by the discussion on the previous amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order is that it is barred. I would like to hear the hon. Member.

Shri Raghavachari: I anticipated an objection of this sort to be raised at a later stage. It was therefore that, when the other amendment which in a way involved the same matter in another form came up earlier, I said...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought and still think that the President being asked to give directions is different from directive principles being included. Independently we may come to the conclusion that this is opposed to the Constitution and requires constitutional changes. I will treat it as an independent matter. But, I would like to be satisfied whether such directives can be given under the statute.

Shri Raghavachari: Of course, I am not rising to give an elaborate argument in favour of it, because, as I have indicated even yesterday, this is not a matter which really affects the Constitution. Nor am I seeking by this amendment to give any kind of directive derogatory to the province. All that I ask to be included is a provision saying that "In the governance of the State" it shall be the duty of the Andhra State to apply the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact described in the Tenth Schedule." I am not imposing any conditions from outside. I only want that the Andhra State itself should have the

directive principle that in its governance it will honour the principles contained in this hoary Sri Baug Pact. I have already quoted yesterday Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendation that such a thing is permissible. In fact in our Constitution itself—I am only quoting this by way of analogy—we have directive principles incorporated. These directive principles are meant to focus and base the attention of Government on certain broad principles governing the administration of the country. It is not intended to fetter their discretion; nor is it intended to obstruct their policies.

So, from the legal or constitutional point of view, so far as I could see, there is no difficulty in the way of such a directive principle being included in the Bill which is meant to bring into existence the Andhra State, the governance of which is incidental to and is meant to satisfy and bring about contentment and good will among all sections of the area to which this measure applies. Therefore, my submission is that it is within the competence of this House to incorporate such a provision in the Bill. I beg to move:

In page 23, after line 41, insert:

"67A. *Directive Principle.*—In the governance of the state, it shall be the duty of the Andhra State to apply the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact described in the Tenth Schedule".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 23, after line 41, insert:

"67A. *Directive Principle.*—In the governance of the state, it shall be the duty of the Andhra State to apply the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact described in the Tenth Schedule".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I wish to say a few words

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

in regard to the constitutional aspect of this amendment. A reference was made yesterday to the effect that we could not put in any provision in this measure by which the President's powers could be defined in regard to Part A States. I quite see that Article 371 of the Constitution applies only to Part B States. So far as Part A States are concerned, there is no question of any directives being issued from the Centre. But this particular amendment, does not, in my opinion, in any way offend the provincial autonomy of the States. Nor does it give any power to the President as such.

This amendment only seeks to direct the Government of Andhra to behave in a particular way. Yesterday the hon. the Home Minister was pleased to read to the House certain directive principles contained in our Constitution which say that so far as the weaker sections of the people are concerned, it was the special duty and responsibility of the Government to safeguard their interests. He was also pleased to interpret weaker sections as weaker tracts. If weaker tracts are included in the term 'weaker sections', I think there is very good reason when we are ushering in a new State to give a direction to protect the interests of the weaker tracts.

So far as this particular amendment is concerned, it is true that it refers to the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact. It may perhaps be argued that the Sri Baug Pact may not be binding on the whole of the Andhra State. It was a pact between certain sections. Be that as it may, it is not claimed here that the entire Sri Baug Pact should be given statutory recognition. It is only suggested that the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact may be respected in the governance of the country.

The hon. Justice Wanchoo has discussed this matter in pages 16 to 18 of his report. I submitted yesterday, and I urge today, with all the em-

phasis at my command that so far as the Rayalaseema people are concerned we ought to see that the agricultural and irrigational interests of that backward area are fully safeguarded. It was argued yesterday that there is no reason why we should distrust the new Andhra State and why we should have any fear that the new Government will not do full justice to Rayalaseema. I do not want to address myself to this aspect of the question now. It is not because of our want of faith in the Government of India that we enacted the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution. In this Bill itself we have given many directions to the new Andhra State. In giving this direction to the new Andhra State that they will give preference to the economic and irrigational necessities of Rayalaseema I do not think we are offending any provisions of the law.

When we were discussing the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, I remember our Prime Minister stated that in Canada a provision was made that so far as the French population was concerned they ought to have a Minister of their own, and it was enacted that for all times to come in the Cabinet one Minister of the French people would be included. I therefore see no harm in such a safeguard. These safeguards do not mean that we distrust the Andhra State. These safeguards are provided to allay the fears of the people of the backward areas, born out of past experience.

Shri B. Das: (Jajur Keonjhar): There is no past fear.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend says there is no past fear. There is such a fear in the mind of the Rayalaseema people and the Sri Baug Pact is the result of it. Again, whatever may be the assurances that may be forthcoming, unless there are regular statutory safeguards they are of little value. We may not take notice of the whole of the Sri Baug Pact. But in regard to economic and irrigational matters I would suggest

an amendment on the following lines: 'In regard to agricultural and irrigation schemes of the State, preference may be given to the Rayalaseema area.' There is no harm in our incorporating such a provision. On the other hand it will be a very useful and salutary safeguard. Constitutionally, I do not see any difficulty in making a provision like this. Again, this safeguard need be made only for the first ten years. I found Member after Member rising in his seat and pleading for the safeguard of the interests of the Rayalaseema people. I do not see how we will be going against the Constitution by enacting a safeguard like this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): On a point of order, Sir. I remember that on the same subject both Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Mr. Raghavachari Spoke yesterday. I do not know the rules on the point. Would you kindly give a ruling as to whether the same Member can speak more than once on the same clause?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not understood what the hon. Member's point of order is. I would request him to repeat what he says because he has made a reference to one also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order raised by him is whether the Members who have spoken on a subject can speak on the same subject again?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I submit, Sir, that my friend raised a point of order yesterday. Today also he is raising a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no objection to some hon. Member intervening at various stages. Eventually the same subject matter was discussed yesterday and disposed of by the House. I was here when the matter in connection with clothing the President with powers to give directions was raised by one Member. Under the Constitution that power is exercisable only in relation to Part B States. It does not arise in respect of Part A

States and, therefore, you cannot take away from Part A States the autonomy which they are entitled to have. The President here means "President acting in consultation with the Council of Ministers." The directive principle suggested in the amendment as part of the statute is not given by the President. Therefore, this is not to be taken as barred, whatever might have happened yesterday in relation to the other amendments. I hope the hon. Member will be brief. So far as I am concerned, I would say that it is a serious responsibility for the Chair to give a decision as to whether a particular matter is *ultra vires* of this House or not under the Constitution. I would leave it to the House to decide.

So far as this matter is concerned, the directive principles are there under Article 39 of the Constitution. If perchance an hon. Member should suggest that the very directive principles should be incorporated, though it may be a redundant and unnecessary thing, exception cannot be taken to that. The Article reads thus—

" 39. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;..."

These are given in some detail in the Sri Baug Pact and are sought to be added through this amendment. The only question is, how far they go beyond the statute. These are the arguments which can be advanced in support of inclusion of such directives. I do not propose to give any ruling myself. I leave it to the House. I will call upon the hon. the Home Minister to speak both as regards the legal aspect and also the desirability

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of allowing these provisions to be incorporated in the Bill.

Shri Gopala Rao: Yesterday more than a dozen hon. Members spoke and it was fully discussed and a reply was also given by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that this is not on all fours with the inclusion of directive principles in the Constitution so as to make me say that this is barred by the discussion that took place. This is a different matter. In one case President has to take charge or to give directions and in the other case it is the House that has to give directions in regard to certain principles in the constitution and elaborate them. Of course, these are two different matters. So far as I am concerned, I feel that it is for the House to decide. I would only say that having regard to the fact that this is a matter which was discussed at great length yesterday—though in connection with some other matter—hon. Members may take as little time as possible and then those who have already taken part need not once again stand up.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): On a point of information. Is the hon. Member entitled to give an amendment in support of the discussion which seeks to amend the Constitution itself?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not been following the discussion here. The same objection was raised just a few minutes ago. What I said was that it has been sought to be supported on the ground that it only works out certain provisions in the Constitution. I do not like to take the responsibility for shutting out any particular provision. I leave it to the House to decide this question both as a matter of law and as a matter of fact. Now instead of spending any more time on that matter I will give an opportunity to

the Member to speak on its merits, if necessary.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not yet finished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I understand the point of the objection is this, that since yesterday we discussed this question at length, the hon. Members are not willing to hear the same arguments repeated. I can appreciate that but unfortunately I am a great optimist and I have every hope and I believe that the hon. the Home Minister and other Members of the House are open to conviction. I do not speak in a light-hearted manner, as was said by the hon. the Home Minister yesterday. I am very serious about it and I sincerely hope that the hon. Home Minister will keep an open mind on this subject.

Dr. Katju: I have an open mind.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I believe that, otherwise I would not waste the time of the House.

As regards those who opposed this amendment yesterday, even to such Members I would very humbly appeal that they should kindly reconsider what we are saying and keep an open mind on the subject. This is a very serious subject and when I read the statements given in this Wanchoo Report, then my submission is all the more heightened in effect because as a matter of fact it has been said in this Report that if this Sri Baug Pact is not respected and its principles are not respected, then there will be very great disappointment in these five districts of the Andhra State. I would, therefore, submit that if an open mind is not kept on this question, the five districts of the Andhra State will feel dejected. I would request my hon. friend, Mr. Ramaswamy, not to be impatient. When we have got directive principles in the Constitution—the hon. the Deputy-Speaker has read out one and yesterday the

hon. the Home Minister read out another—it is quite true that it would be unnecessary to repeat them because the word "State" as defined in Part II is similarly defined in Part IV. So even without the directives being put in this Andhra State Bill, the provisions of the Constitution will apply to the new Andhra State. There is no doubt about it. We are only particularising some of the aspects of the principles given in the Constitution.

When a reference is made to the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact it is only to add something to explain, what is meant by "directive principles" in the context of Andhra State. So, nothing will be lost if, as a particular example of the directive principles given in the Constitution, we also add that the principles of the Sri Baug Pact should be applied so far the governance of the Andhra State is concerned. We are not doing anything wrong. We are only adding as an example, as an illustration, certain things contained in the Constitution. We should seriously consider that by this we are really only upholding the Constitution and insisting that the provisions of the Constitution as exemplified by this amendment should be followed in the governance of Andhra. I would, therefore, very humbly submit for the consideration of the House that this aspect of the case should be considered; it has not been considered so far.

Yesterday, when the President's Powers came up for discussion, we all knew that the objection raised by the hon. the Home Minister was perfectly correct. I do appeal to the hon. Home Minister that he will kindly reconsider the question. If it is not constitutionally possible to do so, he may find some means himself to come to the rescue of the Rayalaseema people, to do something by virtue of which they can be assured of their rights which they should get from their own brethren under the Sri Baug Pact. It is futile to think that that Pact, when it was made was only

for that time and now it is dormant. This is certainly the time to see that the principles of the Sri Baug Pact are respected and followed in the future governance of Andhra.

Shri Raghavachari: I shall be very brief, Sir. In addition to the arguments I have advanced yesterday I would only add a few words on the necessity for the incorporation of these directive principles in the enactment. I have already said that Justice Wanchoo has recommended its necessity. But I want to give a few of our experiences which make that part of the country feel that it is essential to include it as a directive principle.

For instance one of the clauses of the Sri Baug Pact is about irrigation facilities. It is given in *extenso* on page 16 of the Wanchoo Report and reads thus:

"To ensure the rapid development of the agricultural and economic interests of Rayalaseema and Nellore on to the level of those in the coastal districts, schemes of irrigation should, for a period of ten years or such longer period as conditions may necessitate, be given a preferential claim specially in respect of the utilisation of the waters of Thungabhadra, Krishna and Pennar, giving for ten years exclusive attention in respect of major projects beneficial to these areas.

Whenever the question of sharing waters arises, the needs of the aforesaid areas be first met and that this policy be implemented...etc."

This is in relation to the irrigation facilities to be provided. I will for instance give you our experience. We were agitating for the construction of one small project in Anantapur called the Pennar—Kumudwathi project from 1921 onwards. At that time it was estimated to cost only Rs. 6 lakhs. During the old regime it was not possible to attract the attention of the Government through representations

[Shri Raghavachari]

of this kind But even when the Congress Government came into power in 1937 we asked that that project should be sanctioned at least as a famine measure. You know, Sir, there is some Government Order or principle by which the Government is guided in the matter of investing money on these projects. It was a rule that it must when worked out on paper, must ensure a return of 3½ per cent. And they would always refer to this principle and say "As worked out, your project does not give to this 3½ per cent, therefore it cannot be taken up". And it went on like that.

A backward area has to be brought on to a better level taking the economics into consideration, we were urging before them. Every alternate year or third year you spend Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 lakhs on famine relief, but whenever we ask you to invest some money on an irrigation project which will avoid this famine expenditure every other year, you say there is this Government order; well, you do not really take an overall picture or a fair view like reasonable statesmen. It was for this reason that we agitated and when the Congress Government came into power we asked them that at least as a famine measure this project might be taken up. And one of the Andhra Ministers who was in charge of Irrigation and Revenue did make an order that it may be taken up as a famine measure. But immediately came the Chief Minister who said : this offends the Government order, therefore it cannot be taken up.

So it went on and from 1937 to 1947 the agitation continued, and year after year the famine relief expenditure, instead of lakhs, came to crores. I do not mean to say that if a project had been constructed, famine would not have come. But surely it would not have been as severe. In that way the expenses might have been saved.

Ultimately, when the Central Government was kind enough to contribute some fifty per cent under the

Grow More Food scheme or aid to minor Irrigation Schemes, this scheme came to be taken up. The consequence was that for a thing which could have been done in Rs. 6 lakhs they had to invest later Rs. 21 lakhs. There is one more thing. You know when they have to make up these figures and estimates, the total outlay on any project, to entitle a contribution from the centre, must not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs, the limit the Central Government have fixed for their contribution. Therefore they put it at Rs. 20 lakhs. What happened was this. The dam was built. It was constructed. But the water had to go to fill the tanks. The channels had to be dug. If permanent channels are to be there the entire expenditure would have exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs. Therefore they put some earthen Bunds. When the whole thing was completed, fortunately this year there was good rain and we had a flow of water in the channels. But the bunds breached. The water could not go to the tanks. It breached once, was repaired, it breached again, was again repaired. So it is going on like this.

10 A.M.

I am mentioning this particular instance to show that unless there is such a directive principle, that in the matter of irrigation facilities special attention and special consideration should be given, there will be this kind of "foot-rule measure" and "all must be considered equal" Things will go on like this and people will not have contentment or satisfaction that their interests will be safeguarded. That is the real reason behind this feeling of seeking to incorporate a directive principle of this kind. That is so far as irrigation facilities are concerned.

