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Wednesday
26th 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

1131

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 26th August, 1953.

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

INCOME TAX (ASSESSMENT)

*825. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Trading Firms and Corporations under the Government of India that have paid or have been assessed for Income Tax for 1952-53;

(b) the total amount of capital invested by Government in concerns that have been assessed for Income Tax for 1952-53; and

(c) whether any interest is charged and paid for the capital invested in such concerns and if so, the rate of such interest?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The number of such Corporations whose assessment for 1952-53 has actually been completed is only 2.

(b) The total amount of capital invested by the Government of India in the two Corporations is Rs. 2,46,70,000.

(c) Interest is not payable on share capital and no interest has been charged from the two Corporations in question on the capital invested in them.

370 PSD

1132

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the names of corporations which have been assessed to income-tax?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Indian Rare Earths and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether cent. per cent. of the shares in these corporations are held by Government, or there are private shareholders also?

Shri M. C. Shah: The capital of the Indian Rare Earths, Limited, is Rs. 80 lakhs and the shares held by the Government of India are to the extent of Rs. 44 lakhs, that is 55 per cent. Forty-five per cent. of the shares are held by the Travancore-Cochin Government.

In the Industrial Finance Corporation the Government of India and the Reserve Bank together hold share capital amounting to Rs. 2,02,70,000.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether these two Corporations have declared any dividends to their shareholders?

Shri M. C. Shah: I am afraid I have not got that information with me at the moment.

Shri Heda: How many Corporations are there for which assessment is going on and how many State Corporations are there which need not be assessed, because they have not earned anything?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that information. Some may not be assessable; some may not have filed any returns and some may have filed in their returns, but their assessment is not yet over.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Are the incomes of Corporations, the share moneys of which are wholly Government, subject to income-tax?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes, Sir. The position is this. If the concern is run as a Department of Government, then they are not assessable, but when they are corporations of companies then they are assessable, even though Government hold cent per cent of the shares.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the titanium industries in Travancore-Cochin paid any income-tax and if so how much?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got the figures now.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: It is a semi-Government concern.

Shri Damodara Menon: Are corporations under different State Governments also assessed to income-tax?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I have already stated if it is run as a State department then they are not assessable; but if they are formed into corporations or companies, even though cent per cent shares are held by the States, they are assessed.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Will he give us examples of such concerns which are run as departments and which are not assessable?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that information at the moment. I have got figures which are assessable.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: For example, is the Hindustan Aircraft Factory assessed to income-tax?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Hindustan Aircraft Factory will be assessed.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the total number of State trading corporations?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got the total number; but they are not more than ten perhaps. I have got a list of some; shall I read them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

COMMON CADRE OF SERVICES IN PART 'C' STATES

***826. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for having a common cadre of services for all the Part 'C' States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of Part 'C' States who gathered at a conference at Ajmer discussed the issue and communicated the results of their deliberation in this connection to the Ministry of States;

(c) whether the Government of India have come to any decision on the subject;

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared and by what time is it likely to come into operation; and

(e) what are the recommendations of the Chief Ministers of Part 'C' States on the subject?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (e). The Chief Ministers of some of Part 'C' States discussed matters of common interest including the question of recruitment to services in Part 'C' States, and the question of a common cadre of gazetted officers. They realised that from a practical point of view the question presented some administrative difficulties, and they recommended as a first step the constitution of a Public Service Commission for Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Ajmer. They also recommended that the question of other Part 'C' States coming under a common Public Service Commission and a common cadre of officers might be considered at a later date.

(c) and (d). The matter is under active consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. A final decision is likely to be reached in the near future.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know in how many States the reorganisation of services has taken place, and in effecting such reorganisation has care been

taken to safeguard the cadres, scales of pay etc. of the State employees?

Shri Datar: The question of a common cadre is under consideration. The matter is reaching final stages so far as Bombay and Saurashtra are concerned. In the other cases the matter is still at an earlier stage.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether it is a fact that Hindi knowing personnel in the services in these States have been placed at a great disadvantage irrespective of the fact that they have got a record of efficient service during the previous rulers' time?

Shri Datar: We have no information.

Shri N. Somana: May I know what proposals have been made as regards Coorg?

Shri Datar: So far as Coorg is concerned, there is no question of a common cadre with other Part C States; but some attempts are being made to have a common cadre with Mysore in respect of certain services.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether Government is proceeding on this matter on the basis that Part C States will be a permanent feature in the set up of the country?

Shri Datar: We are proceeding on the basis that at present they form a part of the Indian Constitution.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that there is a growing opinion to merge these Part C States with the neighbouring States, are Government thinking of the feasibility of having a common cadre and Public Service Commission with the neighbouring States which speak the same language?

Shri Datar: That question also is being considered and the matter has been put to some of these Part C States also.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

*827. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Part 'C' States which are to be united in

the matter of education and placed under the jurisdiction of a proposed Central Board of Education;

(b) whether the scheme for the proposed Central Board of Education has been circulated to Part 'C' States for acceptance;

(c) which of the States are not willing to take advantage of this Central Board; and

(d) by what time is this Central Board of Education likely to begin functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 30].

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री क० डी० मालवीय : जो कुछ इस में काम हुआ है वह इस बयान में दिया जा चुका है। बोर्ड बन चुका है और उस का हेडक्वार्टर अजमेर है और काम हो रहा है।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है दिल्ली राज्य भी इस बोर्ड में अभी शामिल नहीं हुआ है। जब कि एज्यूकेशन का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड तैयार हुआ है तो कौन से कारण हैं कि उस के अन्दर दिल्ली राज्य शामिल नहीं हुआ है, और क्या अब कोशिश की जा रही है कि दिल्ली राज्य इस में शामिल हो जाय ?

मिस्टर ऑफ़ इंजक्शन अल्ट नेचरल

(सुपरीज़ अल्ट सैन्टिफ़िक रिसर्च) (मोलाना

आज़ाद) : इस का सबब तो दली से

पूछना चाहते हैं -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Re-

search (Maulana Azad): The reason should be enquired from the Delhi Government.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : उन्होंने ने कुछ लिखा तो होगा ।

مولانا آزاد : انہوں نے صرف یہ کہا ہے کہ ہم شریک نہیں ہونا چاہتے ۔ اور ہماری طرف سے کوئی خاص کوشش بھی نہیں کی گئی کہ کسی استیثیت کو اس کی مرضی کے خلاف شامل کیا جائے ۔

[Maulana Azad: They have only said that they do not want to participate; and we also did not make any special efforts to include any state without its consent.]

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know what is the percentage of literacy in Part C States.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice to answer that question.

श्री पी० एन० राजबोस : क्या आप पार्ट बी० और पार्ट सी० को मिलाकर एक प्रकार की शिक्षा करना चाहते हैं और आ इस बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष किस को बनाना चाहते हैं ? आप ने जो स्कीम बनायी है वह सिर्फ पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स के लिए है या कि उस में सी० और बी० दोनों स्टेटों को शामिल किया जायगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, यह बोर्ड की तजवीज तो पार्ट सी० और डी० स्टेटों के शिक्षा क्रम और इम्तिहानों का एकीकरण करने के लिए और उन में कोआरडिनेशन लाने के लिए लाई गयी है, और इस से ज्यादा उस का काम नहीं है ।

वंदित सी० एन० मालवीय : क्या रियासत भोपाल ने इस बोर्ड में शामिल होने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, भोपाल उन स्टेट्स में है जिन्होंने मंजूरी दे दी है ।

Shri Punnoose: The statement says that some of the States have not taken advantage of the Board. Why?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A Conference was held sometime in March 1951 in which all the representatives of Part C and D States were invited for the creation of the Central Board but due to divergence of opinion among the representatives it was ultimately decided that the membership should be voluntary, there should not be any compulsion.

Shri Punnoose: My question was this. What exactly is the disadvantage these States are feeling in joining this Board?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Due to divergence of languages among the States and due to these States having been associated with neighbouring Part A and B States, we have better let them remain as they like.

Shri Gidwani: How much do we pay for the educational grants of these States, particularly for Delhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why this preamble? Why do hon. Members say again and again "kripa karenge"?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जिन भाग ग० राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, क्या उनके लिए इस बोर्ड में इस बात का प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि वहां पर उन की भाषाओं में शिक्षा दी जाय, और क्या कुछ राज्यों ने इसी आधार पर इस में शामिल न होने की कोशिश की है ?

مولانا آزاد : جہاں تک زبان کا تعلق ہے اس کا بورڈ میں خیال رکھا گیا ہے ۔ جو استیثیتیں شریک نہیں

ہوئی ہیں ان کے لئے مختلف وجوہ
 ہو سکتی ہیں - جیسا کہ ابھی میرے
 دوست نے کہا : ان کے ہمسائے میں
 جو اسٹیٹس ہیں ان سے ان کا تعلق
 ہو چکا ہے اس لئے وہ اپنے کو الگ
 رکھنا چاہتے ہیں - یا وہ یہ سمجھتے
 ہیں کہ ہمارے لئے یہی بہتر ہے کہ
 اپنا انتظام خود کریں -

[Maulana Azad: The question of language has been taken into consideration in this Board. There may however be different grounds for those States which did not participate. As my honourable friend stated just now, those States have already established connections with their neighbouring States and, therefore, they want to remain aloof, or they consider it better to have their own arrangements.]

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: काफी हो गया ।

A number of questions have already been asked. There is no meaning in allowing any further.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN U.P.

*829. Shri Punnoose: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students in U.P., their nationality and the institutions they are studying in; and

(b) the nature of the training course they are undergoing?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Punnoose: Is Government aware that some of the students led by a Professor belonging to the same nationality have been visiting the Indo-Tibetan border and collecting some sort of a data?

Shri Datar: We have no information.

Shri Punnoose: Have the Government noticed a report in the papers that this data has not been sent either to University of Aligarh or to India Government but to some other foreign power?

Shri Datar: Government's attention has not been drawn to this report.

GUN LICENCES

*831. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gun licences for protection and shooting given by particular State Governments are valid throughout the Indian Union; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir. Not as a matter of routine.

(b) A licence valid for the whole of India is granted only when it is applied for and the licensing authority is satisfied about the applicant's need to possess and go armed with his weapon throughout India.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रोटेक्शन तथा शूटिंग के वास्ते लाइसेंस जिनको दिये जाते हैं, उनके सुभीते के लिए क्या सरकार यह इजाजत देगी कि वह दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी शिकार खेल सकते हैं ?

Shri Datar: I think, no.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : यदि नहीं खेल सकते हैं तो क्या सरकार शूटिंग लाइसेंस में जरूरी रद्दोबदल करने पर विचार करेगी ।

Shri Datar: Sir, the Government would consider it under the present rules and if it is found that a change in the rules is necessary, Government would consider that also.

Shri C. Bhatt: May I know whether instructions are given to the States as to who should be given a license?

Shri Datar: The existing instructions are clear enough and no other instructions are necessary.

श्री जांगडे : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि संसद के सदस्यों को बन्दूक का लाइसेंस लेने के लिए कोई फ्रीस देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा हुक्म है ?

Shri Datar: The Members of Parliament and Legislature stand on the same footing. They are also entitled to licences on merits.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May we know how many licences have been issued for shooting and how many for protection?

Shri Datar: I have no figures.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that protection is a very important item, may I know whether the guns that were taken away during the Police Action in Hyderabad, particularly in the tribal areas, have since been restored to the people.

Shri Datar: The information is correct. The question will be taken up by the Hyderabad Government and not by the Government of India.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : जब कि हर रियासत का निवासी पूरे भारत का नागरिक है, तो क्या कारण है कि जब रियासत से लाइसेंस मिल जाय, तो सारे देश में उस को न माना जाय ?

Shri Datar: Sir, it depends upon the nature of application; it may be either for a particular district or for a State or for the whole of India.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : क्या रियासत पूरे भारत के लिए लाइसेंस दे सकती है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

Shri Frank Anthony: May I know if the conditions governing the grant

of shooting licences vary from State to State and if so, is Government doing anything to secure uniformity in this respect?

Shri Datar: There is no variation. The rules are made by the Government of India and they are being followed.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the gun licences issued by the States for shooting are valid throughout India?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I think not but I shall get the whole question examined in the light of the discussion that has taken place this morning in the House. The difficulty must be this. If a State issues a license to a gentleman and he goes about the country then, I do not know, probably the rules may require that there must be some sort of a reporting. I shall get the whole question examined.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ कि इस तरह की डिफिकल्टीज होती हैं कि यदि हम किसी स्टेट में.....

डा० काटजू : आप इतिला दे रहे हैं कि सवाल कर रहे हैं ?

साबय तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किशबई) : प्राइवेटली कह दीजिए ।

Shri Frank Anthony: The Minister has said that the rules are uniform. Is it not a fact that in Bombay, for instance, the shooting licence fees charged are increasingly prohibitive as compared with other States? Is it not a fact that the quantum in Bombay is higher than the quantum allowed in Delhi?

Dr. Katju: I have no information. I shall get all these questions examined so as to bring uniformity to the utmost extent. It may be a question of revenue also.

Shri Dabhi: Is it a fact that the Members of Parliament are to be given licences free of license fee?

Dr. Katju: I really do not know.

ALMORA CANTONMENT

*835. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Almora Cantonment has a population of less than 500?

(b) How many residential houses are there within its area belonging to private persons?

(c) Have these residential houses now been turned into public offices?

(d) Is it a fact that the Cantonment area remains pitch dark at night?

(e) Is the water condition in the Cantonment area precarious?

(f) Is it a fact that this area has enormous potentialities to attract tourists and visitors to this beautiful hill station?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The present population of the Cantonment is 700 approximately.

(b) 14 bungalows and few other small houses.

(c) Six of them.

(d) The Cantonment has to depend on kerosene lights as it has no electricity.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Cantonment area as such has very little possibilities in this respect.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know in reply to part (c) what early steps the Government propose to take to free these residential houses?

Sardar Majithia: The Government always considers whether any houses are needed by them and if they are not needed by them they are always released.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what steps are the Government taking to introduce electricity in the near future?

Sardar Majithia: For the information of the hon. Member, I may state that

the adjoining municipality has got electricity and they have already been approached to extend their scheme to bring this cantonment into it

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if Government have any intention to post a regiment there so that the cantonment may be prosperous.

Sardar Majithia: It is not possible because the accommodation is not there. But in case we find that we can use this accommodation for sending any formation which can be accommodated, Government is always willing to consider that.

श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इस कैंटनमेंट की आबादी कम होने के कारण इसे नजदीक की म्युनिसिपैल्टी में मिला दिया जाय ?

Sardar Majithia: That is coupled with the whole question of excision. At the moment I do not think this is under consideration.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: In view of the fact that there is no electricity in the cantonment, has Government made any arrangement for protection at night?

Sardar Majithia: I think the Military can look after itself.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Has Government any proposal to merge the cantonment area with the adjoining municipality if they have no proposal for garrisoning troops there?

Sardar Majithia: I have already answered that question, Sir.

ELECTIONS TO SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT BOARD

*836. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be elections to the Secunderabad Cantonment Board; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). It is proposed to hold the elections by the end of this year.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What were the reasons for suddenly postponing the elections to the Secunderabad Cantonment Board after the filing of the nomination papers?

Sardar Majithia: For the simple reason that the electoral rolls were not completely revised and were not ready.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether Government intend to evolve a new pattern of democracy by maintaining a greater ratio of nominated members to elected members in the Cantonment Boards?

Sardar Majithia: Government has evolved the democracy which is in the Constitution and no further instalment is considered necessary at the moment.

Shri Punnoose: It was stated that the proposed election was cancelled and the date was postponed because the electoral rolls had not been prepared. May I know who notified the date of the election without preparing the electoral rolls?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I would require notice for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not so much who as why. Why was the election postponed? The House is entitled to have an explanation from the hon. Minister. If the electoral roll was not prepared, why all the waste of time and energy?

Sardar Majithia: I am sorry, Sir, that part of the information has slipped my notice and I will certainly let the hon. Member know about it.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास: मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि जहाँ तक डिमाक्रेसी का मामला है वहाँ तक वह संविधान में रख दी गई। क्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जहाँ तक कैंटोनमेन्ट्स का मामला है वहाँ तक संविधान की डिमाक्रेसी का कोई असर नहीं होता है

और अभी भी वहाँ पर कैंटोनमेन्ट्स में जो फौजें हैं उन के अतिरिक्त जो आबादी है उस को जिस तरह के हक मिलने चाहियें उस तरह के हक नहीं मिल सके हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to say this. An ironical question elicits a more ironical answer. Both may be avoided. A straight question "How long is this question of nomination going to be continued" is certainly in keeping with democracy. The answer must be given to that. I would only suggest that although Members in too much enthusiasm might put an ironical question, the Minister might give the reply in a proper manner, he need not give an ironical answer. But that does not mean that every hon. Member is entitled to put any sort of question and the Minister must put up with it. But here the question naturally arises: why should there be nomination in this; when is this going to be changed? I wish the hon. Minister will appreciate the substance of the question though not the form.

Sardar Majithia: For the information of the House I may say this is a matter of policy and the troops who reside in that area are certainly entitled to have their representation, particularly when the cantonment is meant for their benefit. Their health and morale are the first consideration of the country; and this question is so intricate that it is being gone into. As I said, we are already looking into this question.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL TO STERLING AREA

*837. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any transfer of capital from India after the promulgation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947;

(b) if so, the amount of such capital transferred to the Sterling area;

(c) the amount of such capital transferred to the non-sterling area; and

(d) the causes of such transfer of capital.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The amount so remitted during the period from July 1947 to December, 1952 to the Sterling area and non-Sterling area comes to Rs. 125.28 crores and Rs. 13.08 crores respectively.

(d) The transfers to the Sterling area countries were mainly on account of:

- (i) Transfer of bank balances and other savings of Sterling area nationals on retirement from this country.
- (ii) Repatriation of capital assets by residents of the Sterling area.
- (iii) Transfers on account of emigrants;
- (iv) Transfer by Sterling area nationals temporarily resident in India of savings for investment purposes.
- (v) Sale or liquidation of business institutions.

In the case of non-sterling area countries the transfers were on account of:

- (i) Distribution of capital under legacies.
- (ii) Remittance of savings by non-Sterling area nationals temporarily resident in India.
- (iii) Transfer of assets on retirement or emigration.
- (iv) Repayment of debts or liquidation of overdrafts.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the Reserve Bank of India exercises any control upon remittances to the Sterling area to check transfer of capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir, it is under the functions of the Reserve Bank.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the period during which India has been permitted by the International Monetary Fund to exercise this foreign ex-

change control upon remittances to foreign countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I could not follow the question exactly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the permission of the International Monetary Fund necessary for imposing this control?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No permission is required.

Dr. M. M. Das: I will explain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of explanation. It is a simple question.

Shri Damodara Menon: With reference to parts (b) and (c) of the question may I know whether the figures given by the hon. Minister include capital transferred to Pakistan in the shape of securities held by Pakistan nationals?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, Pakistan is in the sterling area. I have not got the break-up for Pakistan separately, but I think Pakistan being in the Sterling area the overall figure includes that.

Shri Damodara Menon: What I wanted to know was whether it precisely includes securities held by Pakistan nationals in India.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For that particular question I would want notice.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if these figures include transfers to Sterling and non-Sterling areas by Indian nationals?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. I have given the different categories of the transfers, and they include mainly individual investments transferred from India to outside by foreign nationals temporarily resident in India.

Shri Punnoose: With reference to parts (b) and (c) of the question may I enquire how the figures compare with the amounts of capital transferred from those respective areas to India during this period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have got only the figures of transfers out of India, not into India. For that I would require notice.

Dr. M. M. Das: Are Government aware and do they propose to take any action in the affairs of Messrs. Kettlewell and Bullen, Calcutta who have transferred their capital of more than a crore by selling their ordinary shares to the detriment of Indian shareholders of preferential shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is under consideration.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know to what extent the figures for repatriation of capital to Sterling area from this country reflect or represent the transfer of the ownership of industrial investment to Indians.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That break-up is not available.

Shri Bansal: Is the hon. Member in a position to state whether on the whole there has been investment or disinvestment of foreign capital in this country during this period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That question does not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

*838. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the United Nations Economic Development scholarships or fellowships have been utilised?

(b) If so, how many technical persons have so far been sent abroad for acquiring advanced practical training in modern methods of highway and bridge engineering?

(c) What are the places where those persons studied or are studying?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two.

(c) Australia and U.S.A.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of the schemes which provide facilities for the overseas practical training in modern methods of highway and bridge engineering?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot give the specific names of the schemes but I can give the detail. The number of United Nations Economic Development Fellowship and Scholarship for various States during the last three years are:

1950	...	8
1951	...	32
1952	...	34

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether they have to fulfil any conditions to avail of the facilities of these scholarships by the 'donor' countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No condition is imposed. The only thing is that the candidate is sponsored by the Government who wishes to send him out and facilities are available in those countries. There is no other condition.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether among those who have been sent there are Government servants and whether they will be all posted to definite posts when they return.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Only two have been sent and both of them are Government servants.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know the amount of scholarship and the period of training.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot tell the amount of scholarship just now. But the period in regard to Fellowship is four to six months and in regard to scholarship one to two years.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the number of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and tribes that have availed of the Economic Development Scholarships?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: One is Mr. B. P. Patel and the other is Mr. K. S. Krishnan. I do not know whether they are from scheduled castes.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What are the considerations which prevail with the United Nations in allotting these scholarships to various nations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We specify our requirements and they on their part contact the other countries. They see to the scope and availability of the training facilities and a balance is struck between our requirements and the availability.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the authority who selects these candidates and whether Central Roads Organization is consulted before they are selected?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The procedure for selection is that candidates for training in a particular subject have to refer their case to the administrative machinery. They are responsible to the administrative machinery and the particular Ministry concerned must have been consulted.

श्री के० सी० साधिया : क्या ये वृत्तियां पाने वाले लोग वापस आ कर के नौकरी पाते हैं ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : हां, ये दोनों वापस आ गये हैं और नौकरी में लग गये हैं।

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*841. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government had decided to transfer the Allahabad and Patna Benches of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunals to Delhi and Calcutta?

(b) Has the proposed transfer been postponed?

(c) If so, what were the reasons for the transfer of the Benches from their original places?

(d) What are the reasons for postponing the transfer?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The volume of work in the Allahabad and the Patna Benches diminished to such an extent that Government considered there was little justification for the retention of a Bench at either of these places.

(d) The Government of India have deferred the proposed transfer of the Benches, as a number of representations against the proposed move have been received and the matter is being further considered in all its aspects.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the convenience of the public has been considered with regard to the transfer of these Appellate Tribunals from Allahabad and Patna to Delhi and Calcutta?

Shri Biswas: Sir, in every case one of the points to which great importance was attached by these proposals was the convenience of the assessee. Under latest proposal that we made it was left to the assessee of these States to choose the place where the appeals and applications were to be heard. However the matter is still under consideration because there have been number of representations which have since been received.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: From this question it arises as to how the views of the assessee were ascertained?

Shri Biswas: My answer was convenience of the assessee and not the views'.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know, Sir, how many representations have been made by these gentlemen to the hon. Minister to look into the matter?

Shri Biswas: So far as Patna is concerned, there have been no representations either from the assessee or from any organisation. So far as Allahabad is concerned, quite a number of representations have been made, and a deputation has also waited on the Law Minister, and they have been given a hearing. I actually asked the President of the Tribunal to meet me as I wanted to discuss the matter fully with the President in view of the representations which were made by that deputation.

SMUGGLING

*842. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of luxury goods which were attempted to be smuggled in the city of Bombay from Goa, Daman and Diu have been seized by the Bombay Customs authorities in recent months;

(b) if so, the approximate value of the seized goods; and

(c) whether the smuggling of such goods is now declining?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). In recent months (i.e. during January to July 1953) luxury goods worth Rs. 1,96,293 suspected to have been smuggled from Goa, Daman, and Diu were seized in the city of Bombay by the Customs authorities.

(c) It is difficult to give a categorical reply. All that I can say, Sir, is that concerted measures have been taken to check smuggling and the indications are that as a result there has been a falling off in such smuggling.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether liquor is smuggled from these places to Bombay?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is one of the items, Sir.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इतना बेशकीमती सामान अपने यहां मंगाने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो गोआ वालों को यहां कौन आने देंगे ? और दूसरे यह है कि गोआ के कितने ऐसे नागरिक हैं जो भारत और गोआ के बीच में व्यापार करते हैं ?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not been able to follow.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं एक सवाल कहता हूँ कि अगर आप इतना बेशकीमती सामान अपने यहां मंगाने की इजाजत नहीं

देंगे तो गोआ वालों को फिर यहां कौन आदे देंगे ?

Shri A. C. Guha: The smugglers have their own ingenuity and they manage to bring in the goods.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is whisky classified as one of the essential goods or luxury goods?

Shri A. C. Guha: That depends upon the sort of person who is concerned.

Shri Ram Subhag Singh: May I know since when this smuggling has increased and when the Government of India or the Customs authorities in Bombay started taking practical steps in checking that smuggling?

Shri A. C. Guha: Smuggling was going on practically for a long time and Government of India have been restricting it by taking all possible precautions. In certain categories of articles smuggling has been on the increase in recent times.

Shri Heda: May I know what penalty is imposed upon the smugglers and whether the severity is being increased?

Shri A. C. Guha: We have been giving more severe penalties and I have stated on more than one occasion, that these goods are confiscated and personal penalty to the tune of three times the value of the goods is also imposed. Sometimes the smugglers are prosecuted.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that Government of India is losing three fourths of the revenue on customs on account of this illicit smuggling and if so what steps Government are taking to stop it?