The other thing is about education, that is the University. That is really a matter not for the Centre. That is why I have not put in all those details into it. All that I ask is that there should be a directive principle to apply the principles contained in the

Sri Baug Pact. And, as I said yesterday, there is a clause there about equal representation—that in the modern 'set up' it may be difficult to honour. So it is not really a matter which requires to be considered now. In this Pact naturally emphasis was laid on the choice of one of the two headquarters, the High Court or the Capital. Preference should be given in the matter of irrigation facilities and agricultural improvement. Educational facilities should be provided for by the University for Rayalaseema districts. These are meant only for the purpose of securing the maximum goodwill between the two sections of the people. The Home Minister said yesterday that these directive principles are agreed to only by some sections of the people and therefore they may not be universally acceptable. I did advance some considerations yesterday, supported by Justice Wanchoo's Report, that these terms of the Sri Baug Pact are not confined to certain sections of people. As I said yesterday, wherever they went all the people swore by the terms of the Pact; all want them to be implemented, all are agreed that those terms should be implemented. Therefore this method of preferential treatment by a directive principle is essential and necessary. There are reasons for seeking to incorporate it and its non-incorporation would be only creating dissatisfaction and resentment, a thing which all of us are interested to avoid. We are all interested in securing the goodwill of all sections.

Therefore I would only request the hon. Members of this House not to be guided by smaller considerations of technicalities, of meticulous examination; or whether it might, by inferential process, mean reflections on this or that section of the population. It ought not to be considered in that small view. What we have to take is a very broad view of things and then take steps to secure the maximum benefit, and contentment. And that would come only by the whole House sympathetically considering

the matter and seeing to it that this kind of directive principle is incorporated in the enactment. The directive principle is not meant for all time. It is agreed that this is to be there till they come up to the level of the others: may be 10 years or some time longer that is permissible. This sort of consideration of issuing direction for 10 years is thought justifiable even under the Constitution. I am referring to it by way of analogy. In this case, the term in regard to irrigation facilities is for a period of about 10 years. Unless this matter is sympathetically considered, large sections of population in these districts called Rayalaseema will think that their case has not been sympathetically considered and their grievances remedied, and that although men of experience, men of good will and imagination wanted to incorporate a provision like this to secure the maximum good will, all their labours were lightly considered and bore no fruit. Therefore I request that this amendment may kindly be accepted.

Shri B. Das: Three years ago, when we accepted the directive principles in the Constituent Assembly, we never thought that in creating the new Andhra province, we will be faced with trouble of incorporating some of the directive principles in a statute of this House. I am against it. I do not want the statutes to be disfigured by suspicions between two brothers. To us outsiders, though I am very closely associated with the Andhra State being their good neighbour, one is creating an Andhra State and is not legislating here for the protection of imaginary grievances that might have happened under the joint Government of Madras or under the former British regime. We are not here to examine that. It is a matter for the new Andhra State. Let them examine that. If two brothers cannot live under one legislature in Andhra and if they are suspicious of each other, it is a sad commentary on the condition of the people of Andhra. I cannot imagine that my friends living in the

[Shri B. Das]

sea coast of Andhra State will always tyrannise and oppress and deprive the people of Rayalaseema of their rights. I never thought that the heart of my esteemed friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—we are very intimate friends and we worked in our own way for the framing of the Constitution—who is living in the Punjab, would melt for the imaginary grievances of the people of Rayalaseema. We recognise that they have been neglected: not by the Andhra people who live on the sea coast of the Andhra State, but by circumstances. Yesterday, a friend of mine blamed the British Raj. I again blame them. They always kept the people living on the hills and the backward areas less developed and underdeveloped. But, that does not mean that President will intervene or that this House will take the power in its own hands and legislate so that any imaginary grievances may be corrected by the incorporation of certain directive principles in a Central Act. I am against it. I am against any provision other than those provided in the Constitution, being made by this House to protect some interests. The elected Members of the Andhra State are under the adult franchise. I think adult franchise will give equal rights to the people of Rayalaseema and they need not always be apprehensive of their cousins living in the eastern coast. I can understand if their suspicions were against the present Madras Government. The Tamilians are richer people. Perhaps they have got a culture which is not very fond of the Andhra culture and naturally there may not be complete accord between the two sections of the present Madras State. But, I cannot imagine that my brother Dr. Lanka Sundaram will be speaking in deriding tones in an Andhra legislature about the people of Rayalaseema. We who do not belong to the Andhra State, are not here to legislate.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt my hon. friend? When did I do that? I have never done that.

Shri B. Das: I do not imagine that; I cannot think of my hon. friend in that light.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no two different cultures. There is an occasional fight between two brothers. Nothing more than that.

Shri B. Das: You have summed up my view. In your preliminary observations, you have already shown how your mind is working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Better leave it to them to settle.

Shri B. Das: I will close my speech. I agree with you that it must be settled by the two brothers living together, inter-dining and inter-marrying. Though I am thankful to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I am not in a position to countenance the Centre passing such laws. They have no right to do so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why do you have provisions in the Constitution giving special rights to the weaker sections of the community?

Shri B. Das: That is in the Constitution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am surprised that my hon. friend Mr. B. Das, the Father of this hon. House, should have taken up the position of opposing the principle of this amendment. In this very same Bill, there are a number of provisions, for example, in relation to the High Court, in relation to the Tungabhadra project, etc., where power is sought to be given to President, or power is sought to be taken by the Government of India. I do not know in what manner the acceptance of this particular amendment of my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari would militate against the Constitution. I thought, when this debate went on in a different way yesterday with reference to another clause, that the legal and constitutional points were exhausted. I would be brief and I would make only one appeal to the hon. Home:

Minister even at this late stage to do some thing about Rayalaseema. For the first time in the history of Andhra—we have 2,000 years and more of history behind us—there is an attempt to re-unify the people. Every one of, during the course of this debate for the last 7 or 8 days, belonging to every political party, either on this side or that, is completely unanimous in regard to something being done for Rayalaseema people. This being the case, legalistic arguments need not be brought in. This particular amendment which is completely different from what we discussed yesterday, could be incorporated in one manner or another. I do trust that the hon. Home Minister will see his way to accept the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari in order to give the people of Andhra an opportunity to come together and be together on terms of complete understanding and co-operation.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): I am thankful to the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak. I do not want to repeat the arguments advanced by my hon. friends yesterday and today. To come to the point all along, the cry of Rayalaseema has been a cry in the wilderness. Our tale is a tale of woe. Even this year, nature have been cruel to us. In some parts, particularly in the Taluks of Kalyandrug, Penukonda and Tadpatri in my district, there is scanty rainfall. Famine relief works are yet going on and gruel centres are still there. Nature that is unusually cruel by causing destruction and devastation by the Godavari floods this year in some parts of the Andhra State, has shown its usual disfavour in other parts in the shape of draught particularly in my district. That is why we have been pressing for the implementation of the terms of the Sri Baug Pact. The terms of the Sri Baug Pact as mentioned often by my predecessors are intended to help the Rayalaseemites and Nellore in improving their economic interest particularly, affording irrigation facilities. Emphasis is laid on irrigation works in it. We are thank-

ful to the whole House, particularly to our hon. friend, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava for expressing deep sympathy for Rayalaseema and also for supporting us. Next we are grateful to the hon. Minister for Home and States and also to the hon. Minister for Finance for the merciful attitude taken in regard to Rayalaseema but I may submit any amount of sympathy will not fill the bellies of the millions of starving people of Rayalaseema. We request, the Centre to give us a ready hand, a helping hand, I beg particularly of our Home Minister who has got a mature head, ripe experience, and a fund of legal knowledge to find some way, either by incorporating a directive principle in the Bill or by giving a direction to the new Andhra State to implement the terms of that pact. We are suffering from a disease which is not an incurable one. It will be cured before long if at all the Central Government or the state is kind enough to come forward, as a physician with a physic of sufficient finance. Our land is not barren. It is a fertile one. We have been producing one-third—of the oil seeds, groundnut, castor and other seeds that have been produced in the whole of Madras. We have not got even one oil mill. We have been producing one-third of cotton that is produced in the whole of Madras State but we have not got one textile mill. We are badly in need of this industry.

Next while our land is fertile we have no timely rain to raise crops. We are badly in need of irrigation facilities. My hon. friend, Mr. Raghavachari, has just now read the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo and emphasized on providing irrigation facilities and asked that some preferential claim should be given to the irrigation works of Rayalaseema, when the new Andhra State comes into existence. We have got only one big river in Rayalaseema, viz., the Tungabhadra, and its history was discussed at length yesterday. I need not go into it now.

Then coming to Pennar and Krishna, we have been longing and requesting

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the Government to take up the project works which would irrigate the Cudapah and Chittoor districts. We have been requesting both the Central Government and the State to include a high level canal of the 'Thunga Bhadra' in the Five Year Plan but all our requests fell on deaf ears. That is why we are approaching the centre with these repeated requests to do something to help the poor, helpless Rayalaseema people, to promote their economic interests by providing them with irrigation facilities and electricity, which would help them to improve irrigation and enable them to start industries.

With these few words I support this amendment. I request and appeal to the mercy of the Home Minister to find some way to help them. The terms of the pact are only safeguards for us. If they are not implemented, there will be a great disappointment among the people of Rayalaseema and it would cause a great resentment also. They apprehend that they would be again dominated and exploited by the coastal districts. Let them enter the new State with contented and satisfied frame of mind. Do not disappoint us. Do something to help us. Where there is a will, there is a way. Kindly find the way to help us. With this request I support this new clause.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is unnecessary to dwell for the tenth time on the fact that I personally, the Government of India and the House, every one of us here—feel deeply for the difficulties of our citizens in Rayalaseema and I hope and trust that the first duty that will devolve upon the Andhra State and its Legislature will be to do something for them. But the question that arises here is a different one. It is both legal, and may I say, one of expediency. So far as the legal aspect of it is concerned, I touched upon it slightly yesterday; but as you have been pleased to refer to the new clause which was sought to be

introduced yesterday, viz., 64A., I would say this is a directive principle. We have directive principles in the Constitution. The basic thing about these directive principles is that they are applicable to the entire Union. Those principles indicate that they are generally of an all India application and I submit that it is not within the power of the House—that is my own legal opinion and that is the opinion we have received from our legal advisers—to seek in this Bill to introduce a directive principle not of all-India application but limited to a particular State. I would ask the House to bear in mind that we are now legislating under Part I of the Constitution. Now Part I says under article 3 that Parliament may by law form a new State in several ways, viz. by dividing, uniting and so on and so forth, and then it says under article 4 that "Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Forth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions...as Parliament may deem necessary." Now, these are supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as between two States. You are dividing one State and making it applicable to it. Now you may have supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions with relation to or *inter se* between the new State and the residuary Madras State. All this may be perfectly relevant in Article 4 but what you are now doing here is something which has nothing to do with the residuary Madras State. You want to do something for the guidance of the Andhra State itself. I respectfully submit that the legal advice is that we cannot do it under article 4 and all we ask hon. Members is to consider this aspect of the matter. Now apart from these legal objections we have got all these difficulties in the reorganisation of the State. Was it ever contain-

plated by the Constitution makers that in these laws which Parliament may have to pass under this particular Part 1 you may have directives not to confine, as I said, to the dividing States?

Shri Lakshmayya: I wish the hon. the Home Minister should direct the Andhra State to constitute a Board for the development of Rayalaseema with sufficient funds to be utilised for a period of five years at least to promote their interests.

Dr. Katju: That is entirely within the jurisdiction and competence of the Andhra Legislature. This is a common thing. We have got, you know, a State list. The executive authority of the State is to be found within the...

Shri Lakshmayya: This is a parental State. The son would approach the father for direct help or for directing another son, to look after the sickly son. That is why we are making this request. I am sorry for the interruption.

Dr. Katju: Supposing irrigation, power or any particular subject is within the State list. It is open to Parliament to say that that particular matter is to be dealt with not by the State Legislature which is to be constituted, but in a different fashion altogether. So far as my advice goes, we cannot do it. As I said, our sympathies are there. Here are five districts as against six coastal districts in the Andhra Desh. Supposing Parliament adopts this principle today, then there will be a precedent, and with all the demands that you are listening to every day, you may take it that when this kind of Bill comes before Parliament, there may be a demand: "Look at me, I am District 'A'. I have no confidence in the component parts of the new State, and therefore, please put in a directive for District 'A' in that State, District 'B' in the second State, and District 'C' in the third State." And these demands would be made everywhere. It was never contemplated. I respect-

fully submit, that this should be done in this matter.

Now, so far as the merits are concerned, we have here heard a great deal about the Sri Baug Pact. I do not want to go into it. It was an understanding between leading public men of that particular time. Now you want to elevate that Sri Baug Pact upon high legislative anvil. Because it is a directive it has got no legislative effect. It has no executive effect. It cannot be enforced in any Court. It is a mere enunciation of what you may call a theoretical principle, a sympathetic principle. What is it? My hon. friend says in his amendment:

"In the governance of the State, it shall be the duty of the Andhra State to apply the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact described in the Tenth Schedule."

This is what my hon. friend seeks to insert. If Clause 67-A is passed, this will come into effect. I was looking into the Sri Baug Pact, and it refers, firstly, to Universities. It is a matter for the universities. Then comes irrigation. Then comes the Legislature.

"In the matter of general seats in the legislature, the distribution shall be generally on an equal district basis."

I do not know what it means.

Shri Raghavachari: I have stated it is not possible to be honoured in the present set-up.

Dr. Katju: And then comes the very last clause here:

"It shall however be open to vary these terms by common consent."

What does it mean? I have never heard, I have not known of a single precedent where any agreement entered into by public men about ten years back—I do not know the exact date of it—is taken as a guide—to whom? to the Members duly elected, and you say "You are bound by that". My

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hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram made a very emotional appeal and said that Andhras are coming together, they are uniting after 2,000 years. It touched my heart. But you go there. You hold your first session of the Legislature. My hon. friend will have many friends, and I think the very first resolution that should be moved in the Andhra Legislature should say: "This House re-affirms most emphatically its most sincere concern and genuine sympathy with the Rayalaseema people, and hereby resolves that in matters of irrigation, rural electrification, distribution of power, distribution of seats and everything else, the Rayalaseema people or the Rayalaseema tract shall have the highest consideration." Every Member should speak in its favour. It will be carried by acclamation. Your purpose will be served.

What is there to it? What does this directive amount to? The directive is only four lines. You do not direct anybody. You do not direct the Governor, you do not direct the Ministers. You say the Andhra Government or the Andhra State should do this, that and the other. When Parliament enacts a law, it enacts with a certain purpose. As a matter of fact, even in our Constitution, the mention of directive principles is something unusual. Otherwise, it is only words of sympathy. Those words of sympathy should not come from this House. They have come in abundance. They should come from the newly constituted Andhra Legislature. Otherwise, supposing the directive is there, it is completely neglected, nobody acts upon it, what is to be done? It will become worthless, written on paper. The best thing is, let Dr. Lanka Sundaram who has enormous influence, go about Andhra Desh, go to the coastal district people, and induce them to translate their sympathy into action by passing proper budgets and making proper provisions. Therefore, on the grounds, firstly that it is really inconsistent with the Constitution,

secondly that it serves no useful purpose, and thirdly that it may serve as a very bad precedent for the future—it may put us into great difficulties, and it may lead us into a path which we never imagined—I think it should not be passed.

Sri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I also point out that the amendment is unconstitutional, against the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to take possession of the House like this. The whole thing is closed. The House will vote in favour or against it. The question is:

In page 23, after line 41, insert:

"67A. Directive Principle: In the governance of the State, it shall be the duty of the Andhra State to apply the principles contained in the Sri Baug Pact described in the Tenth Schedule."

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 68 and 69 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule.

Sri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

(i) In page 25, line 22, omit "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of the Kurnool district."

(ii) In page 25, line 27, after "Anantapur district" add "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of Kurnool district".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak if he wants to say anything.

Sri Venkataraman (Tanjore): Sir, this Clause is barred by the decision already taken in respect of Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill. The territories of

the State of Andhra have been defined in Clause 3, and the transferred territories are defined in Clause 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is already passed, exclusion will be barred. But will inclusion also be barred?

Shri Venkataraman: Any attempt to vary the territories already accepted by this House as forming the territory of Andhra or Mysore State would be barred by the previous decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is to include certain things, and it does not seek to exclude. The decision is that this shall form part of the Andhra area.

Shri Venkataraman: May I make that point clear? Clause 4 says what shall be the territory of the Mysore State, i.e., the transferred territory; and Clause 3 says what shall be the Andhra territory. The territories referred to are Bangunapalley sub-taluk of the Kurnool district, which is already covered by Clause 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. I thought it was an addition, but I find that it is a subtraction. Therefore I will rule it out of order.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I am not asking for any exclusion or any inclusion. I am only asking for an adjustment within the boundaries of the new Andhra State. I want Bangunapalley sub-taluk to be added on the Anantapur constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants Bangunapalley sub-taluk to be omitted from the Kurnool constituency, and to be added on the Anantapur constituency. Am I right?

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Yes.

Shri Lakshmayya: Sir, that is my constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments seek to omit that constituency from Kurnool, and add it on to the district of Anantapur. That is quite in order.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I understand that it has a population which exceeds 500,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter—on the merits of the amendments. That rests on an independent footing. The point now is that there is no technical objection on any constitutional issue that these are barred by the passing of Clauses 3 and 4. The hon. Member may therefore appeal to the House and persuade it to accept his amendments.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The present Kurnool constituency consists of Adoni, Alur, Kurnool, Pattikonda and Siruguppa. Now, Siruguppa is going to Mysore State. It has population of 74,966. The Government are now adding to the constituency of Kurnool, Dhone taluk and Bangunapalley sub-taluk, in place of Siruguppa which is going to Mysore. Dhone taluk alone has a population of 1,27,234, while the population of Bangunapalley talu is 43,447. In place of Siruguppa with a population of 74,966, the Government now intend to substitute a constituency with a population of 1,70,681.

According to the latest order of the Delimitation Commission, 28 seats are reserved in the House of the People, for the new Andhra State with a population of 2,50,07,801. Each seat works out at the rate of one per 7,50,954 of the population. Not only four constituencies have been brought within the scope of this Bill for amendment. The constituencies they exist will be as follows:

Constituency	Population
Anantapur	7,19,204
Penukonda	7,50,814
Nandyal	7,86,252
Kurnool	8,46,669

For the 28 seats allotted to the Andhra State in the House of the People, the average works out to one seat per 7,50,000 of the population. Nandyal has a population which is above this average. Penukonda

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

just the average figure, whereas Anantapur has got a population of only 7,19,204, which is about 30,000 less than the average.

Therefore, I move this amendment, and I request the hon. Home Minister to get the question examined, and accept this amendment in the interests of justice and equity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(i) In page 25, line 22, omit "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of the Kurnool district."

(ii) In page 25, line 27, after "Anantapur district" add "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of Kurnool district."

Shri Lakshmayya: I oppose this amendment. It relates to my constituency, and therefore I want to say a few words. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this amendment may be opposed and should not be accepted, because the matter is being enquired into by the Delimitation Commission, which is going into the merits of the question. The said Commission will consider the pros and cons of the issue. Later on, after their decision is finalised, on merits, it will be proper for the centre to add or subtract or do whatever it deems fit and necessary. When the matter is pending before the Delimitation Commission, it is not desirable to go into the question now, and decide here. The matter may be finally decided, after the findings of the Delimitation Commission are finalised in this regard. Till then, *status quo* may be maintained.

Mr. Katju: I am unable to accept these amendments for substantially the same reasons as have just now been given by the hon. Member who spoke last.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now move amendments Nos. 132 and 133 to

the vote of the House. The question is:

In page 25, line 22, omit "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of the Kurnool district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 25, line 27, after "Anantapur district" add "and Bangunapalley sub-taluk of Kurnool district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

In pages 27 to 29, for "21st April", wherever they occur, substitute "20th April."

Shri Raghavachari: May I know whether it is a clerical mistake, or whether there is any reason why 21st becomes 20th?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know the object of changing it.

Shri Datar: The reason was that it was wrongly mentioned as 21st April, while actually the term expires on the 20th itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In pages 27 to 29, for "21st April", wherever they occur, substitute "20th April."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule, as amended was added to the Bill.

The Fifth and Sixth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Seventh Schedule may stand over. We shall take up the Eighth Schedule.

The Eighth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I want to move my amendment No. 39, Sir.

Shri Raghuramalah (Tenali): May I suggest, Sir, that as the Schedule relates to institutions in the State of Madras and has got some connection with the compensation payable provided for in the 7th Schedule, clause 47, the 7th Schedule and the 9th Schedule may be taken together?

Dr. Katju: Let it stand over till we finish the 7th Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ninth Schedule will also stand over. Can the House take up clauses 47 to 52?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is one amendment of Shri Raghavachari regarding the 10th Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tenth Schedule is a schedule to a new clause 67A which was lost. So that falls to the ground. I shall take up clauses 47 to 52.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Clause 51 relates to the 7th Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call amendments to all these clauses together, one after the other, and all the clauses and the amendments will be discussed along with the 7th Schedule.

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Shri Venkataraman: That would be very inconvenient, Sir, because each one relates to a specific matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the clauses to the vote of the House.

Shri Venkataraman: Discussion may be on each clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Clause 47.

Shri Gopala Rao: Clause 47 and the 7th Schedule may be combined.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes.

Clause 47.—(Assets and liabilities)

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

In pages 14 and 15, for clause 47, substitute:

"47. *Apportionment of assets and liabilities.* The assets and liabilities of the State of Madras as dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also current revenues and expenditure, shall be divided between the States affected by this Act by an order of the President of India, on the recommendation of a neutral commission of experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In pages 14 and 15, for clause 47, substitute:

"47. *Apportionment of assets and liabilities.* The assets and liabilities of the State of Madras as dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also current revenues and expenditure, shall be divided between the States affected by this Act by an order of the President of India, on the recommendation of a neutral commission of experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court".

Shri Baglammaiah: I beg to move:

In pages 14 and 15, for clause 47, substitute:

"47. *Apportionment of assets and liabilities:* (1) Subject to other provisions of this part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the decision of the Financial Commission appointed under sub-section (2) and shall accordingly be accounted for.

(2) Before the appointed day the President shall appoint a Financial Commission consisting of three members one of whom shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall be the Chairman of the Commission.

(3) Where the valuation of assets is necessary for the purpose of apportionment, the Financial Commission shall determine the same in accordance with their market value on the appointed day.

(4) Without prejudice to the above and pending the apportionment under sub-section (1) the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day be shared between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In pages 14 and 15, for clause 47, substitute:

"47. *Apportionment of assets and liabilities:* (1) Subject to other provision of this part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the

States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the decision of the Financial Commission appointed under sub-section (2) and shall accordingly be accounted for.

(2) Before the appointed day the President shall appoint a Financial Commission consisting of three members one of whom shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall be the Chairman of the Commission.

(3) Where the valuation of assets is necessary for the purpose of apportionment, the Financial Commission shall determine the same in accordance with their market value on the appointed day.

(4) Without prejudice to the above and pending the apportionment under sub-section (1) the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day be shared between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule."

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I move my amendment No. 71.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it is the same as No. 27. So this is barred. Anyhow, if one is carried or lost, the other also will be carried or lost.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

In page 14, lines 43 and 44, for "in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule" substitute "in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and the territory transferred to Mysore State".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 14, lines 43 and 44 for "in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule" substitute "in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and the territory transferred to Mysore State".

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

In page 15, line 2, after "decision" insert "based on the recommendations of a Committee presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 15, line 2, after "decision" insert "based on the recommendations of a Committee presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court".

These are all the amendments to clause 47.

Shri Venkataraman: The schedule may be taken up separately because if the amendment to clause 47 is carried, then the schedule becomes infructuous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Financial Commission?

Shri Venkataraman: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Let us see.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With reference to clause 47 as incorporated in this Bill in its inter-relationship with the 7th Schedule...

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): Sir, I want to move my amendment No. 73. I beg to move:

In page 14, lines 43 and 44 for "in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule" substitute "by order of the President on the recommendations of a commission of experts

presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court to be constituted by the President".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 14, lines 43 and 44 for "in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule" substitute "by order of the President on the recommendations of a commission of experts presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court to be constituted by the President".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The provisions of clause 47 of this Bill taken together with the provisions of the 7th Schedule are of vital importance to the wellbeing of the people of the future Andhra State. I may straightway confess, that we from Andhra feel very much perturbed about the manner in which the problem of assets and liabilities is sought to be disposed of by the Government of India in terms of the clauses incorporated in this Bill before this hon. House.

I have no desire, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to cover the ground I have covered or sought to cover on the 13th of this month when opening the debate with my Motion for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. But, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a reference to a very important Financial statement made by my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, on the 17th of this month. I have got before me here the official text, and I seek the indulgence of the House to quote three small paragraphs from that statement which, to my mind, supply the arguments which I will seek to advance with regard to my amendment No. 27. **Shri Deshmukh** said on the 17th as follows:

"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

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in which the territory is located. Here, Sir, 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 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".

Stated as such with the cold, calculated attitude of an accountant, the principle looks unexceptionable, but the gravamen of our difficulties in Andhra Desh is this. When repeatedly attempts were made in the Madras Legislature and also privately—I had occasion to quote the correspondence Shri Viswanathan had with the Government—access to information was denied to us. In this particular statement of the hon. the Finance Minister, I would like to draw attention to the loans granted to land mortgage banks, for example. Our information—at any rate our suspicion—is that there was a greater amount of placement recently in the deep south compared to the rest, and the principle of location as it is sought to be enunciated in this Bill goes exactly against us. I do not wish to enter into technical details, but I will proceed, with your permission, Sir, to another paragraph in the statement of the Finance Minister made on the 17th. He said:

"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."

This, again is an unexceptionable principle—on paper. But simply because there is no attempt made so far—I

would go a step further, with due respect to the Finance Minister—an attempt to be made was blocked in Madras; this state of affairs has come to happen, and I claim with all sincerity that this is not fair to the Andhra people.

The third quotation, and that will be the last, from the Finance Minister's statement is as follows:

"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 claim that there is a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Government of Madras and of the Government of India in respect of the gathering of information necessary for the division of assets and liabilities between the future Andhra State and the residuary State, and with your permission, Sir, I would develop my point. I hope the House will give me indulgence because we from Andhra Desh, irrespective of party considerations, are completely convinced that justice is not being done and this is the only chance we have to place on record our views.

I tried to show on the 13th of this month in the general debate that an attempt has been made—I am addressing myself to the activities of the Madras Government in the particular instance—to somehow or other present figures which cannot be scrutinised, and which defy scrutiny. Here, Sir, I have before me three statements from the preface to the Budget Estimates of the Madras Government for the year 1953-54 as presented to the Madras Legislature. I am sure the House will bear with me as to the manner in which we from the Andhra

Desh are precluded from getting access to information.

The first quotation which I would like to make from this preface is like this. I am quoting:

"The figures for the Telugu districts have been worked out in consideration with the Heads of Departments who are largely guided by the figures of respective treasuries for the past few years."

I am here freely to say, and declare boldly, that there is no attempt made in this Budget Memorandum to collect figures for a series of years. The figures are only available for two years. In other words, statements are made which are not substantiated by the papers circulated in the Madras Legislature.

The second quotation is this.

"In respect of transactions which cannot be traced to district treasuries and of budgets of a common nature for the whole State, the allocation between the Telugu areas and the non-Telugu areas has been made on the basis of population according to the 1951 census."

Here is an admission that certain transactions could not be traced. It resolves into an admission. This point goes to prove that the allocation which has to be proved is assumed. I do not wish to comment any further on this particular quotation.

Then, I come to the final quotation from the particular document, which is to my mind very revealing indeed, the preface to the same Budget Estimates for 1953-54. The whole of the Bellary district has been excluded from the Telugu area, although while preparing the capital section of the Budget in relation particularly to the Tungabhadra project and the Ceded Districts Hydro-Electric Scheme they have been "taken wholly to the Telugu area".

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

I would like to lay stress on "taken wholly to the Telugu area" in the quotation. I do not wish to belabour the point because statistics can be made to do anything. I am only trying to show the manner in which the accounts are presented to the Legislature clearly demonstrates that there is something seriously wrong as regards the manner in which they want to give the information necessary for the Government of India to incorporate in the clauses of this Bill, particularly with reference to clause 47 and the Seventh Schedule.

Mr. Chairman, you will notice that the Notes on Clauses of this Bill, particularly with reference to clause 44 on page 49 is a very extraordinary admission. I am quoting:

"This clause accordingly seeks to regularise the position by providing that notwithstanding the failure of the Madras Legislative Assembly to vote on the grants and of the Madras Legislature to pass the necessary Appropriation Bill, the vote on account passed by that Assembly etc."

The point I am making is this. There is a dereliction of duty on the part of the Madras Legislature to pass the Appropriation Bill this year. And, as hon. Members are aware, the Appropriation Bill is very vital for any determination of the manner in which these assets and liabilities will go into the account. Of course, I will be told that after all the Auditor-General is there and the accounts are there and so on and so forth. But I am entitled, as a citizen of India, as an elected Member of this House, to have access to information. I claim that I am shut out. When I say, 'I', I include every hon. Member of this House.

Having said this, I would like to make a reference to what information was given to us informally at a meeting convened by my hon. friend, the Home Minister. We are told—I am quoting figures to the best of my

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recollection and if there is any mistake the hon. Finance Minister may correct me—the following would be the position. The total capital expenditure of Madras will be 117 crores of rupees, on the appointed day. We were told that the Andhra portion would be 35 crores and the Mysore portion would be 14 crores. That is one category of accounts. The second category is sought to be given to us yesterday—of course, subject to slight variations. It is this. The Public Debt of the composite Madras State would be 117 crores. Of this public borrowing would be 87 crores, and the balance of 30 crores would have been financed from revenue.

1½ A.M.