Shri A. C. Guha: I cannot give any definite idea about the figures, but I know that smuggling is going on on a considerable scale and only an infinitesimal part of the smuggled goods are suspected to be seized. The major portion escapes. That is our information.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the names of important luxury goods which are being smuggled into India?

Shri A. C. Guha: Silk and art silk, propelling pencils and leads, watches and clocks, fountain pens and parts, wearing apparel, cigarette lighters handkerchiefs, cosmetics, socks, desk sets, imitation jewellery, metal watch straps, and others including liquors also.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the smuggling of luxury goods only on a small scale inasmuch as the hon. Minister has said that only a lakh of rupees worth goods have been caught, or is the Government concentrating on catching the big fish, i.e., real gold that is being smuggled in lakhs and lakhs?

Shri A. C. Guha: The question only relates to Portuguese India. If the hon. Member refers to smuggling in general, that is a separate thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This refers only to luxury goods.

Shri A. C. Guha: And that also from Portuguese India, Sir.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether liquor is being smuggled in large quantities after the introduction of the prohibition policy?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a matter for inference.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that some subordinates of the Customs Department of Bombay were caught while smuggling liquor and they were suspended and are again being retained in service?

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall be obliged if the hon. Member can give us any definite information, but I don't think there is any such case to my knowledge at the moment.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Who are the persons who are indulging in this smuggling?

Shri A. C. Guha: Smugglers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whether they are ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to categorise? That is what he wants.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Are they Indian citizens or Goa citizens?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think they are Indians mostly, and there may be some non-Indians.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question:

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members are not yet satisfied with the number of questions that have been put, there is the half-hour discussion. Any one can apply if it is an important matter. Smuggling is going on to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. The Minister himself says only a small part is being seized.

TOBACCO TAX

***843. Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the growers in the districts of Korapat and Phulbani (Orissa) are unable to pay the tobacco excise tax and their properties are being distrained?

(b) Are Government aware that the arrears of tax for the last three years are being realized now in one instalment?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by Government for the redress of the tobacco growers?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). No Sir. The reports received by the Government do not support these allegations.

(c) Does not arise. I may, however, mention for the information of the House that except for the Royagada sub-division of the Korapat District, these are sparse-growing areas and the bulk of the tobacco produced is either transported to warehouses or allowed to be retained for personal consumption leaving only a small percentage of the total output to be directly assessed. Government have not received any complaints of severity on the part of Central Excise Officers in collecting revenue.

Shri Sanganna: When will the decision of the Government take effect?

Shri A. C. Guha : I cannot understand, Sir, There is no question of any decision. I have already said that the reports of the Government do not support the allegation. Where is the question of decision?

Shri Sanganna: The hon. Minister stated that there is a proposal to exempt tobacco grown on a small scale from tax. So I want to know when the Government is going to take action on that matter.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the reply I have stated that most of these places are sparse-growing areas, and as such most of the tobacco is exempted from being assessed.

Shri Raghavaiah: In view of the fact that this tax is a war time measure that was intended during the war time for the collection of revenues to fill the Exchequer of the State, will the Government see that this tax is not imposed on the peasants who grow tobacco now ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I won't allow such a question. This can be discussed at the time of the budget or finance debate.

Shri Raghavaiah: There is a grievance that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A tax is always a grievance.

Shri Heda: Can the hon. Minister give us an idea about the percentage that this tobacco tax forms of the present tobacco price in the market?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Member knows the rate of the tax, and he can easily calculate the proportion. I have not got the figures now with me. It is a matter of ordinary mathematical calculation.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know why large-scale purchasers and growers like the Indian Leaf Tobacco Trading Co., a British concern, are exempted from this levy of tobacco tax?

Shri A. C. Guha: No, Sir. They are not exempted.

Shri Badshah Gupta: May I know the highest amount of tobacco that is exempted from tax for the consumption of the cultivator himself?

Shri A. C. Guha: In most cases it is 30 seers that is exempted.

Shri B. C. Das: If the complaint is true that the Government are realizing now in one instalment all the arrears of the tax, do the Government propose to postpone collection of these arrears?

Shri A. C. Guha: No, Sir. Government cannot give an assurance that they will postpone the collection of arrears, but I think the first part of the question is not correct. The Government have been taking every step to minimise the hardship of the tenants in paying the tax.

Shri B. C. Das: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that last year these tobacco growers have incurred huge losses?

Shri A. C. Guha: The question relates only to two districts in Orissa and since now a general discussion is going on, I can only give this assurance that the Government is aware that in some cases there is a certain amount of hardship, and Government have taken sufficient precautions to minimise the hardship to the tenants; and everytime the Government has been revising its policy, only recently from 20 seers, the exemption has been raised to 30 seers.

BASIC EDUCATION (TRIPURA)

*844. **Shri Biren Dutt:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what amount has been spent on basic education scheme in Tripura?

(b) What are the names of such basic education centres?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The amount spent on basic education in Tripura during 1952-53 was Rs. 41,305.

(b) Tripura Loka Shikshalaya at Champaknagar.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether in the name of introducing this

basic education, private schools in tribal areas are not recognized by the Government of Tripura?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any such thing, Sir.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know how many petitions from the tribal people have been received by the Education Department to recognize their private schools?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That information is not here. The Tripura Government might be possessing it.

Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister be pleased to assure that the primary schools in the tribal areas will not be suppressed in the name of this basic education scheme?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certainly it is not our intention to suppress the expansion of primary education or primary schools on the ground that we want to have basic education.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the literacy in the State and also the percentage of money spent on basic education as compared to education as a whole?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have just now mentioned that Rs. 41,305 was spent during 1952-53 in Tripura State. I have no figure here with regard to the annual sanction for education as a whole.

Shri Punnoose: What is the percentage of literacy?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Literacy cannot be more than what is there in any other province.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the number of students that are undergoing basic training in that State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information here just now.

Shri Raghaviah: May I know if the basic education introduced in Tripura State will encourage cottage industries there or discourage them.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is certainly the intention—to encourage cottage industries.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जब गवर्नमेंट इतना रुपया बेसिक शिक्षा के लिये खर्च कर रही है तो वहां जो बेसिक शिक्षा का एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है वह कामयाब साबित हो रहा है ?

श्री कॅ० डी० मालवीय : जी हां। त्रिपुरा गवर्नमेंट का यही स्थल है कि बेसिक शिक्षा का जो प्रचार हो रहा है वह सन्तोषजनक है। इसीलिये उस के प्रचार के लिये उन्होंने ने और रुपया मांगा है और उन की स्कीमें चल रही हैं।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question.

Lala Achint Ram rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Suddenly the hon. Member has stood up, after all the others have finished supplementaries.

Lala Achint Ram: You were looking towards that side, and I being in the middle, you have not called me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: As soon as hon. Members get up, I get a general picture as to who all want to put supplementaries. Subsequently they sit back, and I look from one side of the House to the other, and call on them. I do not forget anybody.

The hon. Member had not stood up earlier.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि यह सेंटर जहां मदद दी जा रही है, इन में से कोई ऐसे सेंटर हैं जो पाथियली या होलली सैल्फ सफीशियेंट हों या जिन के ऐसा होने की सम्भावना हो ?

श्री कॅ० डी० मालवीय : मुझे नहीं मालूम और त्रिपुरा गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसी कोई सूचना हमें नहीं दी है।

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP

*845. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Ohio State University of U.S.A. has offered to award three scholarships to Indian students?

(b) When is the selection of candidates to be made?

(c) What are the essential requirements of a student for getting a scholarship?

(d) What is the period for this course of study?

(e) When are the selected students expected to leave for America?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1953.

(c) A first class Intermediate Arts or Science certificate and age below 20 years.

(d) The scholarships are tenable for one academic year.

(e) An enquiry has been made from the University.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह जो छात्र-वृत्तियाँ अमेरिका वाले दे रहे हैं, ये ऐसे विषयों की हैं कि जो विषय भारतवर्ष में नहीं पढ़ाये जा सकते हैं और अगर ऐसे विषयों की नहीं हैं तो क्या उन विषयों के परिवर्तन का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : नहीं, ये तो जो ओहियो यूनीवर्सिटी स्कालरशिप्स देती है उस में उन्होंने ने आर्ट्स और सायन्स दोनों का एक ऐसा विस्तृत क्षेत्र बतला दिया है कि जिस में से कोई भी विषय चुन ले। हम को परिवर्तन का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसे विषय हैं कि जो हिन्दुस्तान

में भी पढ़ाए जा सकते हैं। यदि हाँ तो क्या उन के विषयों के परिवर्तन का कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : वे ऐसी शिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं जिस से कि वे समझते हैं कि उन्हें लाभ हो।

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether this is the first time when such scholarships are offered to India by the Ohio University?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not sure but I presume that this is perhaps the first time that scholarships have been offered by that University.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know from which part of the country, these three students have been selected?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Selections have not yet been made.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know the subjects and studies in which the students are to be engaged?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Arts and Science—it is a wide field for selection.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the scholarships granted by the University are enough for the prosecution of studies by the students, or whether they have to spend something extra?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They have to meet their own travelling expenses to and from U.S.A.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In these cases of selecting students for foreign studies, is there any competitive examination held?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It varies from scholarship to scholarship. In this particular case, I do not think there is any intention to hold competitive examination to select the students.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Minister who is answering these questions is the Deputy Minister of Natural Re-

sources. Is it necessary, that he should answer these questions, in the presence of the hon. Minister of Education?

ملسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایلڈ نیچرل

ریسرچ (مولانا)

گزار: کوئی دوا ایسا موجود نہیں ہے جس کی بنا پر ایک دہائی میں سوالوں کا جواب نہ دے سکے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): There is no rule to debar a Deputy Minister from replying to these questions.]

شری کیروڑ: ناٹھی : جی; یہ سوالوں کا جواب آپ کے ڈپٹی مینسٹر ٹیک سے نہیں دیتے۔

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have also been feeling some difficulty, and evidently I am only reflecting what is passing in the minds of hon. Members here.

I do not know whether the Deputy Ministers go through all the files, but I will start with saying answer very well. But there is a difference in the case of persons who go through all the files from the start to the finish, and then answer question after question, (because they are associated with the matter at various stages) instead of depending on a brief prepared the previous night, for their answers here. Somehow, that impression is lurking in the minds of hon. Members. Otherwise, they are not able to answer many supplementaries which must naturally be expected to arise out of the main questions. I hope hon. Ministers who have got Deputy Ministers would like to associate them at every stage—of course, I am sure, they are already associated—so that they could handle all the files, whenever any matter comes up before the House, and may be in a position to answer supplementaries here without difficulty.

370 PSD

This is only a suggestion that would like to make to the hon. Ministers.

شری پی. اے. راجراج : میں ایک سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ کے کتنے سٹوڈنٹس آئے؟

شری کے. ڈی. مالویا : شیڈیولڈ کاسٹس کے لیے ان سکالرشپس میں کوئی نمبر نیشیت نہیں ہے۔

شری پی. اے. راجراج : یہ آپ کا جواب ٹیک نہیں ملتا۔

STANDARD VACUUM OIL COMPANY

*846. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government have finalised consideration of the proposals submitted by Standard Vacuum Oil Company for carrying out further survey work and boring for oil?

(b) What is the nature of these proposals?

(c) What are the financial commitments involved?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to give the required information at this stage.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to recent press reports that the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, together with another eminent scientist, has visited the United States and other countries, and also that some tentative agreements have been arrived at with foreign companies, for boring oil in the Sunderban regions in Bengal? Is there any truth in these reports, and if so, what are the terms and the nature of the agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The attention of Government has not been drawn to the specific information which has been given by the hon. Member. I do not think there has been any news like the one suggested.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the Indian scientist who accompanied the team to survey the Bengal basin was not allowed to know any details about the magneto-meter and other instruments used by the team?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it specifically, but the company which carried out the survey certainly have collected information for their own purpose. They are studying the information themselves.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are the Government aware of the press report that the Secretary of the Ministry in his speech at Calcutta said that a vast area in Bengal had already been surveyed, and that a great quantity of oil was expected from that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Am I to understand from what the hon. Minister said a little while ago, that the Standard Vacuum Oil Company have complete freedom to keep to themselves and not divulge to Government, whatever information they secure regarding the oil deposits in the Sundarbans areas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is not what I said—complete freedom and all that. Just now, according to the agreement, they have carried out certain explorations, and they have got the information with themselves. A time will come when informations may be handed over to us. As and when negotiations are carried on successfully with regard to further explorations, certainly we will know all about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Have the Government taken any special steps to make sure that the results of the ex-

ploration are duly conveyed to the Government of this country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these things are being considered.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister said a little while ago that it will not be in the public interest to divulge the information. But it transpires from what he has said just now, that the Government would be willing to give this information to the country in due course. Will he clarify the position?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have just now said that it will not be in the public interest to disclose those conditions or to divulge that information just now. When proper time comes, those informations etc. will be placed before the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any Indian scientists were associated with the actual survey work done by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain Indians were certainly associated with the flights, but I am not in a position to say just now whether they were actually associated with the survey work.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it was not at the instance of the Government of India that the Indian scientists were also associated with the team, and whether the Government of India insisted at any time that they should also be allowed to know the details, or whether they were just sent there for joy-rides over that region?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The purpose was not joy-ride. According to the agreement, the Government of India insisted that Indians should also associate themselves with the survey flights and general supervision and watching of the scheme.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES UNDER THE PLAN

*828. **Ch. Raghbir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that recruitment of some officers has been made in his Ministry during the period 1950-53 to execute and supervise educational schemes under the Plan?