Sir, my chief complaint is, how are these figures arrived at? Is not this House entitled to scrutinise these figures. That is why I was pleading on the 13th of this month for a Select Committee. We have absolutely no basis to get to know as to the manner in which these vast appropriations are brought together, in terms of figures. Both in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the other State Legislature to which this Bill was sent in draft form, no opportunity was afforded to members to scrutinise these figures. Sir, I think there may not be one single hon. Member in this House who would deny me the right of access to information. I am asked to give my vote without knowing what exactly the implications of these figures are. In order to show that there is still room for a reasonable misapprehension, I will, with your permission, quote a passage from the Budget Memorandum of the Madras Government for the year 1952-53 at pages 145 and 146, and show that the figures sought to be given to us yesterday do not tally with these figures. I repeat again the page numbers; they are 145 and 146 of the Budget Memorandum for 1952-53. I am unable to get information on this matter in the latest Budget Memorandum. Here the capital liabilities on the 31st March 1953 are shown as Rs. 94.83

lakhs, assets Rs. 138.54 lakhs and the excess of assets over liabilities is Rs. 43.71 lakhs. These are the figures and how do they compare here? There is absolutely nothing to show as to what happened between the 31st March of this year and the figure sought to be given us yesterday. I am entitled as a Member of this hon. House for information. But, I am not given information.

Here is another estimate given in the same Budget Memorandum for 1952-53, at pages 145 and 146. Here is a peculiar position. Productive assets total Rs. 91.90 lakhs; unproductive 35.89 lakhs. Total 127.79 lakhs. The other day the hon. Home Minister said that we are laying down principles, and then see what will happen. That is not a fair way of treating the division of assets and liabilities between the future State of Andhra and the residuary State of Madras.

If I might be permitted to make a statement. According to the manner in which these assets and liabilities are sought to be divided in terms of the provisions of the Bill before us we would only share liabilities because there would be an excess of placement of assets in the residuary state of Madras. Here I would like to refer to the remarks of the Dhar Committee, a Committee appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly in the name of the Constituent Assembly, which went most exhaustively into this question of Andhra and other provinces. I am quoting from page 86 of the Report of the Dhar Committee. The Dhar Committee recommended that the Government "should estimate the assets at their market price and divide them between the two separating parts on population or revenue basis, and compensate the losing province by payment in cash."

I would like to ask my hon. friend the Finance Minister, what has happened to this recommendation.

Shri C. B. Deshmukh: We have got no cash.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Of course, it is easy to say we have got no cash.

I cannot say what happened to these recommendations. If the House permits me, I will go through two other important points in this connection. I am quoting from ~~Page~~ 9 of the Report of the Partition Council, a document printed by the Madras Government. The Partition Council went into this question. In paragraph 20 of the Annexure I, they have said:

"But pending the final adjustment of the partition accounts, securities of the aggregate face value of ten crores shall be transferred to the Andhra province for ways and means purposes and the remaining securities shall pass to the Madras province subject to the said adjustment."

Of course, my hon. friend would tell me that there is no cash. I must say it cannot be said that the assets will remain where they are and divide the liabilities. I am entitled to ask that there should be an investigation into the manner in which the assets and liabilities of the composite State of Madras are disposed of, and Andhra is entitled to a fair and equitable division.

Then, I come to the Wanchoo report. At page 38, Mr. Justice Wanchoo says:

"There will be nothing available for ways and means purposes for the new State."

I will quote an earlier passage. At page 35 of his report Mr. Justice Wanchoo says:

"I understand that that picture instead of showing a liquid balance of 1,704.76 lakhs (I repeat 1,704.76) as on the 31st March 1952, would show a deficit which may be anywhere in the neighbourhood of 10 crores."

Several hon. Members said that when I spoke on the 13th of this month on this Bill I should not have used the word "pauperisation". I regret, Sir, I have to repeat the word.

The manner in which the finances of the Madras Government have been managed is not germane to the discussion on the Bill, but it comes into the picture. I would like to make one observation,—I can go on multiplying examples from published documents.—that is all the information I have got, we do not belong to the Government and we have no access to special official versions—that the way in which accounts are sought to be regularised or adjusted—I would even go a set further, I am not given to making unparliamentary expressions—gives an impression that they are manipulated in order to deprive the future Andhra State of its proper mead of assets and liabilities.

I speak with a certain amount of indignation. I have quoted the other day the full correspondence between Mr. Visvanathan and the officers concerned in the Madras Government. About what? The amounts of loans given to land mortgage banks in the South. The answer was—I do not wish to repeat it, it is already on record in the proceedings of the 13th,—that the labour will not be commensurate with the results—it is not worth the trouble. This is the way in which we are treated. Being the last occasion on which I will have an opportunity of speaking on this question, I have said with the greatest amount of sorrow these words, which I want to go on record. I feel very strongly, Mr. Chairman, that clause 47 and the Seventh Schedule are completely loaded against the genuine, legitimate and reasonable interests of the Andhra people. That is why I have given notice of an amendment. And what is this amendment? It is exactly a copy of the resolution passed by the Madras Assembly. Why cannot Government accept it? What does the amendment seek to have? An investigation—an impartial, outside investigation by a Commission to be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is not a dilatory motion. It is an investigation on a continuing basis. Let the separation of Andhra take place on the appointed day; let this investigation go on. My hon. friend Mr.

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Raghavachari quoted the example of Orissa, when the investigation of assets and liabilities went on for a number of years. There is no political propaganda involved in this. A set of officers from both States would assist the neutral commission, and the investigation will go on and whoever is entitled to get will get on the recommendations of this Commission.

I consider this is a very reasonable proposition. There is another amendment notice of which has been given by my hon. friends Mr. Nanadas and Mr. Raghavaiah (No. 72 on the consolidated list). This is only a copy of the resolution passed by the Madras Assembly. I am only asking for an impartial approach to this problem. I tell the hon. the Finance Minister. Let there be no occasion for the Andhras to nurse a sense of grievance, a sense of suspicion and a sense of injustice. All this is based on one single point—and I crave the indulgence of the House, to repeat it—that we are shut out from having access to information. We are asked to accept these principles—these so-called principles, which cut each other out, because there are three principles in the Seventh Schedule.

We say on the last opportunity of speaking on the clauses of this Bill and we wish it to go on record, that the Government of India are not holding the scales even as between Andhra and the residuary State of Madras. They have become partisan. I am sorry to say this, but I am bound to say it in all humility. Let them not continue this attitude. It is not good for the country as a whole.

I live in Delhi—I have been here for the past twenty years. I am not actuated by parochial considerations; I see things from a distance, even though I come from Andhra. I am bound to tell the Finance Minister to remove every available cause for suspicion and grievance.

Shri Raghuramiah: I am not one of those who regard the Government of

India as partisan, but I must say this that the opinion expressed regarding the strength of feeling in Andhras is true and applies to all sections of the Andhra people. The reason is not because they are prejudiced against the Government of India. The reason is very simple. We do not know the facts and figures. We have a feeling that the Government of India have relied on the facts and figures supplied by the Madras Government. We have reasons to suspect the *bona fides* of the Madras Government. That does not mean that we suspect the Government of India. It is our duty to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that they should have satisfied themselves about this by the appointment of an impartial committee. Here a question of principle is involved. It is not a question of Andhra *versus* the residuary state. Tomorrow so many other States may break up. The question is, in allocating the assets and liabilities are we going to rely on the facts and figures furnished by a particular province, the authorities in a particular province, who, human nature being what it is, are likely to be prejudiced in favour of this or in favour of that.

I will give a few instances, even from the Seventh Schedule, to show that we have not been treated fairly. For instance, take the advances to local bodies. The other day when I raised this question and said that a larger amount has been spent in residuary Madras and a lesser amount has been spent in Andhra. I was told: "No, no; Justice Wanchoo has given figures and that shows roughly 36 per cent." I have calculated the figures given by Justice Wanchoo himself. I would draw the attention of the House to page 55 of the Wanchoo Report. As a matter of fact these figures are only up to 31st March 1952. A year has rolled by since then and we do not know, especially in anticipation of the division, what all has happened. That is one of the apprehensions we have, considering the past history of the case. I have worked out the loans

and advances given to local bodies and it comes to 33 per cent. even according to the figures given by Justice Wanchoo up to 31st of March 1952. In this particular case we are getting 3 per cent. less and thirty three and odd per cents. make cent per cent. We do not know in what other respects we have been treated in this manner.

In regard to stores it has been sought to be explained away. We do not know what is the value of those stores. We have no material. Even today I would request the Government of India to tell us what is the net value of the various stores which are supposed to come under the clause dealing with it. We are absolutely in the dark about it. We do not know whether it is to the tune of lakhs, or whether it is to the tune of crores. This information obviously has been furnished by the Madras Government and it would be rather harsh to ask us to accept that the stores shall be divided according to indents. The indents are made by the powers that be and we do not know for what particular area the stores are intended. After all the money has come from the general revenues of the composite State. When we are dividing so many things on a population basis is it not reasonable that we divide the stores also on the same principle.

It has been said that the net liabilities are to be divided on the basis of the capital investment. The figure of Rs. 117 crores has been given to us as the value of the capital investment. I take it that this figure is based on those capital works for which capital accounts are kept. I do not know how this figure of Rs. 117 crores has been arrived at. Whether it is based on facts and figures or on a rough estimate I do not know. But assuming that this figure is correct, what about the crores and crores that have gone without account being maintained? It may in each case be two lakhs, three lakhs or four lakhs—that does not matter. But the total may be hundreds and thousands of lakhs. It is very easy to say "why do you bother about

five lakhs expenditure?" After all, India is a poor country and particularly for a deficit state like Andhra even a lakh of Rupees counts a lot.

You have only to come down to Andhra and you will see how badly the roads are maintained. Even the Trunk road is monstrous. You must be prepared for your car being punctured in five minutes. The roads have been neglected. We have not got at all the proportion which we expected. I am not grumbling; I am only stating a fact that we have not got our due. The provision regarding the balance of Road Fund says that it should be divided on 36 per cent. basis. Well, that is about the money in the coffers of the Madras Government, remaining after they have used the best portion. They have not given our due share for the improvement of our roads. Whatever remains they want that also to be taken away. That is the kind of treatment that has been meted out to us.

Then, about the revenue expenditure. We do not know how revenue has been spent all these years. I do not want to go into ancient history. After all, the members of the independent committee to be entrusted with the job will be men of high integrity and great experience. They will find out to what year in the past they should go and to what year not. We are not imposing any conditions that they must look into the matter from the very beginning of the universe. They should see how far the principles of equity have been adopted. Some say "why do you not trust the Government why do you want Judges?". Sir, if I may say, with great respect, Government themselves have been appointing judges like Justice Wanchoo and Justice Misra. In appointing them Government will be appointing impartial persons who have no axe to grind and we are only following the example set by the Government of India. All that we want is that the Government of India should satisfy themselves and not proceed on the basis of facts and figures given by the Madras Govern-

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ment, about the correctness of which we know nothing.

After all, the principle is practically, or to a large extent, conceded by the Government in Clause 51. The only difference is this: while in Clause 51 somebody has got to move in the matter, we say: why not the Government of India themselves move in the matter? In my amendment I have provided that until such impartial Committee is appointed the Government of India may adopt the Seventh Schedule as the ready basis for going ahead so that the administration is not paralysed. What we want is that instead of leaving it to the parties to raise the matter at a subsequent stage the Government of India should do it right now. It is, if I may say so, a unanimous request of the entire Andhra people; it is not induced by any parochial sense; it is not induced by any reflections on the Government of India. We have absolute faith in the Government of India.

I do not want to take much more time of the House. I request the Government of India even now to reconsider their decision.

Shri Raghavachari: I have given an amendment and I wish to impress upon this House and the Government that my amendment does not very much go against the procedure that the Government wishes to adopt in the matter of distribution of these assets and liabilities.

Sub-clause (2) of Clause 47 relates to the powers of the President in the matter of a division. It provides:

"Any dispute relating to, or arising out of, such apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final." I have here sought permission to introduce a phrase which I am reading:

Between the words "decision" and "shall be final" insert "based on the recommendations of a Com-

mittee presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court".

Why I ask for this amendment, I might mention, is this: that under Democratic set up of Government President's decision, is the decision of the Government of India. We certainly know that the President cannot act otherwise than on the recommendation of his own Government. What does this "President's decision is final" mean. Instead of putting these words in an honorific phrase and say it is the President that decides; it is something like *Sankamulo rawidi theartham Kadu*.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Please give its English translation.

Shri Raghavachari: Out of the conch must come the holy water. We, therefore, feel that it is simply a garb. You simply say "the President whose decision shall be final". I take it that it will be the decision of the Central Government. I am not here stating anything against the impartiality of the Centre in the matter of this decision. I am not attributing any motives either. The real feeling is that if a dispute must be decided by one man and that one man is to be guided by many men, he may consult us or may not consult us. I mean the real considerations that arise in the matter for decision may be taken in one case and may not be taken in the other case. Though, of course, generally I would like to state that they will be considered, but still you must have an Expert Committee to look into the whole matter of disputes who should make a recommendation and the President will finally give his decision. That is the scope of my amendment.

Now, I would like to go into a little history and give the reasons which make us consider this as a matter essential to be incorporated in the Bill. It is proposed by the Central Government that the apportionment of assets and liabilities should be made in the manner indicated in Schedule VII now

before the House. The matter was before the Legislatures of the Madras and Mysore States. The Madras Legislature resolved that this division of assets and liabilities must be on the recommendations of a committee. Now, these recommendations certainly are not binding under the Constitution. You may take them into consideration or may not take them into consideration or you may not throw those recommendations into the wastepaper basket. That is not the way of dealing with public opinion.

Now why is it that the Andhra people have been clamouring that there should be an impartial investigation into this matter? It is very easy for Tamillians or for those who will live in the residuary state to say "What is this mentality? Why this suspicion? What is it that we have done?" These mere questions will not allay the suspicions that exists in our minds and in the country. This mentality is not a thing which is foreign to the understanding minds. Today, sitting under the tree, we have a history of years before us. What is it that we have experienced? What is the result of all the previous experience that we today see in the form of a naked fact? The Andhra State or the area which is to be formed into the Andhra State is under-developed. The other residuary state is developed; left to myself, I would say, very well developed. We find this fact that we are under-developed. We have always been clamouring "Well, you must give some attention to the development of these areas"

This kind of suspicion is also based upon the neglect of the administrator who happen to be at the helm of affairs. The other day my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswamy said "you have your Ministers, six or seven". It is not the number that counts. It is the guiding force, the driving head that counts. Year after year we have seen the budgets, and the consequence is neglect in the improvement of these parts.

I will just quote one or two instances. We in Rayalaseema have been asking for bringing in electricity from the Mysore Government, which they were very willing to sell, so that our rural parts might be developed. For the last seventeen years we have been agitating. The Madras Government was not prepared to negotiate the matter and decide it. They took years and years and finally they decided to have 375 kilowatts of energy. By the time the 375 kilowatts of energy came into Hindupur, the Government says "we have no money to purchase the posts, we have no wires, you had better stop it's extension to rural parts. So the 375 kilowatts of energy is to be found lodged in Hindupur without much purpose. When we asked "you please give to us some preference", there was the Bhattacharya Committee also recommending it and so on. When Mr. Sri Prakasa the present Governor came I did make a representation about this. It is unthinkable that you have no money for these purposes. If you cannot have iron posts, have bamboo posts and do something about it. But nothing is done. And they have made a rule; now, if you want electricity to be brought to your field or house, you deposit Rs. 1,000 or loan to the Government that much sum which would be required for bringing the poles, wires and other materials and then we will give it. That is one instance.