(b) If so, how many officers have been so far selected or are going to be selected during the current year?

(c) What is the manner in which the selections are made?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six officers have been appointed and one is going to be selected.

(c) Selections are made under Regulation 4(b) of Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations from amongst the most suitable candidates available.

JAN SANGH AGITATION IN DELHI

*830. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested so far in connection with Jan Sangh agitation in Delhi State up to date;

(b) the number of persons released after tendering apology; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 2543.

(b) 94

(c) 1937

PURCHASE OF FRIGATES

*832. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government have given two Royal Navy frigates "Bedale" and "Larnerton" to the Government of India for training purposes?

(b) Have the two ships been brought to India?

(c) If so, at what cost?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): (a) U.K. Government have given on loan three Frigates.

(b) The ships will arrive in India by the end of September 1953.

(c) The ships have been given on loan, the cost of refit and modernisation estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs per ship being borne by the India Government.

CONFISCATION OF UNAUTHORISED IMPORTS

*833. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value of properties confiscated by the customs authorities for unauthorized imports during the year 1952-53;

(b) the amount realized as fines; and

(c) the amount realized from the sale of these confiscated goods?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The value of properties confiscated by the Customs authorities for unauthorised imports during 1952-53 is Rs. 1,69,27,000 approximately.

(b) The amount of fines recovered in lieu of confiscation is Rs. 37,38,000 approximately. In addition, personal penalties amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 approximately were recovered.

(c) The amount realized from the sale of confiscated goods is Rs. 30,54,000 approximately.

COURT BUILDING IN TIS HAZARI

*834. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that about a year ago, the foundation stone of the proposed Court building was laid in Tis Hazari?

(b) If so, will Government place on the Table of the House a Summary of the main features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 31]

BAUXITE

*839. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the existence of large Bauxite deposits in the Amarkantak area of Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the size of the area over which these deposits are available; and

(c) the estimated quantity of the deposits?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 7 square miles.

(c) 500,000 tons approximately.

FIVE YEAR POST OFFICE NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATES

*840. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further issue of Five Year Post Office National Savings Certificates has been discontinued since the 30th June, 1953; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This series did not prove popular.

नये निवृत्ति वेतन नियम

*८४७. श्री बाबसाह गुप्त : क्या वित्त-मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सशस्त्र

बल के सैनिकों के लिये बनाये गये नये निवृत्ति वेतन नियमों के फलस्वरूप वर्ष १९५३-५४ में कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि व्यय होगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

LOANS TO RAJASTHAN

458. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans asked by the Rajasthan State to implement the Chambal Project since the 7th April, 1949 uptodate;

(b) the extent to which the loans applied for have so far been sanctioned by the Centre for the Chambal Project; and

(c) the date when these loans are to be repaid?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The question of Central assistance for financing the Chambal Project has been raised by the Rajasthan Government but no specific amount has been asked for.

(b) The Government of India have not sanctioned any loan so far for this Project which according to the Plan is to be taken up in the two years of the Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

I.C.S. OFFICERS

459. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state: the number of I.C.S. officers and other pre-1931 entrants in the service of the Central Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The number of I.C.S. officers at present in the service of the Central Government is 141. Of these, 58 joined service before 1931 and the rest during and after 1931.

The information regarding the other pre-1931 entrants in the service of the Central Government is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

ACADEMY OF DANCE AND DRAMA

460. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what progress has been made so far by the National Academy of Dance and Drama?

(b) How many institutions have so far been affiliated to it?

(c) Is it a fact that some medals were awarded last year by this Academy?

(d) If so, who were the recipients?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) (i) Regional Academies have been formed at Bihar, Assam, Bilaspur and Madhya Bharat. Others are in the process of formation.

(ii) A Library of gramophone, wire & tape records and also films of eminent musicians, past and present, is being built up. Some exclusive wire records have been made by the Akademi itself.

(iii) A general library of books on music, dance and drama and Films is being built.

(iv) Collection of old manuscripts on music, dance and drama with a view to publication is in progress.

(b) Akademi does not affiliate institutions, but gives recognition. Affiliation is only given to Regional Academies.

(c) No medals have been awarded so far.

(d) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT LAWYERS

461. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) the procedure followed before the finalisation of the panel of lawyers appointed for work pertaining to the Government of India in different Courts; and

(b) if Judges of the Supreme Court or of the relevant High Courts are consulted before such appointments are made?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). A panel of lawyers was appointed for the first time with effect from the commencement of this year for certain categories of work on behalf of the Government of India in courts in Calcutta. The selection for the panel was made on the recommendation of the Solicitor to the Government of India in Calcutta, and after informal consultation with some hon. Judges of the Supreme Court. There is no such panel for Government of India work elsewhere than in Calcutta.

RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS

462. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given on 10th August, 1953 to unstarred question No. 177 and state how many officers of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration have been recruited on initial pay of Rs. 200/- and above, if any, without reference to the Employment Exchange from March, 1951?

(b) Is not the Union Public Service Commission consulted in the matter of recruitment to higher grades?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No officer on an initial pay of Rs. 200/- and above has been recruited in the Administration without a reference to the Employment Exchange from March, 1951.

(b) No Sir. The employees in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration are not Government Servants. The recruitment of staff in various grades in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration is governed by Section 10 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 read with provisions of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Staff Regulations framed by the Administration with the prior approval of the Central Government. According to these Regulations the position is that the Chief Administrator is appointed by Government and the Deputy Chief Administrator, Assistant Chief Administrator, Manager, Secretary, Chief Accountant and Internal Auditor are appointed by the Administration with the prior approval of Government. As regards the other staff the Administration have full powers to recruit personnel direct.

REGIONAL NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME

463. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given on the 5th August, 1953, to unstarred question No. 88 and state the total amount for which the certificates purchased from the Regional National Savings Scheme of Delhi State have been encashed during the year 1952-53 as also up to the 1st June, 1953?

(b) What are the reasons, if any, for the very small investments in certificates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 denominations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total encashments of National Savings Certificates in the Delhi State during 1952-53 and upto 31st May in 1953-54 were Rs. 38,49,405 and Rs. 6,66,895 respectively.

(b) Considering all the possible factors investments in National Savings Certificates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 denominations could not be regarded as very small.

REGIONAL NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMISSIONER

464. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer given on the 5th August, 1953 to unstarred question No. 87 and state the date when the enquiry referred to was ordered and whether any directive has been issued to finish the enquiry within any specified date?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The enquiry was ordered on the 31st January 1952. The Special Police Establishment have been directed to finish the enquiry as early as possible; it is, however, not practicable to fix a specific date.

REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

465. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given on 5th August, 1953 to unstarred question No. 91 put by Dr. M. M. Das and state:

(a) the total amount for which provision was made for bad and doubtful debts from the commencement of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to 1st July, 1953 and the actual amount written off so far; and

(b) the number of cases, if any, in which loans have been advanced on the guarantee of guarantors, who could not be later on traced?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) A loan can be declared as unrealizable only when all the measures to realize the same have failed. Though there are a number of loan accounts which have been recalled during this period and also Collector's help taken to realize the Administration's dues as arrears of land revenue, no case has so far reached a stage where the loan must be finally declared as bad and unrealizable. The amount of compensation if any, payable on the basis of claims assessed for immovable properties left

in west Pakistan would also be available towards liquidation of dues to the Administration. None of the loans are yet time-barred. For accounting purposes, however, some provision has to be made each year for eventual loss and accordingly a lump sum provision of Rs. 20,73,900 had been made upto the end of 1952.

(b) The number of such cases is 31.

PAYMENT TO MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

466. Shri Keshavalengar: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what is the amount that is allotted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Under the agreement with His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 23rd January 1950, His Highness is entitled to a Privy Purse of Rs. 26 lakhs per annum.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Dated.....24.11.2014

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1565

1566

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 26th 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)

9-15 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

DAMAGE BY KOSI FLOODS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Acharya J. B. Kripalani to discuss the situation arising out of the Kosi floods which have caused extensive damage to life and property in North Bihar and the failure of the Government to deal with the situation effectively.

Since then, the Ministry has also sent to the Office the following letter, which will be useful:

"The Central Government are not directly concerned unless the State Government approaches them for financial and other assistance in this connection. The Kosi Project had been engaging the attention of the State Government and the Central Government for a long time. It presents problems of extremely complicated character in its technical and other aspects. The latest position in regard to the project was explained in the Press Note that issued on the

2nd July 1953 and subsequently in reply to Starred Question No. 49 on 3rd August 1953 and Starred Question No. 377 and Supplementaries on 11th August 1953. The Government of India are fully alive to the situation arising out of Kosi floods, which is an annual feature. No scheme can, however, be undertaken for execution until the further investigations that have been ordered by the Government are completed and a proper solution is arrived at.

In the circumstances, it is considered that the subject matter of the motion is not one of urgent public importance".

That is what they say. I find that this is more the primary concern of the State. Of course, the Centre is also coming to their aid. In view of the Communique that has been issued and the questions that have been put and answers elicited regarding what steps actually are being taken, I do not give my consent to this motion.

DETENTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received today the following telegram from the Chief Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Government:

"Hon'ble Speaker,
House of the People,
New Delhi.

AC-112/53. The presence in the State of Janab Sofi Mohammad Akbar, Member Parliament was likely to endanger peace and tranquillity and being satisfied that

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

he was going to act in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public safety and peace it was with regret that Deputy Inspector General of Police, Kashmir, had to put him in preventive detention under Jammu and Kashmir Public Security Act on 24th August 1953 for an initial period of two months".

MOTION RE DEATH OF DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Sir, on the 27th July I had tabled a motion along with Dr. Lanka Sundaram under rule 171 for discussion of a matter of general public interest. The matter that we wanted to discuss was the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in detention at Srinagar, and we wanted to move that there should be an immediate appointment of an impartial commission of inquiry to inquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Dr. Mookerjee. You know, Sir, public feeling has been very much agitated over this issue, not only in Bengal but in different parts of India. Very eminent leaders of public opinion including Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, Dr. Kunzru, Dr. Jayakar, Acharya Kripalani and other persons of great eminence have all supported this demand and we thought that the least that Parliament could do in this matter to assuage public feeling was to agree to the immediate appointment of an impartial Commission. We also wrote to you a letter the next day explaining how the matter was of great importance—general interest—and that it complied with all the requirements of our rules. Then, Sir, you intimated us that under rule 174 you decided that the motion was in order and you had admitted the motion.

We had approached the Government for the allotment of an early date for the discussion of this motion, having regard to the state of public feeling in the country and having regard to the fact that an outstanding Leader of

the Opposition had died in such tragic and suspicious circumstances. Up till now we have got no response and I am appealing to you and to the Government to give us an early date. Under rule 176, Sir, we look up to you to give us an early date for the discussion of this matter. This is the least you can do in respect of our late lamented colleague. I am pressing, Sir, that you be good enough to give an early date and no more time should be wasted so that we can have a full discussion of this matter. I hope all sections of the House will be good enough to support this demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since this motion was sent to me, I have received notice of another motion also from Dr. Jaisooriya saying that under the circumstances a Medical Mission may be sent to look into this matter and find out what exactly the cause was.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Medical Mission?

Dr. Jaisooriya (Medak): Medical Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, Medical Commission. In the normal course, both of them are being considered by me as to which of them will suit the circumstances. Many events are happening now and have been happening all along. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he will convey this matter to the Leader of the House. I shall do all I can in this matter as early as possible and try to inform the hon. Member.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): I had given notice of a number of questions on this matter a month ago and I do not know what has happened to it.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May we know whether Mr. Chatterjee had observed that the motion was actually admitted by you? May we know, if that is correct, exactly the date on which the motion was admitted?

P. Mookerjee

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion was given to me. I thought, having regard to the fact that Dr. Mookerjee was an eminent person and there was so much of controversy in the Press and doubts raised on this matter, it might be raised on the floor of the House. The admission of the motion largely depends upon the time that is available. The time has to be fixed by the Government; I cannot fix the time. When once a matter is before the House from time to time I can adjourn it—instead of in the morning I can take it to evening and then send it to some other day and so on; but I have no right under the rules to fix a particular time myself. That is why I suggested to the hon. Member who tabled the motion to see the Leader of the House and try to get some time. Since I have received the other one, of course, I am considering both. I am sure I will be able to inform the House as to where exactly the matter stands at present.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): As far as I remember, this motion was sent to you nearly three weeks ago. If we delay this motion, the utility of it will be frustrated. So I feel that if the House agrees we can fix it on Saturday when we can consider and discuss this motion—if the Government is agreeable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly look into the rules. It is the Government that must consent to fixing a time. I have no right to fix a particular date, superseding official days and non-official days. Under the rules, we have made it convenient for Members to discuss non-official business on Fridays. But all the other time is at the disposal of the Government. They must agree. I wish the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.....

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I shall look into it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will consider it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I draw your attention to one thing, Sir? If you have already admitted this motion, then it should have been circulated in the Bulletins and Circulars as a 'no-date-yet-named' motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been receiving from other hon. Members—Dr. Khare and others—this motion in various shapes and forms. Therefore, I am considering as to how best this matter may be brought before the House. That is why I have not notified it in the Bulletins. This is a serious matter and must be taken up. Of course, all the Members are interested in it. It has got other repercussions also. The question is how best we may get the maximum result out of this without causing unnecessary provocation or other unnecessary troubles. That is what is passing in my mind. I will certainly look into this matter as early as possible.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission, Sir? The desire seems to be not for a half-hour discussion or one-hour discussion, but for a full-dress discussion on this motion and allotment of possibly a whole day. I hope, Sir, you will take this point also into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea): I have to submit, Sir, that of the two proposals that you have received, the one from Dr. Jaisooraya is of a limited character. I feel that in what has happened the Government of India are greatly involved. I would suggest that you consider only the larger question and Dr. Jaisooraya's motion will also be covered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

ANDHRA STATE BILL—Contd.

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

Both clause 47 and the amendments thereon were under discussion. Those

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

hon. Members who wanted to speak, if they have got anything to say, other than what has already been said, may now participate. I would like to finish this Bill because we are now taking one more day than the days allotted. The other Bill—the Estate Duty Bill—might take up a long time. While there is no intention to hustle, let there be no unnecessary delay as far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): May I know whether I can touch upon points in the Seventh Schedule or should I confine myself to clause 47?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may confine himself to clause 47, unless he finds that for the purpose of strengthening his arguments he has to refer to the Seventh Schedule, in which case he can refer to certain items in it.

Shri Gopala Rao: This is a very important clause because on this clause depends the entire future of the Andhra State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a lot of noise in the House. Those hon. Members who want to talk may go to the Lobbies and carry on.

Shri Gopala Rao: All hon. Members should take interest because it is not the concern only of the Andhras and Tamilians. It is a matter of national importance because so many other States are also to be formed shortly. That is why I ask all hon. Members to take this matter very seriously. At the beginning itself, in my first speech on this Bill, I asked this House to consider this spirit and erotic democratic principles, taking this as a case for future guidance. But, I am sorry that several Members, in casual remarks on some other occasions, have said that it is a matter confined simply to a section of the House, the Andhras and the Tamilians. This is not the case.

Coming to the main point; I rise to support amendments Nos. 27, 70, 71 and

72. The main problem is how to divide the assets and liabilities. What are the guiding principles and how are we going to solve this problem? As mentioned in amendment No. 72, we believe that a solution on the population basis is the only democratic solution of such matters. Generally speaking the extent of financial responsibility primarily and naturally depends upon the number of people in the territory. In other words the numerical strength of the people indicates the financial responsibility of the State Government. When we go to divide the assets and liabilities, we must take into consideration the population basis. Not only this, the present circumstances have also to be taken into consideration. The Members on the Treasury Benches have many a time categorically stated that facts and figures are not available. I do not think it is too difficult to work out or collect these facts and figures. But, at the same time, if this is a fact, it all the more strengthens our argument that the only possibility is to divide the assets and liabilities on the population basis.

The second point is that whenever a new State is formed, we must take into account the inequalities, the uneven development and backwardness of the particular territory. Special attention must be paid to backward territories when you go to decide the question of assets and liabilities. That is also my point. We stand here for the just principles on which we can decide this so that future problems can also be decided.

But, unfortunately here a number of principles are enunciated. On the one side, population basis is taken as one of the principles; on the other side, the location principle is taken. The third is the indent basis and the fourth is the basis of capital expenditure and capital works. All these principles are good provided they are worked out and implemented properly. But these principles are applied, one to certain items and

the others to other items. The hon. Finance Minister tried to explain this at length, intervening in the debate three times. Unfortunately, we could not follow the implications of these principles. The point is he could not convince us how these principles are applied to certain items. For certain items the population basis is taken, for certain other items the indent basis is taken and for yet other items the capital expenditure or some other basis is taken. I asked the hon. Finance Minister why not take the other principles? Suppose they take the capital expenditure basis for the liabilities, for the public debt, attributable to loan taken from the Central Government. Why do they not take the population basis? Why should they take the basis of capital expenditure and capital works? If they take capital expenditure and capital works, why do they not include the amount spent from the revenues? If this principle of division of liabilities in proportion to capital expenditure and capital works is taken, it is not complete and perfect unless it accepts our amendment that the amount met from revenue is also to be taken into account. That is why I say that we are not against these principles but that they should be completely and properly carried out.

Coming to the question of appointing an expert committee, to go through all these disputed points, I do not find any reason why the Government refuses to accept this simple demand. Whenever two States are not in agreement, generally, it is the duty of the Central Government to appoint an expert committee to go through all these matters. Moreover, we know that our Government can be called a Government of Committees. It is used to appointing a number of committees. Grow More Food Committee, 'No More Food Committee' and this committee and that committee. So many committees are appointed. But, unfortunately, when a situation arises and the people demand the appointment of a committee, I do not know why they do not accept the people's demand. When there is no necessity, they go on appointing committee after committee without any reason.

After all it is the Central Government that is appointing the committee; it is not the Andhras who are going to appoint the committee; it is not the Communists that are going to appoint the committee. Our friends from Tamil Nad are also very much perturbed over it. I do not know why. I do not know the reason why there is this hesitation for the appointment of the expert committee to go through all this controversy. This has been accepted by all the parties in the Madras Assembly when they met in July last.

In the course of his speech yesterday the Finance Minister said that it is impossible to go through all these matters by a Finance Committee. But I think it is not so difficult as he is posing. Certainly this committee can go through them because the facts and figures are there to some extent. Moreover, he was saying, how are we to leave the question of principles to a particular committee. We need not leave the principles to the committee; we can give them directive as far as the principles are concerned. That can be done. As I said in the beginning, we can give certain broad principles of guidance for this committee. I can suggest four points or principles on which the division must take place. One is population basis. The second is location basis; that is lands, buildings and other things must go to the State in which they are situated. But complete evaluation must be made and adjustments effected according to population basis. The third principle is that money spent from revenues must also be taken into consideration. In the Partition Committee's report certain figures are given in which they include the amount from revenues also in capital expenditure. That is not an impossible task. It can be done provided there is the will. The fourth point is the question of period; whether to go back 20 years, 30 years or 50 years. That can be discussed and decided—we have no objection. Since 1920 there have been Legislative Councils and the necessary records: so a period of thirty years can be taken. The question of period can easily be decided either by this House or by the

[Shri Gopala Rao]

Government of India. For all these reasons I support this amendment that a special committee of experts must be immediately appointed.

Yesterday when the Finance Minister spoke it appeared that he was guided by certain preconceived notions. When he seeks by board democratic principles to face a certain situation, he should be guided by certain things. He said there is no money: so there is no necessity of any division either. He advised us not to labour on the past. He counselled us to confine ourselves to the present. But he could not confine to the present. As far as loans and public debts given by the Central Government during the last seventeen or twenty years are concerned, according to the information given to us by his Department it is about 87 crores or so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can his Department give anything over his head?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): We had an informal meeting with the hon. Home Minister when certain officials of his Ministry were present—he is referring to that.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): That is his personal opinion.

Shri Gopala Rao: That is why I say: to proceed to a bright future you must have a firm present. Everybody, mainly from the Treasury Benches—hon. Ministers, Deputy Ministers, the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Finance Minister, everybody is preaching: 'don't go into the past; go ahead'. How can one go ahead. If you want to build a bright future, the present must be on a firm basis. Unless you know the past completely and correctly, you cannot proceed to the future correctly. It is not a question of suspicion. Some of my hon. friends on the other side have been saying that Andhra Members are suffering from suspicion. We Andhras never care for small things. Andhras are well known for their sacrifice and patriotic traditions during the past half a century. If it is a small matter, we will not mind it at all. But here is a matter involving the financial stability

of the Andhra State and therefore we consider it as a serious matter.

Before I conclude I would like to make a brief reference to a point made by my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswamy. He said that Tamilians were not treated properly under Andhra Chief Ministers. He tried to depict a rosy picture of the future of the Andhra State. He said that in such and such a project so much of electricity would be generated. But those matters are not relevant.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: A post-dated cheque!

Shri Gopala Rao: It is for the Andhra State Government and the Andhra people to shape their future. If you go into the capital expenditure of the Tamil and Andhra districts over the past half a century—1900 to 1950—you will find it ten to one. I need not go into the past. Let us come to the present. What is the capacity of generation of electricity in Andhra. Out of 672 million units of power generated it is only 47 million units. The Budget Memorandum for 1952-53 shows that out of Rs. 350 to 360 lakhs only Rs. 47 lakhs have been invested on capital expenditure on industries in Andhra areas, which comes to hardly 14 per cent. That is why I plead on behalf of all Andhra Members of Parliament that this amendment must be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Murthy.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): He spoke yesterday.

Shri K. K. Basu: He only sang.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I leave it to hon. Members. They will not do it deliberately, but they may forget that they spoke earlier.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): We are told that history repeats itself. I would like the Finance Minister, the Home Minister and the Treasury Benches to recall to their mind a scene that was enacted here centuries ago.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): Treasury Benches or 'Treachery' Benches? I am hard of hearing.

Shri B. S. Murthy Centuries ago it was at this very place of Delhi where our Parliament is today sitting that Lord Krishna pleaded for Pandavas. It was the Pandavas who were asking the Kauravas, because all negotiations had failed. They pleaded: "Please give us five villages. That is enough for us and then we shall be brothers. We shall not be 'hundred' and 'five' separately but we shall be one hundred and five." What happened? All the logic, all the fairplay of the great personage like Lord Krishna was of no avail and the humblest request of Pandavas was turned down with contempt. The Kauravas said: "We are not willing to give you any thing". Well, the same thing is happening today here. I do not want to carry the analogy further. In this connection there is not much to talk. We are asking for one principle. The Madras State Government says that these are the assets and liabilities and let them be divided. We are asking: "Please give us the data, please give us facts and figures". But both in the Legislative Assembly in Madras and in this Parliament no figures, no facts, no data have been supplied to us. We have been repeatedly told: "Give us your vote and have trust in us." It is because we have been having faith in the Congress for the last forty years that we the Andhras have lost Bellary, we have lost Madras, we have lost the control over Tungabhadra Headworks and today we are losing everything that ought to have come to us by right.

I do not want to go into details because most of the Members have dealt with this point. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister one or two things. If he is able to peruse the Dhar Committee Report, the Partition Committee Report, the Wanchoo Report and the Budget Estimates of the Madras Legislative Assembly for 1952-53, he will find any amount of confusion in figures. I want the hon. Finance Minister to tell the House which of these reports, estimates and other figures supplied by the Madras State should be taken as genuine and not

spurious. Therefore, Mr. Viswanatham in the Madras Legislative Assembly tabled an amendment and it has been carried with a majority wherein they have demanded that an expert financial committee be constituted to go into this matter.

Well, Andhras, I can assure you, are today full of suspicion about the accounts given to them by the residuary State. It may be unfortunate but after all it is a fact which you must face. As soon as you thought there was some dispute about the Bellary taluk you constituted a Committee and sent Justice Misra and as soon as he gave you a report you were able to come to a decision. Why not in the same manner when there is a dispute, the Central Government the parent State go into this matter dispassionately and without bias and then see that all possible suspicions are dispelled? In this case the Central Government is rather dogmatic, rather stagnant. They say: "No, we are here to dictate. It is for you to take whatever we give. If not, you will not have the State". There seems to be a pistol behind your policy. If there is such a variance in facts and figures and when earlier the Dhar Committee, the Partition Committee and Justice Wanchoo could be appointed, why not the Central Government at least assure this House that a financial expert will go into the matter and all possible steps will be taken to assure us that no Andhra money has been given away to any other State. Well, that is one point.

The second point is we are not anxious to have any moneys belonging to the residuary Madras State. We are having the Godavari which has recently shown how it could tease us and at the same time how it could help us. It was during the days of Sir S. V. Ramamurthy that a plea was made to the Central Government to have the Ramapadasagar constructed at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. Because the Madras State Government was lukewarm and indifferent then, it did not take up the project. What is the result? Rs.