I will give you another instance. Three or four years ago—I do not know the year—a budget sanction was made for installing thermal stations in Kadiri, Penukonda and Madanapalli. They were never installed. That year passed, the next year passed, and the one after that. They were not installed. The engines and other parts of the machinery were installed in the other parts of the residuary Madras.

Similar is the story with regard to irrigation projects.

So everywhere the thing is one of neglect of this portion of the area, of Andhra. And they say: you have

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some irrigation facilities. Those were done in those pre-democratic days, years ago, when some one or two of these projects were built. And there they stopped.

So the feeling of neglect and anxiety about future development is a real naked fact before the people. They see that one portion of the country is developed to the utter neglect of the other portion. That portion is developed, over-developed; this portion is under-developed, neglected. Therefore we have this suspicion. And today we ask you: in the matter of this partition please have some justice and equitable principles to guide its decision.

What is it that we are asking? The Finance Minister says: it is not like a family partition. Is it a firm that is going to be dissolved? Is it something entrusted to a receiver to sell the assets at the market value and divide them? The administration must go on, it cannot stop.

Certainly you are going to have a partition. If this is not partition why do you call it division of assets and liabilities? You should have stated: you go to the new State and manage. It is partition and division of assets and liabilities. And you must bring some principles in the matter of division of assets and liabilities. Justice and equity is the matter to be concentrated upon. And you must not only do justice but should also appear to do justice, as people say. Please do appear to do justice. We have been complaining that there has not even been that appearance so far. Appear to be just!

Therefore these matters must be seriously considered and the division must be effected on certain principles. Surely we have certain principles laid in the Schedule. I am not disputing many of those principles that have been laid down. I would ask one thing. We, representatives of the people, have been asked to agree to

these principles guiding the division of assets and liabilities. My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram has already stated that our representatives in Madras have tried their level best, not once but many times, asking for definite information. What is the material? What are the figures? What is the total amount of loans advanced? What is the Local Board's advances? What is the amount of outstanding taccavi loans? What is the amount of stores? Letter after letter is written for details. And the answer is: the enormity of the labour involved is not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. I should expect that, a Government which surely must have some records and other data must by a simple process of mathematics be able to say "this is the figure". And is it just today that this question of partition has come up? This question of the constitution of the new State is not new. For over decades we have been agitating for separation of Andhra. As commonsense people, I ask, you, when one section of the country wants to go out of the other part, will not the people in the control of the administration have the idea that some day this brother is going to go away from us? With this mind they have carried on the government for years. And I have given you instances of their disregard and neglect. What is it that you expect? The administration has been carried on to the detriment of this part of the country and to the betterment of the other part. Therefore in the matter of assets and liabilities we ask: let us know your figures. My friend said he fears manipulation. He fears something. But I would say the governmental registers are there, the figures are there, they may be totalled up. They may employ half a dozen more clerks to total them up and give these details. That would have enabled us to take a decision.

Do you not think, Sir, that as representatives of the people we are asked to agree to pass legislation containing certain principles the working of

which or the results or effects of which God alone knows whether they would be in our favour or against us? How do you expect us to agree to them without knowing how they would affect us? If we know them, we may not quarrel about the principles in an academic way. A principle may be all right. But if the principle in its working application creates hardship we will be entitled to say: this principle must have a proviso. You do not want to do anything and therefore you ask us to agree to these principles. I think that as reasonable men we must protest and emphatically state that it will be unwise, unreasonable on our part as representatives of the people, to agree to this and commit ourselves to it.

And once we agree to these principles and the thing goes on, what happens? We can raise a dispute and ask the President to decide it later. The President may well ask us—and I think he cannot but ask—“you, like blind people, have put your signatures to a set of principles which I should apply; when the principles are applied this is the result”. What is it that we can say before him? Naturally we will simply have to hang our heads and say: Quite, Sir, we were not wise. Therefore this question of simply trying to decide it this way will not do.

Not only that. I will mention another point. These principles have been drafted or decided upon or settled in consultation with the Madras State's Finance Department. The Government has had these figures and they have agreed to these principles. We do not know. It is precisely for this reason that section of the Government of Madras a bigger section, the Andhra section is now suspecting. They want to have something to find out the realities of the situation. You say, you simply agree to these principles. Why cannot we be told what the figures are so that our fears may be allayed? In this state of darkness, in this state of vagueness, in this state of not knowing what the consequences are going to be, you cannot ask us to take a leap in

the dark. If we are to decide that something must be done, there must be some reason known in favour of that.

And then, what is the precedent? They have told us that we have the precedents of Orissa and Sind and Pakistan, and this is how they were divided. I also looked into the Sind and Orissa Orders. I should say, naturally they were careful people. I find it said there that so many crores, lakhs of rupees of this debt must be borne by this section and so many crores etc. by the other section of the country. They have got figures and facts. I do not wish to labour the point. They knew the facts. In the matter of public debts also, they have not taken all the debts up to that date. Here you find “up to the appointed day”. The “appointed day” is doomsday for us now. What is it that we have got to take over on that date we do not know. I may tell you that the distribution of stores and assets and things here and there is not being carried on in the normal way. (A ~~Mr~~ Hon. Member: Sub-normal way). Whatever it is, that method of local distribution that makes us suspect things. I will give you only a very small instance. Oil Engines in the Agricultural department: there are 2600 or 2700 in the residuary Madras State; about 600 in the Andhra country. Is it 36 per cent? I do not know. As regards other stores, we really do not know what the position is. In the matter of stores also, it is not one principle, that is followed—indents for the last 3 years. This principle was accepted and followed in the matter of Orissa and other places. Here, it is excluding all those that are required for the head offices. All the departments have head offices in the headquarters of Madras. What will be left over after excluding the stores indented for head offices of the Madras State? Nothing will be left over. The thing that would be left over may be some white paper or some pencils and things like that for the outside offices.

[Shri Raghavachari]

In regard to debts also, they have said that the debts will be divided according to the capital invested. I may not be acquainted with the technical term "capital investment" and what it means. But, the capital invested must be shown in some books and registers. That might have been given. We would have known what will be the result of working in this way. Registers of capital investments may have been maintained or may not have been maintained. But, I for one expect that they have been maintained, but for want of due diligence or on account of the feeling that "these Andhras are a handful here; we can get on with this Bill; why should we labour to get all these figures?" So the details have not been given. Otherwise, I cannot understand why these particulars should not be given. I was listening the other day to the Finance Department gentleman telling us, "roughly this would be so many crores" and so on. Another gentleman estimates some other amount. It was said that Rs. 9 crores have been spent from out of the general funds on Tungabhadra project. Another gentleman works out figures and says, "no, no, it will be Rs. 3 crores." Another gentleman says it will be only Rs. 2 crores. We do not know how many crores are going away in the application of these principles. That makes us again feel that we cannot commit ourselves in the absence of facts and figures. If we go on in this way, the ultimate result will be that we would be asked to commit ourselves to a piece of legislation the effect of which we do not know. Therefore, I would request the Government to agree that the whole matter should be examined by a Committee—of course only if a dispute arises; if no dispute arises, it is all right. If a dispute arises, the best thing is to refer the matters of dispute to some committee for examination, their recommendations being the basis for the President to finally decide about the matter. Without that you will be asking us to do something without knowing what its result is going to be.

In the course of the general debate, somebody raised the question whether this matter of dispute relating to a fact or a right between the States is not within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and referred to article 131 of the Constitution. I also read the article once again. Though I have not thoroughly examined the implications of it, it looks to me probable that the objection is not very formidable. But, even if it should be thought, at any time, necessary to take the matter to a court of law, I for one, knowing the ways of the court, would not welcome such a thing. That would lead us to endless troubles and no justice. I therefore request the Government to have a Judge to preside over the committee to examine these disputes. Often times I have listened to the Home Minister saying: "How could the Judges decide? What do they know about this fact or that fact; they will take some kind of decision and complicate matters and then you will have nothing but trouble", this and that. I for one think, Sir, in spite of such impressions that some Judges might have left on us on some occasions, still, a man who has undergone that discipline of a judicial approach to every fact or dispute, has really a better frame of mind to take a decision or make a recommendation which will certainly be acceptable; I cannot accept a decision by the Judges which would simply be a matter of awkward interference only. Therefore I would request the Government and this House to consider this question seriously. I do not wish to quarrel with the whole scheme as it has been framed by the Government either. But, if a dispute arises,—I am sure there will be some disputed matters—let it be considered calmly by a set of people and then we will be able to come to a final decision which not only appears to do justice, but will do real justice.

The other objection laid against us is this: that we want to delay the matter; we want to keep this Bill hanging and postpone the formation of the

Andhra State. I am not able to understand the force of this argument. We never want that the final division must precede the formation of the Andhra State. The State will go on. All that is required is money for ways and means. Justice Wanchoo has recommended that a few crores of rupees may be given. They can start and go on. The disputes may be finally settled and it is a question of adjustment only. Somebody said, where is the cash? We are not asking them to give us cash. The cash may be converted into the load of debt which we must carry on our heads. Then, the load on our head will be lighter; we can take a few more loans and add to our weight and then try to walk with our heads erect. There is no desire or idea of delaying the process of the formation of the Andhra State. This is meant only to allay the fears and bring about a just decision. Therefore, please do respect, please do give some value to the long course of history which has made the Andhra section of the people suspect that they are not dealt with properly and that they are neglected and therefore they are underdeveloped. There must be an impartial examination of the division of these assets and liabilities. There is a great responsibility on the Centre. The Andhras wanted a State. You have said, omit the city of Madras and also go out of it. A big portion of it—not only a thing big but a thing that must cost crores of rupees to any Government to build—has also been taken away. You take away Bellary which means a loss of Rs. 22 lakhs worth of public buildings given to somebody. Everything useful, everything of utility you give away here and there. The Central Government says: "Here are some places left. You agree to take them. The Centre is not committed to do any help this way or that". Then arguments also come, that these are all the reasons for Andhras to come to the Centre for help. If the Centre does not help, we will have to go to that any other place from where

help comes. Does the Central Government seriously think of the consequences that follow from such steps? Has it considered that nothing is possible? The Central Government should have said: "We are determined to give you so much of money by way of contribution and then you can go on. Instead the centre tell us you first put your signature on this bond and then come tomorrow for help when we will give you some money". This is the extent of our help. Therefore, from all points of view, from every aspect this is a matter which cannot be brushed aside by the majority but must be considered sympathetically and then please decide in a way that justice is done to us.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mr. Chairman, I want to move my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I am calling Mr. Subba Rao to speak.

Shri K. S. Rao (Ehuru—Reserved Sch. Castes): * *

(English translation of the Telugu Speech).

I rise to speak on the whole issue of assets and liabilities as well as on the 7th schedule as a whole.

The way the assets and liabilities were divided between the residuary State and the Andhra State show that there is no principle nor policy in doing the same. Let alone the Andhra State, if such methods are adopted, it will lead to misunderstandings on all sides in the event of a general re-distribution of provinces on linguistic basis. I do not see any reason why the principle of population basis adopted in the division of certain categories of assets and liabilities should not be extended to all other items and thus the principle adopted to the question as a whole.

The hon. Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, told the House the other day that this division is not like the division in a small compact family. Again, I regret to say I cannot understand why it cannot be so. Supposing

* * Speech in Telugu.

[Shri K. S. Rao]

the eldest brother, after spending the joint property for the benefit of his children, were to ask the younger ones, at the time of partition, to share the liabilities incurred, one would naturally say that he is being thoroughly unjust towards them. How can the present division of assets and liabilities be in any way different from the above?

We are leaving behind in the residuary State huge buildings, various projects, etc. which we have built with joint efforts and joint money. As against all this, we are being offered a pittance of 230.4 lakhs. The liabilities we are to share will be deducted from this amount. Then the new Andhra State is debited with all the expenditure on Tungabhadra Project. I would like to call this division of liabilities only.

Members in this House from Andhra belonging to all parties demand appointment of an experts Committee to go into the whole question so that neither side need complain that injustice is done. The Madras Legislative Assembly too has recommended by a 10-vote majority that the matter should be referred to an Experts Committee.

Then the hon. Minister Shri Katju very lightly remarked:

"You really do not know from where you will ask the commission to begin: whether it will go back to Clive or from 1803 to 1805, goodness knows, I do not know".

This is nothing but casting aspersions on our just demand. In the general debate, Andhra Members have repeatedly made it clear that they wanted the expert committee not to go into such minor details as pin-cushions, pencils, etc. but only confine themselves to the terms of reference to be made. So, let the hon. Minister Shri Katju agree to appoint an Experts' Committee and the terms of reference can be drawn out later.

Then again hon. Shri Katju says:

"Come to the Centre and ask the Finance Minister for help and I am sure the Finance Minister will consider your request sympathetically".

I thank the hon. Minister for this assurance on behalf of the Finance Minister. In fact, the Andhra Government will have many occasions henceforth to approach the Centre for help, for example in case of construction of capital, relief for Godavari flood victims, etc. But, I am sorry to say the hon. Minister has not seen our point. What all was constructed and built in the composite State was done with the joint efforts and joint moneys, as I have already stated earlier. We have a right on all these properties. And today when we are going to have our own State, we are demanding only the rightful share due to us. No question of compromise on the right we have.

I want the hon. Members to note that even when we have got such a right, we are not asking that that right should be straightaway acceded to us. We are asking for an Experts Committee to go into the matter. Thus, we Andhras are showing the utmost generosity and not imperialistic as some Members tried to interpret our demands.

In conclusion I would again urge that an Experts Committee be appointed, presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court and limit its enquiry and work to certain terms of reference to be given.

An Hon. Member: Has a copy of this speech been given to Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: A copy of this speech has already been supplied to the Chair.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): If the hon. Members want to translate it, I can translate.

Mr. Chairman: It has already been supplied in English.

Shri Nanadas rose—

Mr. Chairman: After we have heard what Mr. Ramaswamy has to say, he will have occasion to reply to his amendments.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My esteemed friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has been frank and forthright from beginning to end. His whole speech has been full of suspicion and along with that suspicion, he has a tale of woe for Andhra. The other hon. Members have been a bit more mild but nevertheless they too have been displaying deep seated suspicion, not merely of the Madras Government but, I am very very sorry to say, of the Central Government as well.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I correct him, Sir? He said: "All other hon. Members". At least, I did not say so.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I stand corrected, as far as you are concerned but Dr. Lanka Sundaram was very vehement in his charge against the Central Government being partial. This charge needs a very strong refutation. My hon. friend, Mr. Raghavachari, said that taking all factors into consideration, we are justified in asking for a commission. Now, let me take the history right up to 1920 since there was diarchy. Of the past 33 years, for not less than 25 years there have been only Andhra Chief Ministers. I shall give the list.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He is not quite correct, Sir.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I may not be quite correct. There may be minor errors. Does not matter. I am substantially correct. Beginning with the Raja of Panagal, we had Mr. Muniswamy Naidu, then the Raja of Bobbili—it is a long list of the Andhra Premiers. I can exhaust them. If you want an exhaustive list, I can give. The Raja of Panagal, Muniswamy Naidu, Kumaraswami.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: Raja of Bobbili.
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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So many Rajas, all from Andhra. I am coming to them. Even two so-called Tamil Ministers were from Andhra Desh. Shri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar is an Andhra in Tamil Nad. Kumaraswami Raja also claims relationship with ancient Vijayanagar kings. He is another Andhra in Tamil Nad. All these Chief Ministers have been from the Andhra area. The only two really hundred per cent. Tamilian Premiers have been Rajaji and Dr. Subbaroyan.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Rajaji is a Telugu man. You cannot claim him.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: You have taken Rajaji also to your side?