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

50 crores worth of wealth and money have been destroyed; hundreds and thousands of cattle have been lost, hundreds of people and many buildings have been washed away. If five or six years ago the construction of this Ramapadasagar had been taken in hand and the waters of this mighty Godavari had been made proper use of, I do not think the country would have suffered such an unprecedented loss. This is another thing which I wanted to tell the Central Government and to show them how along with the Madras Government they have also been treating the Andhras with step-motherly affection. We are having Krishna and Godavari which are perennial rivers. We are having the forest wealth of Dandakaranya. Thanks to the vigilance of Andhras, the waters of Krishna have not been stolen away from us during the 1946-48 regime of the Madras Ministry.

Therefore, what I want is this:

If you are prepared to give us the accounts, we shall have a one-man, two-man or three-man committee constituted of experts. They will go into the matter and perhaps may say: "My dear fellows, you Andhras, all along you have been labouring under a misapprehension; now we have gone into the affair and all the figures are correct. Here is our decision". We will accept it. That will settle the matter amicably. But if you say: "Nothing doing, no accounts, we are going to give you no figures then, after all, it is a misnomer to call this clause assets and liabilities because we are being sent out of the residuary State of Madras with no assets but a heavy load of debt—it is not fair, it is not just, it is not even Congress-like.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): My hon. friend was a Private Secretary in 1937. Did he suspect the accounts then?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I was never a Private Secretary to any body in the world. Mr. Ramaswamy, the Barrister in him is always anxious to make

the private into public and public into private. I was never a Private Secretary. I was a Parliamentary Secretary and you know Sir, the fate of a Parliamentary Secretary both in the Central as well as the State Governments—he is an addenda and sometimes corrigenda and nothing less and nothing more.

Therefore, coming back to my point, it would be fair for the Finance Minister and the Home Minister to do justice to the Andhras who have for forty years been put to humiliation year after year and decade after decade in spite of their yeoman service in the cause of Independence and their following the principles of Congress and their going even to gallows under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. They should not treat them today in the chaotic and callous manner in which they are being treated. I am not speaking with bitterness. I am bordering on optimism and I want them to give us optimism. Let the Andhra State start with optimism so that we shall have a bright Andhra State.

After all, if the Andhra State is weak and sickly it is the Central Government which will have to suffer. Therefore, let them be fair, let them be impartial. I do not want to use the word "partisan". We want the world to accept that the Central Government stands for justice. Moreover, I want to make an appeal to the Members of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat and other Members of Parliament—in future they are also to get their provinces, their States—to take note of the treatment meted out to us. They must also see and realise that they will have to share the same fate.

Therefore, we are not asking money from the Madras Government: even if they have not got money, we do not bother. Let them give us overdraft. We are asking them also to give us the true accounts. What is our portion? What is yours? You are not giving the figures. Therefore, let an expert committee go into the matter. I hope the

hon. Home Minister will be pleased to accept the amendment in this regard and see that full justice is done to Andhra.

Dr. Jaisooraya: I want to be very brief. I am given to understand that the third reading is full of post-prandial valedictory speeches. I want to finish my maledictory speech now!

There are only two points. The first point is psychological. I have been hearing the word suspicion, suspicion, suspicion. Now we have to accept it as a fact that it is suspicious. To see how it has arisen we should not go into the paragraph of the law or the Constitution but we should have knowledge of human psychology. What is the reason for all this suspicion?

I am not an Andhra. I am a man on the border, watching events. Recently, in the last two or three years, the suspicion has become serious. It was there before, but it has become serious now. That is one thing I must confess. One reason for this was the rather tactless way things have been handled. The Andhra question was first tactlessly handled by my hon. friend Dr. Katju's Department. The Tamil and Andhra quarrel was made worse by the rather partisan attitude of the Chief Minister of Madras. As I said, I am an observer only. All these things have added up. On top of that—right or wrong, I do not know, that has to be decided—Andhras have a feeling that they have been 'done in', that they have been swindled of something.

You can not remove suspicion by saying "don't have suspicion". Even Caesar said "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion". But the historical fact was that Caesar's wife did commit adultery and he wanted to get rid of her.

Similarly there is only one democratic way. The Andhras say, "We are suspicious of the accounts". There is

reason for that also. Mr. Viswanathan goes from door to door asking, "Give me the accounts" and the reply is, "No, we cannot give you the accounts". But my friend Mr. Venkataraman by some miraculous means gets the accounts supplied to him. I do not know how far those accounts are genuine.

These are petty things which get distorted, because after all suspicion is an irrational thing. But human emotion is also irrational.

How is it to be done? They say, "You appoint a commission". Not in relation to the accounts of 120 years, but twenty years. Make it fifteen. Make it even less. Come to a compromise. My view is this. If a cat dies on a tree or a rat dies in a cellar we say we are going to appoint a commission to go into that because we are so very democratic! But when it comes to a question of division of assets and liabilities my friend Dr. Katju is not prepared. I like him very much. He is one of those rare straight men and the moment he tries to say something which is untrue he blushes like a shy young bride. I know exactly what he says? The Andhras are asking for a limited commission. What is wrong in that? Is it going to make matters worse? Is it going to create a conflagration in India or a civil war between the two parties? No. I say a commission should be appointed.

For instance I may tell you some facts. It was the last day. I asked Justice Wanchoo, "Have you got the accounts?" He said, "No". I asked him, "You told me you have come here for looking into the financial implications". He said, "I have not got the accounts as yet". That was on the last day.

And as I said, suppose you get the accounts. What is the guarantee that they are correct? After all, in everything accounts should be open to scrutiny. We say: we do not know finance but we will send a few men

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

you send a few men, let them sit together, examine it from such and such date and come to an agreement. After all, in the finality the difference may not be one quarter anna. But that is not the point. It is the principle involved. The principle is you are taking it out of the hands of a democratic functioning body such as a commission and you are putting it into the hands of an executive—I do not say they deserve it—but which is somehow suspected by the Andhras. And final decision will lie with the President who will be advised by the executive which is, right or wrong, suspect with the Andhras.

I am not contesting the method of division. Here is one point. Para. 6(1) of the Seventh Schedule says:

"The right to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day by the State of Madras to any local body (other than the District Board of Bellary), society, agriculturist or other person in an area within the state shall belong to the State in which that area is included on the appointed day."

10 A.M.

That, again, may be very genuine, but also can be suspicious. We know beforehand that we are going to part. It is like what happens in partitions of joint families where the elder brother goes and deliberately invests in hundreds of things which will benefit him and not the younger brother after partition. I do not know how Rs. 81 crores were spent by the Madras Government last year. So the Andhras are right. Where is the harm in appointing a commission, three men this side and three men that side and let them go into it? In the meantime make your division on the present method that you have. Say this is provisional and whatever adjustments have to be made will be made. Then everybody will be happy and say, "The commission has said like this, and we accept it".

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur):

It is not my purpose to repeat any of the points that have been said. This Bill is not going to be the only one of its kind but is going to be the precursor of many such Bills to come. So it is very necessary that we should lay down in this Bill certain principles which can with benefit be followed in the future Bills to come. The consequences that will arise out of the application of the principles of this Bill will not be limited to the formation of the Andhra State. And these very Andhras will be affected in a different way when Hyderabad is sought to be divided and they claim that portion in which the City of Hyderabad stands today.

Dr. Jaisoorya: That is why I protest against this precedent, because I know what is going to happen.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In the same way when Bombay province is going to be divided there is bound to arise this question again. So let us consider what is the object of this division and re-integration of the province. It is that we should begin to have a new and better life. That is the objective of these linguistic provinces. If what is being claimed is accepted, take Hyderabad. I think Hyderabad's history is about 250 years old. I do not know the exact position. I have not referred to history text-books. But if you want to go back into the past history, about the various districts in Hyderabad—eight districts Telugu, four districts Kannada, two districts Marathi and two districts Hindi—what will happen? I think these are things on which you will never be able to come to a conclusion. And whenever you come to a conclusion it will create tremendous difficulties, bickerings, quarrels, and the very object namely that we should have a peaceful State, that will go. My hon. friend Dr. Naidu asked a question.....

Dr. Jaisoorya: I am Jaisoorya, please.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Very well. I took the name from his mother, Sarojini Naidu. Dr. Jaisooraya asked whether it is going to lead to a conflagration. Surely, this will be the starting point for it. (*An Hon. Member:* Why not?) Because I love this country, because I do not want it to get into a conflagration. To me personally it does not matter, a crore this side or that side. Because, after all, this is not Pakistan. This is Andhra State which is ours. Andhra State is our State. I am a citizen of India and I have the right to go and settle down in any place in Andhra. I do not look upon the Andhra State as something very different. I look upon it as a place to which I can go at any time I choose and make it my own. We have to look to the good of the State. I cannot understand the suspicion my Andhra friends are having and I also cannot alleviate that suspicion. There is a proverb. People who are sleeping can be awakened but people who are awake and who pretend to be sleeping cannot be awakened. Who had been the Finance Ministers in Madras? Mr. Prakasam was the Finance and the Chief Minister. Then Mr. Gopala Reddy was the Finance Minister. I do not want to mention names though today a Tamilian happens to be the Finance Minister. Before that there were Andhras. Did we suspect them? Great countries are not built on these suspicions. I know our great leader Rajaji. He is non-popular in Andhra for certain similes that he used in connection with the claim of Madras by the Andhras. He does not believe that provinces can be built upon with mischievous and wrong minds. Those people who are sane, who can think well, they alone will be able to give the public a better lead. Let us not get into a temper. This is good neither for the old province nor for the present province and so I appeal to the Government of India that they should not do anything which will lead to a general agitation from all over India.

As far as the principle laid down in this Bill is concerned, I do not

think that the Tamilians feel that they have a fair deal. There are reasons for that, namely allocation of income-tax, the allocation of Road Fund, and the contribution made for Madras. The Andhras have said some harsh words against Mr. Deshmukh. It is the fate of people in power to get abused like that. It is a very sad fact. But there are others who say he is a good son-in-law and so he will support Andhra Desh. I am sure people like my friend Mr. Deshmukh can rise to any occasion. I am sure that, given a public position, people like him will maintain the position with the greatest impartiality. Let us think of them in the finest terms and I am quite sure they will do their best.

I now come to another point. Let me say at once that it is possible in the application of these assets there may be some abuses. Even if there is scope for that, there is provision in the Bill to correct any misdeeds. Clause 51 has been specifically put in for that purpose. Suppose a certain person tries to tamper with stores or the figures are hidden, clause 51 comes in to correct such actions. They seem to forget that the Government of Madras is not the Government of purely Tamilians. It is a composite Government in which distinguished men from both Andhra Desh and Tamil Nad have taken part in the administration of that province and so these suspicions do not augur well for both. Let me tell you that there are provisions in the Bill which can set right any wrong done. Clause 51 is specially provided for that purpose. If there have been any unfair dealings in any place which are detrimental to the Andhra State, it is open to the Andhra Government to go into the matter and put any number of references for a period of three years—one a day, if you like. The point here is whether there is provision in this Bill to correct errors if they happen; whether there is provision to correct malpractices if they exist; and whether there is provision to go into

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

a thing impartially if it is found that a wrong has been committed. I am quite clear that the President has powers. They have asked for a commission and I do say there is provision for appointment of commissions because when the President knows that there is no fair dealing in a particular matter and feels the necessity for appointing a commission to inquire into the matter he can certainly do so. You will have to make a reference to the President. If he feels that there is scope for a public commission, he can issue orders to that effect.

I do not like to repeat anything that has already been said but I would only like to say that as far as the Bill goes, certainly it has not satisfied the extremists on either side. I do not think that these things are achieved cent. per cent. to everybody's satisfaction. Statesmanship is required to yield in certain matters for the sake of the organic whole and I should appeal to this House and to Members on both sides to accept this Bill as something fair. It cannot certainly be the best for both sides. What is best for one cannot be best for another but it is a fair compromise. It is good for all the three parties concerned.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): My hon. friends said yesterday that they have spent crores of rupees on Rayalaseema. Let me explain this. I would like to state at what stage and under what circumstances they have spent that amount and whether they are justified in saying that. Let me explain to the House for about five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already spoken.

Shri Lakshmayya: I have not spoken on assets and liabilities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of clause 47.

Shri Lakshmayya: I have not spoken on the clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him speak for three minutes and let him please himself.