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): I hope I heard the word "chameleon".

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Let my friend take the whole of Rajaji for Andhra, but not divide him.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He is a liability, not an asset.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is a fact, Sir, that Rajaji is a Telugu man. Tamilians do not use surnames as "Chakravarthi". He is a Telugu man, but we have given him to Tamilians to improve them.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Then, why do you suspect him?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Why not suspect him?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Very unreasonable and uncharitable. We are left with only Dr. Subbaroyan. During all this period, not merely the Chief Ministers, but even several Ministers have been from the Andhra area, and they have been in charge of the composite State of Madras for over 23 years out of 33 years. Even now, in a Ministry of 15, there are no less than seven Members from Andhra, and yet.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May be a little less.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I may interrupt the hon. Member. Mr. Ramachandra Reddi was the Chairman of the Legislative Council for quite a long period.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The whole thing, the politics, the economics, the social and cultural life, everything has been dominated by the Andhras for these 25 years in Madras State, and yet, Sir, baseless accusations are made ... (interruption).

Mr. Chairman: It will be better if the hon. Member is allowed to go on uninterrupted.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I fail to see either reason or rhyme in the argument that the Andhras have been starved either economically or otherwise. It is absolutely unjustified to ask for the appointment of a Commission on the basis of the argument "We do not know the figures, we do not know what has been done. Something has gone under. Papers are being burnt. Figures are manipulated". I think Dr. Lanka Sundaram was very mild in saying that accounts have been manipulated. I do not think so. It is not so. The accounts have been kept all through, ever since the British Government came in 1858—I will not go back to Lord Clive 2 centuries back—and they have been kept regularly in the course of regular business. How can it be said there was any interpolation, alteration, addition or subtraction? The accounts have been audited year after year by the Auditor-General. There is the Finance Department. It is not a private account kept to cheat Sales Tax or Income-tax, or maintained by a private merchant with four different accounts, one for himself, one for Income-tax and Sales Tax and so on. It is a public account. It cannot be fudged. It cannot be altered at the Secretariat without corresponding alteration with the Accountant-General, Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank, several Treasuries and sub-treasuries etc. It is just impossible. The charge is fantastic. I don't know what my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram meant by

saying "we". Is it a Royal "we". There are Members in the Assembly, about 130 from the Andhra area. They have access to the papers. Many of the Secretaries of Departments are Andhras. They do not belong to Andhra or Madras or Tamil Nad. They belong to the all-India services. They have no particular affiliation to any particular area. Thank God they still maintain the Indian character of the service. And they cannot be a party to any mischief or any tampering with Government records. It is wrong to say so. Not merely you suspect the Ministers, but you suspect the superior Civil Service staff also. It is unfair and improper, and I submit my friend has been talking in the air, has been beating about the bush, he has some vague suspicions somewhere. I do not know what it is. He speaks as though he is possessed. He has an imaginary feeling that there is a ghost somewhere. I challenge my learned friend to place concretely any facts and figures he has been able to get. If my friend has not been able to get any, the figures are there in Fort St. George.

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Shri Gopala Rao: Why do you not accept a Commission? What is the objection? You say everything is in your favour. Then what objection have you got?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will reply to that. We on our side tell you point blank that we are not afraid of a Commission, but.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Then go before it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: But the consequences will be very unpleasant. We have nothing to hide.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He said "we", Sir. Is it a Royal "we", or a Tamilian "we" or his "we"?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For the present, personal "we".

Let me proceed. Now, the accounts are fair and square. There has been nothing dishonest or underhand about the accounts. There has been no burking, no modification, no subtraction or addition. To say that the figures have been manipulated is the unkindest cut of all.

I am putting certain facts before you. For the three years before 1952, out of Rs. 50:92 Crores spent on capital expenditure, Rs. 21:76 have been spent in the Andhra area. And in 1952-53, out of Rs. 20 Crores spent on capital expenditure, Rs. 8 Crores go to Andhra. Is it in the proportion of 36 and 64? No, it is very much more than that. Then, take for instance, the capital expenditure on hydro-electric and thermal works. Now, Madras has got only Rs. 11:17 Crores. As against that, Andhra has got Rs. 7:7 Crores. Is that in the proportion of 36 to 64? Much more than that. I can go on multiplying facts and figures.

Let me point out one more fact. It is an undisputed fact that out of the 12 districts in Andhra, more than two-thirds are under the *Zamindari* system. You know under the *Zamindari* system what the State is entitled to is only *peishkash*, the rest goes to the *Zamindars*. Before the Sales Tax was introduced in Madras State, the very foundation, the mainstay of the resources of the Madras State has been land revenue. And if that is so, where does the land revenue come from? It came from the *Ryatwari* area which is the residuary State of Madras. It is out of the revenues of the residuary portion of Madras State that the entire State has been running, not out of.....

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): What about the four delta districts in Andhra?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We know that, Sir. I will answer it. The fact is undisputed that two-thirds of the portion of Andhra was under *Zamindari* and all that we got was the *Peishkash*, the rest went to the *Zamindars*, and the administration was run by revenue from the Residuary area.

Then, in regard to Sales Tax, I may tell you that the amount of Sales Tax realized in the Andhra area is nothing when compared to the amount of Sales Tax realised in the residuary State of Madras. If you take the figures for instance, of 1945-46, you will see that there was a surplus in that particular year. In all the other years there was a deficit. Only in that year, there was a surplus of Rs. 3 crores from the Andhra area. But in the very same year, there was a surplus of Rs. 12 crores from the Madras area. The surplus from the Andhra area was just one-fourth of the surplus from the Madras area. Full collection of sales tax was made, and the collection from Madras was so overwhelmingly great that I do not know how it lies in the mouth of my hon. friends from Andhra to say that it were they who paid, something has gone underground, and that they have been cheated, and so on.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether in calculating sales tax, you are not including sales tax from the city to the tune of about Rs. 6 crores, and whether you are taking into account the fact that we have also been contributing a large portion to the revenue from the Madras city?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The city of Madras belongs to us. It belongs to Tamil Nad.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not given to frivolous interruptions. May I interrupt my hon. friend for a minute? Will he answer paragraph 84 of the Wanchoo report, which reads:

".....the total units of electricity generated in the whole State is 672 millions out of which 42 million units are in the new State, the remainder being in the residuary State. There is, therefore, a deficiency of 242 million units in the new State and it is claimed that Rs. 25 crores should be provided by the residuary State to the new State to make up for the deficit. It is admitted, however, that the money already spent over the Mach-

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

kund and Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Schemes might be deducted from this amount."

Shri Venkataraman: I will do it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will give you a ready answer.

The Pykara project in Madras area gives only 46,000 KW, the Mettur project gives 40,000 KW. As against this, the Andhra area will get out of the Machkund project alone, about 102,000 KW and from the Tungabhadra Project, about 30,000 KW. Besides, there is a large number of thermal stations in Andhra. The capacity of the Vizag station has been stepped up to 6,000 KW, the Vijayavada station has been stepped up to 12,000 KW, Kakinada has been stepped up to 1,000 KW, and Nellore to 5,000 KW. For the Rayalaseema area, from Mysore, you will be getting about 4,000 KW. Is this unfair? It is not unfair. You are going to outbeat us, because you are going to have the Machkund and the Tungabhadra projects. Even though you may say that we have grown fat on your money, it is not true. We have grown fat on our own money. But I say you are going to outbeat us.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Prove it and take it from us. Nothing can be fairer.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is really going to be the case is that both of us will be bankrupt, and there is hardly any cash even now.

The other point that I would like to urge is that it is an undisputed fact that the four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur in Rayalaseema have been chronically deficient, not merely in food, but in everything. I do not know how long it has been like that, but at any rate, it has been so since God created this earth. Rayalaseema has been dry for a long long time. It has been everybody's headache. It has been a burden upon every state.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think he had a lot of headache.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All the surplus revenues of the Madras State have largely been spent on the Rayalaseema area.

Shri Raghavaiah: The Madras Government figures show that much has been spent on the deficit areas in Tamil Nad and not in Rayalaseema.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Madras area has always been quite happy. It is only these four districts of Rayalaseema, which have been chronically deficient till now, being a burden upon the resources of every State. Crores and crores of rupees have been spent on the Rayalaseema area every year (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will request hon. Members to keep silent. They will have an opportunity to reply. The best thing before is to hear the hon. Member uninterruptedly.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Crores of rupees have been spent ever since 1858 on this chronically deficient area. If my hon. friend Mr. Raghavachari wants a commission to be appointed, I want that that commission should go back to 1858, and take an account of all the amounts that have been spent on Rayalaseema. If from the accounts, it is found that the Andhras have to pay back something to us, then I do not know, how we are going to recover from them. We can never recover from them. Therefore, I would very humbly advise my learned friend Mr. Raghavachari not to press for the appointment of a commission, for it will be to his detriment.

Dr. Rama Rao: If you have it, it will be to your advantage.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The other ground on which they have urged the appointment of a commission is suspicion. My submission is that it is a wholly untenable ground. On the basis of suspicion of the Madras Government, we are not going to concede the point. If we do, it will mean in effect that you have no faith

in the Government of the composite State of Madras, and indirectly you say that the accounts were not proper. We are not going to accept the appointment of a commission on that basis. Nor can it be accepted on the basis of the charge levelled by my esteemed friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram that the Central Government have been partial.

I now pass on to the next point. If ever a commission is to be appointed, it may be on a question of principle, namely that the principles adumbrated in Schedule Seven are not acceptable. Is that the case? It is not their case. They dare not say that the principles are wrong. Take, for instance, some of the principles enunciated in the Seventh Schedule.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Seventh Schedule has got too many principles, and we do not know which you accept.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend Mr. Murthy knows... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Order. order. I would request the hon. Member not to give way, if he does not want any interruptions. If he gives way, and allows interruptions, I am also helpless in the matter.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend Mr. Murthy said that there are too many principles. He comes from Andhra, and knows Telugu. There is a Telegu proverb:

"Ellichetti lekka eke lekka"

which means that one by name Ellichetti had a method of accounting, and it appears that all went wrong. We are not going to adopt that principle here. We have got to adopt several principles.

Clause 1 of the Seventh Schedule deals with land and immovable properties. You cannot apply the population basis to these. Are you going to divide them on the basis of population, and remove all the buildings to Andhra? It is not possible. The

elementary principle of *in situ* has to be adopted. It is an application of the principle of *Lex Loci*. It has been there from the Roman times, and not suddenly sprung up, as soon as you moved for the separation of Andhra from Madras. Whatever is *in situ* will continue to exist where it is. You cannot pull it out and transfer it. It is not paddy to be transplanted by the Japanese method. It must be treated as fixture. It is this principle of *in situ* that has been adopted by Mr. Justice Wanchoo.

I would refer my hon. friend Mr. Murthy to paragraph 81 on page 30 of the Wanchoo report, which says that whatever is *in situ* will continue to be where it is. So far as land and immovable property is concerned, this principle has got to be accepted. It is a universally accepted principle. If you deviate from it, you are on the wrong side.

The second principle is that in para 2, about which there is no quarrel. Of the 19 paragraphs in the Seventh Schedule, clauses 1 to 10 deal with assets, 11, 18 and 19 with assets and liabilities, while the remaining paragraphs 12 to 17 deal with liabilities only.

With regard to the assets, the main principle on which the Seventh Schedule has been framed is the population basis. Clauses 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 deal with population basis. What greater democratic principle can you have than the population basis? If you study the trends in modern methods of taxation, you will see that because we are living in the democratic age, we are adopting the same democratic principle of counting the heads. If that be so on the political side, we take up the same principle on the economic side also, and do the division on a population basis.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How can you quarrel with that?

Shri Raghuramalah: I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend. But his statement is wrong. Paragraph 9 of the 7th Schedule does not proceed on a population basis.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Three is different. That deals with unissued stores?

Shri Raghuramalah: Please read this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Please read it first well.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to interrupt the speaker who is in possession of the House. Such frequent interruptions are not proper.

Shri Raghuramalah: When he has made a wrong statement, I should bring it to the notice of the House.

Mr. Chairman: We cannot allow arguments like this in this House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): He is behaving like an Andhra.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The proviso to sub-para (3) of para 6 reads like this:

"Provided that any sum recovered in respect of any such loan or advance shall be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3: 36: 1-1/3".

What else is it? Now, therefore, the other principles in respect of para. 3 and 10 also are on sound lines.

I shall now come to paragraphs 7 and 8. Now there has been a deviation from the accepted principles which have been envisaged by the Finance Commission with regard to the division of income tax and excise. The Finance Commission has recommended that income-tax shall be allocated on the basis of 80 per cent population and 20 per cent. on accrual basis. I want to show what is the consequence of the Centre deviating from this and dividing the income-tax and excise on the basis only of population. There is a nett loss of 30 lakhs of rupees per annum. The next Finance Commission is to meet

and report three years hence. What does it come to in the next three years? It comes to 90 lakhs of rupees loss to the residuary State.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about tobacco tax.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is consumption not production that is the basis. (*Interruptions*).

Now, take, for instance, the Road Fund. In the Central Road Fund we have got Rs. 1 crore and 52 lakhs. We have got an enormous number of vehicles in the residuary State of Madras and if it is to be based on consumption of petrol, we will get about Rs. 1.25 lakhs. We are losing on that account also. We are not contesting that. On the other hand our charge is against the Central Government, that they have been very partial in giving more money to the Andhra State at the expense of Madras. (*interruptions*).

Then I come to the question of Madras City. I fail to understand on what basis the decision to settle 2.34 crores on the residuary State has been arrived at. As has been pointed out by my friend the other day, Mr. Wanchoo has taken some figure and multiplied it by 2. Thank goodness he did not multiply it by 3. I am asking you in all humility, has there been a precedent—any case of a previous partition—where the parting State got any money as compensation for its Capital?

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): What about Orissa?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was not given. Bihar did not give it. Bombay did not give to Sind. I submit even in the partition between India and Pakistan, was the value of Delhi taken and was any credit given to Pakistan on that account? Not at all. Why should the residuary State be burdened with a liability for the cost of the buildings etc? If Mr. Raghavachari wants to reopen the whole question, let him go back to the origin. Madras

City started 2½ centuries ago. It was, I think, Lord Clive who built it after the Siege of Arcot. Several buildings, and the Rajaji Hall which was formerly the Banqueting Hall, have also gone into valuation. They were built 250 years ago. We should not go only up to 1858. If we want to go back, let us go back to the origin of it; do not stop at an arbitrary period which you may choose as the basis for your purposes.