Shri Lakshmayya: Yesterday my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswamy said that they have spent crores and crores of rupees on Rayalaseema. It is true that they have spent some amount. Nobody denies it. But my hon. friends should know at what stage this amount was spent. They must realise that Rayalaseema has been neglected all along. Whenever it was visited by terrible famine they opened some gruel centres, started famine-relief works and also distributed some doles. They distributed the doles just like giving a bare maintenance to a poor helpless widow in a joint family. It is nothing more than that. If Rayalaseema had been helped and improved, it would have become prosperous. Our Tamilian friends got the major projects like Mettur and Pykara and they improved their land, they got industries and they did everything for their land. It became prosperous at our cost. But for these projects, I tell my friends, I challenge, that Tamil Nad would have been worse than Rayalaseema. It would have been faced with any number of famines. You allow a man to be reduced to a starving stage, to fall a victim to a disease and ultimately bring him to a dying stage; then you call for a doctor; you ask the doctor to diagnose the disease and administer some medicine, not to get a radical cure, but to prolong his life or to make it linger. Then you pay a heavy bill for the doctor. Similarly Rayalaseema has been brought to that miserable plight. You pour gruel or *ganji* at the time of famine. Is it not the duty of the State to give food and water to the people and protect them in distressed condition? We asked, we requested the Government to provide drinking water. Many of the villages in Rayalaseema have been suffering from lack of drinking water. As you know, Sir, there are several villages, which are badly in need of drinking water, and

even now water has not been provided to them. There are some villages called "Neelaleni Hanumapuram" and "Neelaleni Duddekunta" in my taluk means waterless. They have been so named because of this fact that drinking water is not available there. It is heart rending and astonishing. For the last four or five years the famine has been continuing unfortunately. You had to spend huge amounts no doubt. Is this a permanent help for Rayalaseema? The House should know due to whose fault it has come to that stage, why they had spent that amount, and what was the necessity to spend it. I dare say you have not done any thing substantial to my unfortunate land. If you had spent half of it in time for projects, there would have been no famine at all. In supporting this amendment, I may submit a few facts. There is a proverb in Telugu:

*Verri munda pendlilo thinnavade
buddhivanthudu.*

That is, in a marriage of fools, one who eats most is the wisest man. You are wise. You got a lot. You ate it. I have no grudge for it. But I am stating the fact. Let the House know the real position. Let the people of Andhra know this is a fair division.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is another proverb in Telugu:

Jasthi thinte kadupu nochunu

Shri Lakshmayya: We are asking for the appointment of a financial commission. Of course, I am not the man to accuse the Central Government that it is partisan in this affair and all that. I know the Central Government is hesitating to do it because it apprehends that it would provoke endless controversies. But there is a proverb:

Vesina, enchi, etilo veyalla

That is, even though you throw away a thing, count it and then throw it away. Therefore, we should ascertain actual facts. We should know where we are. We should know the

real position. The commission will examine it and put forth all the facts. Then it is left to the President to decide it. That decision may be made final. Where is the scope for controversy? Let the commission go into the matter, examine it and submit its report, and the President is there to decide it. That is our only request. The Central Government may accede to our request and agree to the amendment.

Submitting these facts, I support the amendment of Mr. Raghuramaiah for the appointment of a financial commission.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): It would be idle for me to deny that this debate has caused me personally the greatest pain, because it has been surcharged with emotion, and I may be pardoned for saying, not much of reasonableness was in evidence.

I do not propose to cover the ground which was covered by my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, yesterday. He has dealt with, at length, the financial aspects of the matter. Today, this morning, there was just one point raised about the loans which the State of Madras owes to outsiders. Now, I should have thought that in every case of division, whether you treat it as a joint family or whether you treat it on a larger scale, arrangements must be made by the dividing parties for payment of the liabilities, that is what the dividing parties owe to the outsiders. The case may be different for the management of internal affairs, as to what one owes to the other, but so far as external liabilities are concerned, there can possibly be no dispute.

Now, so far as I know, for capital projects which have been financed from revenue as well as loans, the total expenditure has been somewhere about Rs. 117 crores. And out of this Rs. 117 crores, Rs. 87 crores or thereabouts has come from loans—

[Dr. Katju]

either from loans by the Central Government or from other agencies—and the provision is that the State in which any particular project falls shall be liable for payment of those loans. There can be no question about the reasonableness of the division of those liabilities. If the residuary Madras State has got the benefit of those capital projects, it has got to pay the larger share of those Rs. 87 crores. So far as revenue expenditure is concerned—it is of the tune of Rs. 30 crores—that has got to be divided also in regard to those capital projects. That is all that I wanted to say in regard to these big schemes, electrical schemes and other schemes which have been referred to.

So far as day-to-day or year-to-year administration is concerned, which has been financed from revenue, what is the situation? We have been talking generally, that is my complaint. The House will consider the Seventh Schedule in a moment if the amendment is not carried, and in that Schedule we have gone at length into practically every branch of the matter—division of income-tax revenue, division of excise revenue, division of liabilities, loans etc. You better get into it. Everything has been dealt with item by item; nothing remains undealt with, and on top of all, you have got clause 51, to which reference was made a minute ago, that the President will be empowered to rectify any inequity or any errors that may be there. I was wondering when I was listening to the debate, why no one has referred to the history of the past affairs. This country has become an independent Republic since 26th January 1950. Before that we had undoubtedly about three years of independence, beginning from 15th August 1947. Otherwise, from the days of Clive, it has all been British administration, may be under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms or under the Government of India Act, 1935, but even this was abandoned during wartime. It has all been

management by the foreigners and they were treating the whole of the country as one unit and they dealt with it as they liked. There was no question of a pro-Tamil bias or a pro-Andhra bias. But here you are seeking to rectify the old thing as to how the British dealt with the revenues, and you want to make the people living today responsible for what was done then. I suggest to you that this does not appeal to me. I am speaking as an Indian. It may be presumptuous on my part to say that I am a lover of the Andhras, and that I am a lover of the Tamils. I hold them both, as an Indian, in equal affection.

In this debate, no one has referred to the past history of affairs. We have great master minds here—I am speaking quite frankly—great students, and great scholars. My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram was for many years—I do not know whether he is now or not—the editor of a great economic paper; he studies these things, and I should have expected him at least not to indulge in psychological and emotional references. He said that Dr. Jaisooriya had done it, and he had not done it; that is a different matter. But, you take it, you imbibe it from your neighbours some time. I should have thought that some one might have referred to what was the revenue over a period of ten, twenty or thirty years, and then circulated a paper among the hon. Members here showing those figures, how much of it came from Andhra Desh, from these 12 districts, how much of it came from Tamil Nad and Malabar and so on. You cannot have it both ways. You cannot say in one breath that you have been neglected, harshly treated, ill-treated, you have had floods in the Godavari, you have had Rayalaseema, this thing, that thing and so on, and so you have not had a fair deal for the last one hundred years. If that be so, then your contribution to the revenues must have been in proportion less. But here it is today, whether we should

have it on the population basis or not. You are 36 per cent. today, and the Tamils are about 62 per cent. I do not know what the proportion of the population was in the olden days. It may be that the Andhras may have grown faster, and the Tamilians may have been a little wiser in regard to population, I do not know anything about that. But what was the proportion of the revenue at that time? Please remember that you had all the big Maharajas. There is my honoured and respected friend, the great cricketer, the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram; he comes from Andhra Desh. Then there are other such people. These gentlemen were contributing to the State treasury comparatively small sums, while in the South, I understand, it is all *ryotwari*, and every *ryot* or peasant was contributing directly to the treasury. I should have liked my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram to tell us what was the percentage or proportion of contribution of the Tamil people in the shape of Government revenue.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt you? That is exactly the point, on which I asked you to give me the information. You are asking me now to give that information.

Dr. Katju: I do not have it. We do not have the information. You are tip-top from top to bottom, and you can always manage it. (*Interruptions*). This kind of professing innocence, I do not know this, I do not know that, simply annoys me really.

Dr. Jaisoorya was saying, we have suspicion, we are psychologically.....

Dr. Jaisoorya: I said people have suspicion.....

Dr. Katju: I am contesting that. It is all bosh, you take it from me, all bunk—people saying that they have got suspicion. You have got suspicion, you are the leaders of the community, you talk about suspicion, and you want to create these impres-

sions. If all of you were to stand up and say, we are satisfied, this is a just decision, this is the just method that can be adopted, then, do you mean to say that people will rise against you?

Dr. Jaisoorya: You will know it if you show your face there.

Dr. Katju: I am prepared to go to Andhra Desh, and be torn to pieces, if you want to take me there. I will say so in public meetings there.

The point is that sometimes, people who are leaders of the community or Members of the Legislature, want to press a point, and not having the courage to say, we want it to be done, they try to bring in the poor people here and say that they want it, we are very reasonable, we would have listened to Mr. Deshmukh, he is perfectly justified, but what are we to do, we have to go back to East Godavari, West Godavari etc., and the people will say so.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): We want an expert commission, not only the people.

Dr. Katju: That is perfectly fair. I would suggest to you that you are well-read, well-informed, and so let us have some facts and figures.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Please supply us.

Dr. Katju: All the books etc. are there. You do not go into the Library, you do not look into the budgets, you do not look into the other papers. You hold a study circle with Dr. Lanka Sundaram at the head of it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are you joining it?

Dr. Katju: I think Dr. Lanka Sundaram was the editor of the *Eastern Economist* or something like that.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, he does not own it.

Dr. Katju: Then probably it is something else. I am prepared to be his pupil, but I will not be able to imbibe all the learning that I would get from him.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am too old to teach you.

Dr. Katju: You are not old, you are only putting on airs, for the present. (*Interruptions*).

I do not want to prolong this any further. I may assure the House, and if necessary the people living in Andhra Desh can decide this, and I say this with as great an earnestness as I can command, that this arrangement that we have made is just, whatever my hon. friends from Andhra may say here—I am not attributing any motives at all—for they have to say something here in their speeches in Parliament. Whatever may be said, you will come to the conclusion that it is desirable, as from the appointed day, that the hatchet should be buried. I would repeat it once again, for I tell you, I am an innocent man. For the last eight or nine days, I have spent almost speechless nights, not only speechless but even sleepless nights, hearing the speeches, thinking of two hundred years' old associations, worshipping in the same temple, having the same sacred books, loving each other, marrying each other etc.—I suppose there are lots of common families. There are lots of Tamilians who have made Andhra Desh their home, and a number of Andhras, whom I know, have made Kanyakumari, Madura and other places their home, and they would not leave it. So, if there is this ebullition of hatred, violence, suspicion etc., what is it based upon? What is there to divide, as the Finance Minister has said?

Dr. Rama Rao: Liabilities.

Dr. Katju: Are you going to divide zeros? What are the liabilities? You come to the Finance Minister, or you present us a note on these things. I suggest to you to do that.

Dr. Rama Rao: My amendment is there.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram says he does not know anything. Supposing you do not know anything, I suggest, on the 2nd of October, you appoint a special officer in your Andhra State, you will get all the papers, all the volumes, all the books, and all the previous literature relating to Andhra. Let him discover all the frauds and inaccuracies that have been perpetrated, and let him submit a report to the Andhra Ministry, to be given to the President. Or, if you feel that you have been hard-hit and badly dealt with, come to the Finance Minister, and the Government of India, and you will get a good deal, because a directive principle in the Constitution says that the poorest tract in the country should get the largest attention on the part of the Finance Minister.

My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to the Godavari scheme. It so happened that Mr. S. V. Ramamurthy who was then the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government had become a very dear personal friend of mine, because he and I worked together in the United States, in a non-official delegation to the FAO—that was seven years ago. He used to discuss with me all these details about the Godavari. He said it has got to be vetted by the engineers, because you have got to go about 245 feet deep. It is a question of engineering possibilities; it has nothing to do so much with money. That was seven years ago. He said the project was estimated to cost about 110 crores of rupees. Now, I understand it has gone up to 240 crores of rupees—the Godavari project.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Rs. 100 crores.

Dr. Katju: It is a very very uncertain proposition. I may be wrong about the exact figures.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about the Savage Committee's Report?

Dr. Katju: Let us talk about it in the Lobby. I am only stating as to what the estimates are and what the possibilities are. You discuss them with the Planning Commission. They are all dying to help you but for division of zeros. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the amendments to the vote of the House and then the clause. What are the amendments that I need put to the House?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I want my amendment to be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission, Sir? I think the amendment of Shri Nanadas is germane to this. If there is no procedural difficulty, they can be put together. His amendment only makes explicit what exactly mine is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of them together?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes. These amendments are based upon two resolutions passed by the Madras Assembly. I think they are complementary to each other; I do not think

there is any difficulty in clubbing them together.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I submit that these two amendments cannot be put together. They go contrary to each other. Whereas the amendment of Dr. Lanka Sundaram says that it shall be divided on the basis of the recommendations of a neutral commission, the other amendment says that it shall be divided on the basis of population. Therefore, I submit these two amendments cannot be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

The question is:

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."

*The House divided: Ayes, 54.
Noes, 246.*

Division No. 1]

AYES

[10-38 A. M.