An Hon. Member: You select.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): On a point of order, Sir. He is not addressing the Chair. He is wrangling with the Opposition.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): Sir, he is all the time pointing his finger to this side and it looks like a revolver, and I am directly in front of him.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Therefore I oppose this motion for the appointment of a Commission. There is no principle involved in this appointment. Not merely that. It is a bad precedent. The principles enunciated in the 7th Schedule are based upon what the Finance Commission and other Commissions have laid down already. Nothing new can be discovered by any fresh Commission being appointed. No other principle can be discovered or applied. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a fresh Commission. What will result is this. Claims and counter-claims, case and counter-case, gathering of evidence, charges of fudging and manipulation of accounts here and there, burking documents etc. with the result that there will be nothing but bitterness and the atmosphere, which is now happy, will be fouled by suspicion and rancorous talk. I do not think that it is a desirable thing, because we in India must feel we are Indians first and Indians last, and not think in terms of Andhra or Mysore or Bellary or this and that. I hope my friends on the opposite side will kindly take

a broader view of things and withdraw their amendments.

Shri Nanadas: I do not want to criticise my hon. friend, Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy. I do not want to say that the Tamil brothers behaved dishonestly towards Andhras in the past. But we are here to evolve certain principles on which we do justice to both the parties concerned, and we have to think over those principles only. That is why I have moved my amendment No. 72 which lays down a just principle based on equity.

Of all the clauses in the Bill, clause 47 is the most important because it deals with the division of assets and liabilities. The Madras State has been a composite State for the last several decades and it has been a State for Andhras, Tamilians, Kanarese, Malayalees and all others concerned. Today we are going to divide the assets and liabilities of the composite State among the parties concerned. In dividing these assets and liabilities, we have to lay down certain sound principles, principles which can be utilised for future occasions also. But the method provided in the Bill, that is, in clause 47, is very vague, arbitrary, unjust and based on certain abstract principles. The whole House is kept in the dark regarding the assets and liabilities. We are not supplied with any data. We do not know what are the assets and what are the liabilities and we do not know which State has to pay so much debt and which State has not to pay. In the absence of such information, it is just and fair to take into consideration all the existing assets and liabilities and divide them on the basis of population. It is the only democratic principle which can do justice to all concerned. This is not a new principle I am suggesting. This principle has been accepted and applied in the Bill itself. It has been accepted with regard to public loans raised, printing machinery in the Government Press, Madras, loans and advances made by the Madras Government, shares of taxes like income tax and union excise duties. Central

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Road Fund, some industrial and commercial undertakings like the Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Madras Road and Electricals Ltd., Madras Industrial Corporation etc. The most important item is the debt outstanding, a debt of several crores of rupees. The division of that debt is the most burning problem in the division of assets and liabilities. In the 7th Schedule, sub-para (2) of para 12 lays down:

"...the remaining public debt of the State of Madras, that is to say, the debt attributable to loans taken from the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India or any other Bank before the appointed day shall be apportioned between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in proportion to the total expenditure on all capital works and other capital outlays incurred in the territories of the States of Madras and Andhra and the transferred territory up to the commencement of the appointed day including the items dealt with in paragraph 9 of this Schedule."

About this sub-clause (2) I have got my own doubts because it is nowhere stated what are the outstanding capital works and what is the value of those capital works and capital outlays. We do not know at what rate the value of these capital works and capital outlays have been calculated. If we look into the report of Justice Wanchoo—and he worked it out basing on certain principles—at page 33, he says:

The total capital outlay for the whole composite province is 11, 113.36 lakhs; for the Andhra area 4,185.67 lakhs; for the residuary State 6,927.69 lakhs.

We do not know whether this huge debt of 100 crores will be divided in proportion of these capital outlays. We are also not told at what rates in future the values of these capital

outlays and capital works would be calculated. We do not know from what date the construction of the capital outlays would be taken into consideration. We also do not know for what capital works the accounts have been kept. So, in the absence of these facts and figures, we cannot support the principle laid down in the Bill itself. We have got a lurking doubt whether this principle would work against the interests of the new Andhra State or whether it would work against the interests of the residuary State. In the absence of clear-cut understanding it is better to divide the assets and liabilities on a just principle, the principle of population.

Take for example, a big joint family which has got certain properties and a large number of members. Now that family wants to divide into two divisions. It is but equitable that we should take into consideration all the property and the heads of the family and divide on that basis. Only if we apply that principle can we do maximum justice to the parties concerned. I therefore suggest that the principle of population should be applied in the division of assets and liabilities, and in valuing the cost of these capital works and other properties, such as unused stores and other things. Some hon. Members wanted that a neutral Commission of Experts should be appointed and they alone can come to a just conclusion as to which State should get what. I suggest that this should be referred to an Expert Committee to have their just conclusions and to do maximum justice to all.

In this connection I want to refer to the fact that in the Madras Assembly, all the parties concerned, that is the whole Assembly, passed a resolution by a majority. This resolution was moved by Shri T. Nagi Reddy and it was carried. The resolution runs like this:

"This House is of the opinion that all assets and liabilities, un-

used stores, articles, goods and various funds including Depreciation Reserve Funds be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore States in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and the territory transferred to Mysore State."

All the parties concerned have given their clear-cut verdict by passing a resolution in the Madras Assembly. So, I urge upon the Government to adopt this principle for the division of assets and liabilities and to arrive at just conclusions. The same Assembly has passed another resolution moved by Shri T. Viswanathan. That resolution reads:

"This House recommends the deletion of clause 46" now clause 47 "and the insertion of a new clause in its place providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule as also of the current revenues and expenditure between the State affected by this Act by an Order of the President on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court."

These are the principles agreed to by the parties concerned. So, I appeal to this Government that while dividing the assets and liabilities if these two principles are adopted we can do maximum justice to all the parties concerned. Therefore I request that my amendment No. 72 may be accepted by the House.

Shri Venkataraman: Yesterday my friend Mr. Murthy sang a song.

An Hon. Member: You sing now.

An Hon. Member: You may now dance.

Shri Venkataraman: Sir, I am tempted to weep. Allegations and charges are being made as if the composite State of Madras was named completely by the Tamilians or by others who belong to the residuary

State. This, as has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Ramaswamy, is unfounded. As a lawyer you know that in a partition suit, it is easy to pick out certain items and say that that item has been wrongly divided. To pick out such instances is easy. In effecting partitions, and certainly in respect of properties, certain property would be given to some party which may be more in value in comparison with the other portion of the same property which may be given to the other party and which may be compensated by some other item of property. So, I am not going to repeat the same mistake which I am charging others with and go on picking out items in which the composite State of Madras has spent more money on the items located in the Andhra area. All that I am now at pains to show is this.

The Commission which the hon. Members wanted must have some guide to go by. If we have a Supreme Court, it interprets the laws which are enacted by the Parliament. The Supreme Court Judge does not enact laws. The Supreme Court Judge interprets the Contract Act or the Transfer of Property Act and then says that between party and party the law has been applied or has not been applied. In this case if you appoint a Commission, they have no law by which to go. What is the law which they will apply or interpret in dividing the assets and liabilities between State and State?

An Hon. Member: Maximum justice.

Shri Venkataraman: If we are to lay down certain principles, the law which should be interpreted and applied by the Supreme Court, we are exactly doing that in the Seventh Schedule. It is as if we are enacting a law with regard to the division of assets and liabilities and we are asking the President to apply that and distribute according to those principles. If any dispute arises, under Clause 47(2) the decision of the President shall be final. If as my hon. friend says the

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Commission should not be bound by any law, but should apply what it considers to be natural justice. I am afraid it will again give rise to interminable quarrels. Wherever anything goes wrong against the residuary State or against the Andhra State we will say that the equitable principles are not properly applied, or the equitable principles themselves are not equitable.

You know, Sir, the famous saying in Chancery that equity varies with the foot of the Chancellor. Where is the question of dividing the assets and liabilities on the basis of a law which does not exist, on certain principles about which there is no standard. The very idea of some Supreme Court Judge being able to do a partition between a State and State is itself based on a vague misconception. We are all familiar, as I said before, of the judge applying the law. But we forget the condition precedent, namely the existence of law and we think as if the judge applies something without reference to a particular statute. Therefore the whole conception is wrong.

My submission is this. In respect of partition of assets and liabilities between States—this is the first decision that the Government of India is launching upon—we have to lay down sound principles. It is very unfortunate that I have to speak on this occasion. It would have been better if members unconnected with Andhra or with Madras had spoken in respect of this particular aspect of the case. Redistribution of States on a linguistic basis is going to take place in future and if it is going to take place what are the principles that will have to be laid. Any principle now enunciated will become a precedent—good or bad. I cannot say. Now, I ask you, what is the principle? Should, in every case of redistribution of a State, the whole history of the assets and liabilities running over centuries be taken up and examined? In that case God forbid we should have any redistribution of States.

Then take my own unfortunate residuary State of Madras.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Why unfortunate: you are fortunate.

Shri Venkataraman: You will shortly get the answer.

I have to face a partition with Kerala. The residuary State of Madras has to face another partition with the Karnatak area. South Kanara will go and on each occasion we will have to go through a whole serious of examination of the assets and liabilities—God knows from what date—and go on distributing. Is it fair, is it right, is it just? Let the people of India decide. Are we going to take certain things as on the date existing and then divide, or are we going to launch upon an enquiry without any precedent, without any principles and with ideas so diametrically opposite among the people who want the division? The conception is alien to the distribution of assets and liabilities in a State, that is my submission. I want hon. Members to look at it from that point of view and see whether the claim for a Commission is justified in the circumstances.

Then I have to reply to my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I shall not take much of the time of the House. Dr. Lanka Sundaram has been quoting certain words torn out of context. This is not the first time he does it. He quoted the Finance Minister a number of times out of context. I would appeal to Dr. Lanka Sundaram to refer to page 31 of Wanchoo report. The judge, as is usual in a Judgement, sets out the argument of the party and then he gives the decision. It has been my misfortune as a young lawyer to battle against seniors like you, because I was always engaged by the labour and the managements employed the senior counsels in my State. On one or two occasions the senior lawyer used to quote the arguments contained in a judgement and flash

the book, and I would be flabbergasted, because always there is a certain amount of modesty in a younger lawyer or junior lawyer.

Dr. Katju: My experience has been the reverse.

Shri Venkataraman: This is another instance of what my experience had been. In paragraph 84 of his report Mr. Justice Wanchoo says:

"Similarly, for electrical schemes, the argument is this: The main Electricity Schemes since 1920 have been constructed in the residuary State."

My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram did not read the first sentence, but read the second sentence which is not a fact or even a finding of the judge. It is merely an argument. Then the first sentence in paragraph 85 is this:

"I am of opinion that this method of arriving at adjustments is entirely fallacious."

This sentence, Dr. Lanka Sundaram coolly omitted. I request the House to pass a judgement on my friend's arguments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What are my friend's arguments.

Shri Venkataraman: One point which my hon. friends have been harping upon is that they have no facts. The facts in respect of a State are quite different from the facts in respect of private individuals. There is the Budget, which gives three years' accounts—the year that is concluded, the revised estimates for the year, and then the budget for the next year. There is also a separate head dealing with the capital expenditure. This account is audited by the Auditor-General of India and then they are published. Then, we have got the Public Accounts Committees to supervise and examine them. Now, is it suggested that the figures given in those budgets are false and manipulated? If that is so, those

responsible would have found themselves behind prison bars. The Auditor General would have detected them and sent them to jail long long ago.

If the figures have been audited by the Auditor-General of India and they are available to the Members, what more. I want to know, do they like to have, and what is the information that has been withheld from them. It is up to the Members to scrutinise the budget, to scrutinise all the capital expenditure figures and then, if necessary, employ very eminent statisticians and economists to total up and say this is the asset and this is the liability. My point is this. The charge that somebody is concealing the accounts in relation to published documents, in relation to affairs connected with the administration of a State, is hardly fair, is almost childish.

Now, the only other point I want to deal with is this. They ask: "If you are not afraid of the Commission, why do you oppose it?" Here I am happy the Chairman is a lawyer. My case is this. I say that the plaint discloses no cause of action and therefore it should be rejected *in limine*. If you take the figures for the whole of the Andhra area, the Dhar Committee said on an analysis of the figures for 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 that the deficit is Rs. 6 crores. The Wanchoo report says that the deficit is Rs. 5 crores. On account of natural causes the state of Andhra, the area as constituted, has been a deficit one. Where is the question of their moneys having gone to the other area i.e., the residuary area? How can they make any claim to the assets in the residuary area?

There is an amendment moved by Mr. Nanadas which is more honest at any rate. He said, "Even though we have contributed only 5 per cent. of the revenues, you must divide the existing assets on the population basis of 36 per cent". I only say that it is wholly unacceptable and will be a

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very wrong precedent for any future redistribution of States. This would mean that irrespective of whoever contributes to the revenues, the other side must be benefited because its population there is larger. I must say if it is a question of apportionment of the assets and liabilities, it must go on the basis of contribution towards revenue and the expenditure on that portion of the State.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Why not on population basis?

Shri Venkataraman: The income has not been contributed on a population basis. That is my answer.

Shri Punnoose: Does he know that liabilities are also proposed to be divided on population basis?

Shri Venkataraman: It is not so in respect of these projects. If project X has cost us so much and Rs. Y has been raised as loan therefor, then the loan Rs. Y is charged to that project. Similarly whatever projects have been started in the residuary state of Madras and whatever the loan thereon, is charged to that State; it is not distributed on a population basis. What are distributed on a population basis are the shares like the investment in the Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. or unascertained amounts.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I only submit that if we really want to come together and see that we bury the hatchet here and now, it would be very good for this House to reject this amendment moved by the hon. Member.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, I should like to intervene at this stage in order to reinforce the very valuable contribution to the debate which has been made by the speaker who just preceded me. Apart from that, I feel somewhat discouraged at the profitless range of the debate that has taken place in spite of what I fondly hoped would be a useful con-

tribution from me in regard to the principles to be adopted in apportioning assets and liabilities. I particularly deprecate the word "partisan" which was used by the hon. Member opposite and I do hope he will remember it when, as I am sure, sometime or the other he will associate himself with the request to the Central Government to consider sympathetically the needs of the Andhra State.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You are issuing a threat.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think with the same voice, one curses and one cajoles.

Also I think many Members who have spoken in favour of these amendments, which I oppose, are really ill-advised in doing so because all their argumentation is based on some fancied picture of how the cat is going to jump in regard to the assets and liabilities. So far as we are concerned the scheme has been drawn up with reference to the assets and liabilities—that is to say, without reference to the pattern presented by any figures that may have become available and in particular I wish to state that the draft of these provisions was drawn up without any reference to the Madras Government. We drew it up, advisedly, without reference to the facts and figures because we thought that principles can be deduced on *a priori* grounds and also with reference to our experience in the past in such matters, to two of which I made a reference in my previous speech.

Now, the scheme of these few sections is very simple. We give in such detail as we can the exact mode of the apportionment of assets and liabilities of various kinds in the schedule. Then we provide that if there is any dispute, that might be referred to the President whose decision shall be final. This dispute could, in view of the provisions of clause 51 be only with reference to the facts of the case. That is to say, a dispute might arise as to

what the accounts are or how they are to be interpreted. Ordinarily one would expect that no dispute would arise in regard to the facts for the reasons mentioned by Shri Venkataraman namely that all these facts are public facts recorded in the Accounts, and in case there is a doubt it will always be possible for us to consult the Comptroller and Auditor-General who is our standing expert authority in this matter. This is not a matter which can be handled by a Judge whatever respect—and that is very high—that one might feel for judicial authorities in the country. Even if a Judge were to be appointed he would have to refer to the records and, if there is any difficulty in interpreting the records, then he would have to take the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. That is as regards the facts of the case.

Then we come to the remedies. In case it is felt after distribution has been made in accordance with the Seventh Schedule that, on account of circumstances which we cannot foresee, some injustice has been done, then clause 51 provides that the President might vary the distribution of the rights and liabilities in accordance with principles of justice. Therefore that provides the remedy, which is available to any of the three States concerned. We shall in due course discuss the details of this particular clause. But I do think that it provides a complete remedy, in whatever form we might adopt it, for correcting any unforeseen injustice.

Then we come to the question of the principles that should be adopted. In the nature of things these principles have to be determined by Parliament. They could not be relegated to any authority. Parliament would not relegate them to executive authority. Parliament would not leave them to be decided by a Judge or a Finance Commission. When we consider the Seventh Schedule we shall be called upon to consider in detail whether these principles are right or wrong.

Reference has been made to obiter dicta or recommendations made by

previous Commissions like the Dhar Commission, the Partition Committee and so on. They gave their opinions in the light of circumstances which existed then. For instance at that time there might have been some assets to divide; there might have been some cash securities and other things to divide. Therefore with reference to these circumstances they made a particular recommendation. Conditions have altered very much, and to the prejudice of both parts of the present Madras State, today. Therefore we have had to consider this problem afresh. Having given all the unbiased and dispassionate thought to it that we were capable of, we came to the conclusion that the principles that we have evolved and which are incorporated in the Seventh Schedule are just principles. I do not think any useful purpose is to be served by encouraging an inquest into the past. The difficulties of such a procedure have been referred to by the Members. Somebody made a reference to 1858 or 1857 and there were challenging cries from the Opposition that even then there would be no objection. I am not quite sure. Suppose, for instance, the picture of the distribution of assets and liabilities were such that some lump sum payment was due from one part of the State to another,—that would be the only consequence of any alternative method that we might follow—there are no means with which the other part of the State could pay. Therefore, I have a lurking suspicion that the part which is or would be entitled to the payment would then look to the Centre for payment to the other part to enable it to make the payment due under the Finance Commission's award.

Dr. Rama Rao: Therefore you want to avoid it?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am glad to see that the hon. Member wishes to avoid it.

Dr. Rama Rao: I say, the Centre wants to avoid it.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In the interests of the community at large which I represent, I certainly do want to avoid it. I do not see why the rest of India should pay for the quarrels between two parts of a State. If there is any need for repentance, it should be on the part of the two States themselves. There is a Telugu saying:

*"Tagavulu manakunu kaligina
Vagapulu vachunu anu niti ganare"*

That is to say, if you start to quarrel, you must.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Andhra State seems to have plenty of words.

Some Hon. Members: What is the meaning of that?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That means, if you start to quarrel, then you must be prepared for the consequence of sighing in repentance. Any way, that would be the consequence of any such conceivable award that could be made by the Finance Commission and there are no means with which to carry out such an award. Assuming that there has been a certain amount of injustice done,—I cannot see any clear evidence either way, because like a wise person, I have not gone into the past—I do not think it is political wisdom to revive all these ancient ghosts and visit all these omissions of the past on the people of the present State. That is what it amounts to. I do not know which way the balances are going to turn.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Then, why do you say, the present State?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What I meant was, if payment is to be made, some kind of expiation in terms of finance in favour of somebody, it has to be made by the present denizens of either the Andhra State-to-be or Tamil Nad, and that is for sins of commission or omission in the past, which, I think, in the nature of things, is a state of affairs which this House ought not to encourage, especially in view of the probability or I should say, possibility

of similar occasions arising in the future. Therefore, one has to be very particular, at this present stage, of what lines of good conduct or good consideration one lays down in regard to this particular matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it intended that the ancient accounts have to be looked into by the Finance Commission or merely a division of the existing assets?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: You cannot divide assets and liabilities without looking into the accounts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I mean the existing tangible property.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The gravamen of the suspicion seems to be that the accounts are doctored. Also the gravamen of the charge is that in the past a large revenue which accrued in one part of the State has been used, or "misused" according to them, within inverted commas, for the benefits of another part of that State. There is a kind of lurking hope that when the Finance Commission goes into these figures, it will somehow come to the conclusion that the past must be reversed and the injustice done in the past must be remedied by some kind of advantage in the future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If all that is forgotten and the existing assets alone are divided, what is the difficulty?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The existing assets are there. For instance, if the land is 50:50 and if we were to say that the land should be divided in 38 and 64 or whatever the other portion is,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Compensation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh:.....compensation comes in. That means cash. Now, who is going to have the cash?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Or withhold it from the Central Government's income-tax contribution to the State. Various methods can be devised.

1 P.M.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But it has to be paid by the Centre by withholding it from one State and paying it to the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I say that no partitions are ever made on this basis. When a State is divided, it is not a question of straightening of accounts as in a joint family where all the old accounts are gone into and then the profits or losses or compensations are distributed. I think the conception of this scheme is wrong.

Now I was going to say that, therefore, the principles of allocation that we have adopted are principles which are based on practical considerations, and it would be risky to leave room for the evolution of any other, and therefore abstract, principles. We have taken into account all the claims which have been ventilated, we have certainly read all the representations both in the press and the State Legislature, and then come to conclusions to which we have. I need hardly say, having refuted the charge of partisanship, that we have been completely objective in this manner and have tried to take as impartial a view as possible. The fact is that the actual cost of any scheme is what it cost the State from time to time. There is no way known to me of ascertaining the market value of the irrigation works in the Cauvery delta. It was started probably by the Chola Kings, and perhaps similar observations apply to the Godavari, to the irrigation works in the Godavari and Krishna Delta. There is no such thing as market value for these. These assets are *in situ* and they must remain there.

Shri Gopala Rao: There is some suggestion in the Wanchoo report in this matter.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It does not matter who makes these recommendations. In my opinion they are wrong. I cannot think of any fairer apportionment than liabilities going with the as-

sets, that is to say—and that is the ordinary principle adopted even in the business world—to the extent to which the assets are there. The only dispute has been about whether the book value of the assets should be taken or we should make an attempt to determine the market value. Now, as I said, in all these territorial partitions, on account of the kind of reasons that I have mentioned, one can only take the accounted book value from the books, because, as I said, there is no means of finding out the market value for many of these things. What is the market value for the Taccavi loans, for instance? I do not know. These are also assets.

Now, Sir, the other point made is that the hon. Members have been kept in the dark, and they have not been supplied with figures. One must remember that we are dealing with the allocation of assets and liabilities as they will be on the 30th September, 1953, a date which has not yet arrived, the accounts up to which are not yet available.

Shri Nanadas: But regarding capital outlay it can be given, I think.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No one in the world today can give the expenditure up to 30th September, 1953. These expenditures have to be brought to account first. Anyone who is familiar with accounts knows that there are numerous adjustments to be made.

Shri Lakshmayya: What about the previous account?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I was dealing with the totality of accounts, not the previous accounts, because the point made was that somebody quoted Rs. 95 Crores, on some other day at some informal meeting the figures quoted was Rs. 117, we do not know where we are. I say I do not know where I am. The final accounts that we are concerned with are accounts as they will be relating to the period ending with 30th September, 1953 and as available perhaps in 1954. They are not available today. For instance, some reference was made to Taccavi loans

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

distributed in the Rayalseema districts. I find that about Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 Crores more have been distributed since that date; I think March, 1952. Some remissions of revenue have been given which are about a Crore and a half, and apart from it, Taccavi loans have been distributed. If these are added to the figure which the hon. Member took for pointing his argument, he will find that the conclusion is entirely different. Instead of getting 33 per cent. he will probably be getting 40 per cent. of the assets, which is also not probably fair. The reason why these assets are left to remain in the state in which they are, is a very simple and human one. If I have to recover something from my people, and hand it over to somebody else, I am not likely to show any alacrity in recovering these moneys, and therefore loans to local bodies and cultivators must remain the assets of the territory in which they have been distributed in the past. That only illustrates why it is necessary to adopt differential principles in determining the apportionment of different kinds of assets.

On the whole, therefore, I am convinced—and I reflect the views of Government—that a commission is entirely unnecessary, both as regards facts and as regards principles. The only thing that it will achieve is something that we wish to avoid. One can see that in spite of the violent acrimony of the debate today, there has been a good deal of good humour in the House, and I am sure that we want to preserve that spirit of understanding, in order that the two States—I am not speaking of Mysore, which is concerned only to a small extent—will devote their energies to building themselves up, to formulating their plans, to representing their needs to the Planning Commission and the Central Government, and so on. All that atmosphere will be vitiated if we appoint a commission, and we shall provoke controversies which we shall not be able to still for many years to come. Any impression that as a result of the re-

port of any such commission, one or the other state will receive any cash, is completely illusory, as I have pointed out earlier, because there is no cash to divide, except perhaps the till money which we are distributing according to one of the clauses in the Seventh Schedule. The Centre certainly will be prepared to assist in the development of the undeveloped areas, by making a detached assessment of the conditions of the tracts, and that holds good not only in the case of Andhra, but of any other backward tract in the country, and as the hon. Home Minister pointed out, that includes his own constituency as well, which is very much worse off than Andhra.

Dr. Katju: Not my constituency. I have come from Chambal constituency.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Your birth-place then.

We wish to take a detached assessment, and then make good that deficiency to the extent to which we are able to. But what the Centre cannot do is to lend money to any state to make a cash gift to the other, in order to remedy so-called past injustices.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I ask one question? Arising out of your explanation, will the future Andhra State be in a position to question the accounts supplied up till 30th September 1953?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, certainly, I hope they will have an account in general, and all the accounts will be available to them. Indeed, the implementation of the apportionment according to the Seventh Schedule cannot be carried out, unless the Accountants-General and any other nominated officers of both the States sit down together and go through the accounts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

Several Hon. Members rose,—

Shri Raghavaiah: Is there no possibility for Movers of amendments to vent their feelings on this question?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We thought that some of us will be given some chance, because we have all given amendments to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought hon. Members who had tabled amendments have already had an opportunity.

Some Hon. Members: Nobody has had it. We thought that the hon. Finance Minister was merely intervening in the debate.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, that is right.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There are only three or four amendments, and most of the hon. Members have been given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have noted down the amendments that have been moved here. The simple point here is whether there ought to be Financial Commission, or whether we should go by the allocation that has been made in the Seventh Schedule.

If this principle is decided, if there is a Commission, then the 7th Schedule will not be taken up; if there is no Commission, we will have to go into the details and I will look through all the amendments later when we come to the 7th Schedule. At this stage, there are only 4 amendments regarding this Financial Commission. Enough has been said regarding this matter. Let us divide upon it. I understand the House is anxious to divide on this matter. If they want to divide, let them divide now. Hon. Members will kindly remember that originally it was said there was absolutely no intention to hustle any discussion. We originally fixed 7 days for the completion of all the stages. In between we had two half days—an hour and a half each, i.e., 3 hours. Even now the end is not in sight. When are we to finish this? And there is the other Bill that is waiting—the Estate Duty Bill—and there are a host

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of other smaller Bills. Under these circumstances, I would like to put this matter to the vote of the House. On this will depend the 7th Schedule and the other clauses.

Shri Raghavaiah: Before you put it to vote, Sir, I submit that the amendments that are moved to this clause may be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the amendments certainly to the vote of the House.

Shri Raghavaiah: Without a discussion, how can you put them to vote?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I suggest, Sir, that the Division may be kept for tomorrow. We would like to have a further chance to speak.

Shri S. S. More: Let them convert the others to their viewpoint.

Shri Gopala Rao: There are many Members who would like to participate in the discussion. I humbly submit that today some more time may be given for discussion.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think there are many speakers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 7th Schedule will certainly be considered. But if this amendment relating to the Financial Commission is passed, then the 7th Schedule goes out of the picture. If it is not passed, the 7th Schedule will be considered in detail independently of clause 47. I thought enough had been said regarding these amendments to clause 47.

Shri Gopala Rao: When these amendments were moved, it was stated from the Chair that the 7th Schedule and clause 47 would be taken together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. There is a fundamental difference between the 7th Schedule and clause 47. The 7th Schedule follows as a consequence of clause 47 being passed. If clause 47 is amended, i.e. the amendment regarding reference of the matter to a Financial Commission is passed the 7th Schedule goes out of the picture.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Under those circumstances, I shall dispose of the amendments relating to clause 47. We will devote our attention to the 7th Schedule tomorrow.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): We have one minute more before 1.15 and the hon. the Home Minister has not replied yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think he has much to reply.

Shri S. S. More: He will have a lot.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: It will be useful if we continue the discussion tomorrow or at least have the voting tomorrow. The hon. Minister will take some time—15 minutes at least—and the Division will take sometime. All this cannot be concluded today. So we can now adjourn and then meet again tomorrow.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I submit...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many submissions on this particular point? Anyhow we have reached a stage on this contentious matter as to whether it ought to be referred to a Financial Commission or not. If that is decided, the matter can be gone into so far as the 7th Schedule is concerned. This Bill cannot be finished today unless we sit in the afternoon.....

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, this will have to stand over till tomorrow. But is there any prospect of finishing it tomorrow at least?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When are we to finish clause 47 and the 7th Schedule?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I submit, Sir, that we are still on the second reading stage. The clauses are still there. Is it the intention to have the third reading also completed tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can easily repeat the question. Is it the intention to go on endlessly? We fixed 7 days. I ought to have applied guillotine today in accordance with what has been agreed upon in the House. What is the use of putting me that question?

Therefore, instead of putting clause 47 to the vote of the House now—if any hon. Member is going to say anything which has not been said till now, and if he has had no opportunity at all—subject to all these limitations, I will put it to vote at 10.15. From 8.15 to 9.15, there is the question hour. And, from 9.15 to 10.15, I will give one hour for this and then take the division, if it is intended to divide, on this clause 47 at 10.15. From 10.15, till 12 o'clock, we shall finish the rest of the clauses, and from 12 to 1.15 we shall have the third reading and the whole thing will close at 1.15.

The House now stands adjourned till 8.15 tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1953.