Ajit Singh, Shri
Amjad Ali, Shri
Babu, Shri K. K.
Bhawani Singh, Shri
Biren Dutt, Shri
Buchhikotai, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Chowdary, Shri C. R.
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Deo, Shri R. N. S.
Deogam, Shri
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gadilingana Gowd, Shri
Gam Malludora, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jaisoorya, Dr.
Khardekar, Shri
Khare, Dr. N. B.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Mascarene, Kumari Annie
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Naidu, Shri N. R.
Nanadas, Shri
Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Punnoose, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Raghavaiah, Shri
Ramasethaiah, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama

Rao, Shri Gopala
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. Subba
Rao, Shri Mohana
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Vittal
Beddi, Shri B. Y.
Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri Bawara
Richardson, Bishop
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Shakuntala, Shrimati
Singh, Shri G. S.
Soman, Shri G. D.
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Sundaram, Dr. Lanka
Tulsidas, Shri
Waghmare, Shri

NOES

Abdullahal, Kulla	Doraswamy, Shri	Lingam, Shri N. M.
Abdus Sattar, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Madiash Gowda, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth	Dwivedi, Shri D.	Mahtab, Shri
Achuthan, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Majhi, Shri R. C.
Agarwal, Prof.	Elayaperumal, Shri	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Agrawal, Shri H. L.	Gadgil, Shri	Malvia, Shri B. N.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.	Gandhi, Shri M. M.	Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Alagesan, Shri	Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Mandal, Dr. P.
Altekar, Shri	Ganpati, Ram Shri	Mathew, Prof.
Alva, Shri Joachim	Garg, Shri R. P.	Mathuram, Dr.
Asthena, Shri	Ghose, Shri S. M.	Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Azad, Maulana	Ghosh, Shri A.	Mehta, Shri B. G.
Bugdi, Shri Magao Lal	Ghulam Qader, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati
Bala Krishnan, Shri	Gopi Ram, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhutl
Balasubramaniam, Shri	Gounder, Shri K. P.	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Balmiki, Shri	Gounder, Shri K. S.	Mishra, Shri Lokenath
Bansal, Shri	Govind Das, Seth	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Basappa, Shri	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Misra, Pandit Lingaraj
Bhagat Shri G. R.	Hari Mohan, Dr.	Misra, Shri B. N.
Bhakta Darshan, Shri	Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Misra, Shri R. D.
Bharati, Shri B. S.	Heda, Shri	Mohiuddin, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Hembrom, Shri	More, Shri K. L.
Bhatkar, Shri	Ibrahim, Shri	Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Bhatt, Shri C.	Iyyunni, Shri C. R.	Mukne, Shri Y. M.
Bidari, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Muniswamy, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri	Jajware, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri
Bogawat, Shri	Jangde, Shri	Musafir, Giani G. S.
BooVaraghasamy, Shri	Jayaraman, Shri	Nair, Shri C. K.
Borooah, Shri	Jayashri, Shrimati	Narasimhan, Shri C. R.
Bose, Shri P. C.	Jena, Shri Niranjan	Naskar, Shri P. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Jha, Shri Bhagwat	Natawadkar, Shri
Brohmo-Choudhury, Shri	Joshi, Shri Jethalal	Nathwani, Shri N. P.
Buragohain, Shri	Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Joshi, Shri Lila	Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Chandak, Shri	Joshi, Shri M. D.	Nesamony, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Pant, Shri D. D.
Charak, Shri	Jwala Prashad, Shri	Paragi Lal, Ch.
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan	Kajrolkar, Shri	Parekh, Dr. J. N.
Chaturvedi, Shri	Kakkan, Shri	Parikh, Shri S. G.
Chaudhury, Shri R. K.	Kale, Shrimati A.	Parmar, Shri R. B.
Chavda, Shri	Kandasamy, Shri	Pataska
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa	Kasliwal, Shri	Patel, Shri B. K.
Chettiar, Shri T. S. A.	Katham, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Chinaria, Shri	Katju, Dr.	Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Dabhi, Shri	Keshavalengar, Shri	Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Das, Dr. M. M.	Keskar, Dr.	Pawar, Shri V. P.
Das, Shri B. K.	Khan, Shri Sadath Ali	Prabhakar, Shri N.
Das, Shri K. K.	Khedkar, Shri G. B.	Rachiah, Shri N.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani	Khuda Baksh, Shri M.	Radha Raman, Shri
Das, Shri S. N.	Kirolkar, Shri	Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Datar, Shri	Kolay, Shri	Raghubir Singh, Ch.
Deb, Shri S. C.	Krishna Chand a, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri K. K.	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	R m Dass, Shri
Desai, Shri K. N.	Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Ram Saran, Prof.
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.	Kureel, Shri P. L.	Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Dholekia, Shri	Lal, Shri R. S.	Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Dhulekar, Shri	Lallanji, Shri	Ramaswami, Shri M. D.
Dhusiya, Shri	Laskar, Prof.	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.

Rane, Shri
 Rao, Diwan Raghavendra
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri Janardhan
 Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
 Roy, Shri B. N.
 Rup Narain, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Bhagbat
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.
 Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanganna, Shri
 Sarmah, Shri
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satyawadi, Dr.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Shrimati Susham
 Sewal, Shri A. R.
 Shah, Shri C. C.
 Shah, Shrimati Kamleendu Mati
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. R.

Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri Babunath
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Singh, Shri L. J.
 Singh, Shri T. N.
 Sinha, Dr. S. N.
 Sinha, Shri A. P.
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri G. P.
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan
 Sinha, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shri N. P.
 Sinha, Shri S.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Snatak, Shri
 Somana, Shri N.
 Subrahmanyam, Shri T.

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
 Swamy, Shri N. R. M.
 Syed Mahmud, Dr.
 Tandon, Shri
 Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
 Tiwari, Shri R. S.
 Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
 Tripathi, Shri V. D.
 Uikay, Shri
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Datt
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal.
 Upadhyay, Shri S. D.
 Valsheya, Shri M. B.
 Varma, Shri B. B.
 Varma, Shri B. R.
 Veeraswamy, Shri
 Venkataraman, Shri
 Vidyasankar, Shri A. N.
 Wodeyar, Shri
 Zaidi, Col.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will take up the other amendments. Amendment of Shri Raghuramalah is barred; it also relates to the same commission. Shri Eswara Reddi's amendment is also barred. Then, there is amendment of Shri Nanadas.

The question is:

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".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment standing in the name of Shri Raghavachari is also barred. So, no amendment is carried.

The question is:

"That clause 47 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clause 48.—(Contracts)

Shri Venkataraman: My object in giving notice of an amendment to this clause is to seek a clarification from the hon. Home Minister in respect of certain contracts entered into by the composite State of Madras, partly for the benefit of Andhra and partly for the benefit of some other State, not being in the residuary State, for instance Orissa. The Machkund project, as you are aware, contains a number of contracts entered into between the Madras State and the Orissa State and the power in Machkund project is going to be divided on the basis of 30 per cent. for Orissa and 70 per cent. to the newly constituted Andhra State. The clause as it stands is liable to an interpretation that if the project for which the contract was entered into is only exclusively for the benefit of Andhra, then only will it become a contract of the Andhra State. In the original Bill as it was brought before the Madras legislature, the clause read as follows:

"Any contract made in the exercise of the executive power of the State of Madras before the appointed day shall, if the contract is for the purposes which as

[Shri Venkataraman]

from that date are exclusively for the benefit of the Andhra....."

It might be interpreted that the contract in respect of the Machkund project is not exclusively for the purpose of Andhra: it is for the purpose partly of Andhra and partly of Orissa. Therefore, it does not become a contract of the Andhra State, but remains as if it were a contract entered into by the residuary State of Madras. I know that any explanation given by the Home Minister in the House would not be available for interpretation of this clause in a court. But since we are providing under clause 51 for adjustment of assets and liabilities in respect of clauses 47, 48, 49 and 50, any interpretation that may be given by the Home Minister in this House will serve as a very valuable guide to the President to make orders, if any, on this matter. I seek a clarification from the hon. Home Minister on this point: that the Machkund project contracts and such other contracts entered into by the composite State of Madras and any other State outside for the purposes either of the Andhra State or for the purposes of Mysore and Andhra will not be deemed to be or construed to be a contract of the Madras State.

11 A.M.

Dr. Katju: I am unable to accept this amendment.

Shri Venkataraman: I only said I want a clarification.

Dr. Katju: The clarification is this. If any such difficulty arises, to which my hon. friend referred, it shall be dealt with by the President: that is all.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: We could not follow the hon. Home Minister.

Dr. Katju: I understood my hon. friend's difficulty to be this. As the clause stands it says that the Andhra State shall be responsible for contracts entered into for projects in the area which is now Andhra State; or if it is also in the area which has now gone to the Mysore State then the

liability will be Andhra State's. He feels that there may be some contracts in the northern area which has fallen into the Orissa State. He asks who shall be responsible for that. My answer is, that is precisely the type of case which the President will deal with when the difficulty arises. So far as we know there is no such difficulty.

Shri Venkataraman: I know the President will deal with it. We want to know what is the intention of Government in bringing clause 48. Is it the intention that such contracts entered into by the composite State of Madras in respect of matters connected with the Andhra State and some other State should be deemed to be contracts of the residuary State of Madras?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too far-fetched. Exclusively in this context means as opposed to Mysore.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): I beg to move:

In page 15, after line 39, insert:

"(4) If any State neglects, omits or declines to enforce the performance of any such contract, any other State whose purpose is also partly a purpose of such contract shall in its own right be entitled to enforce the same and to take and institute all necessary legal or other proceedings in its own name for such enforcement."

The object of my amendment is to safeguard the interest of Mysore in this connection. Supposing the Madras Government has entered into a contract with some firms for the supply of certain articles. If it is exclusively for the purpose of Andhra State then such contracts will go to Andhra; if it is exclusively for Mysore such contracts will go to Mysore. But if it is partly for the benefit of Andhra State and partly for the benefit of the transferred territory then no provision is made for the transferred territory to enforce that contract. Therefore, I suggest that any other State whose interest is involved in it must be able to enforce that contract. Otherwise, it

will be put to disadvantage. If for any reason, the two States do not enforce the contract and if a third State like Mysore, which is interested in it, wants to enforce it, it will be unable to enforce that contract. That is the object that I have in view.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): It is a common law.

Dr. Katju: I am unable to accept it on the same grounds because it is totally unnecessary. Because if there is a contract to which one party is a party, we can enforce that contract. My hon. friend, thinks that supposing there is a joint contract and there is difficulty as between Andhra and Mysore on the one side and somebody else on the other and Andhra does not want to enforce, of course, Mysore can go forward under the ordinary law of the land. I am unable to insert any meticulous clauses.

Shri Basappa: It reads.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already read it. If it is jointly for the purpose of the Andhra State and also for the transferred territory, then it can be enforced by either party. But here the contract is exclusively for the benefit of the Andhra State. The amendment is not accepted by the hon. Minister. I believe the hon. Member does not press it.

Shri Basappa: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 49 and 50 were added to the Bill.

Clause 51.—(Power of President etc.)

Amendment made: In page 16, line 30, after "opinion" insert "on a reference made. within a period of three

years from the appointed day, by any State concerned."

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 51, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 52A

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

In page 16, after line 43, insert:

"52A. A sum of rupees ten crores shall be contributed to the Andhra State by the Government of India towards the construction and development of the Capital of Andhra."

This point has been referred to in the Wanchoo Report. I have moved this amendment in view of the liberal advice given by our hon. Home Minister and others to come to the Centre for grants. Just a few minutes ago he was saying the same thing. I am sure the Government will accept it without any hesitation.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is a well-known fact that we have not got even a single developed town in Andhra. Even during his tour Justice Wanchoo was kind enough to report saying—

"The location of the capital of the new State bristles with difficulties. The problem may be looked at from two points of view namely, the location of the temporary capital of the new State and the permanent location of the capital. I toured the Andhra Desa in connection with the location of its capital, both temporary and permanent. There is no one place where the temporary capital can be shifted at once."

[Shri Nanadas]

This is the state of affairs in our Andhra.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On a point of order, Sir. May I ask the Chair for a ruling? If the amendment seeks to divert ten crores of rupees from the Consolidated Fund of India for any purpose it becomes a Money Bill and, therefore, should have the approval of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there is a provision for the grant of rupees two and odd crores somewhere.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not from the Consolidated Fund. It is a question of adjustment between the finances of the residuary State and Andhra. If rupees ten crores are paid by the Centre it would be a charge on the Consolidated Fund and the House will be more or less voting on a Bill of an important nature which cannot be done without the proper procedure that has to be followed in the case of a Money Bill being followed in this case also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow this amendment. It requires the President's sanction. Evidently, the object of the Mover is to get an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister in regard to the help.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I am not prepared to give any such assurance. Indeed, I think, it is to prevent discussion on such matters without proper authority that the provision in the Constitution has been made. Therefore, definitely it would be wrong to ask me to give any such assurance.

An Hon. Member: He should consider the demand with sympathy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that whatever difficulties arise in the Andhra State regarding finances he will replenish.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have agreed to consider with sympathy any needs

that may arise in leading to the formation of Andhra State. That is a sort of paraphrase of what I have said. I cannot add to it; I do not wish to take away from it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They want the hon. Minister not to forget that kind of assurance. The new clause will not be allowed to be moved. We shall now take up the Seventh Schedule.

Shri Gopala Rao: I beg to move:

(1) In page 34, after line 39, insert:

(i) "(1) The assets and liabilities among the Andhra State, the Residuary State and the transferred territory shall be distributed in proportion to the population."

(ii) Renumber the other paragraphs accordingly.

(2) In page 34, after line 42, insert:

"Provided that 36 per cent. of the goods or their value to the extent feasible of all articles, stores and other goods contained in all the buildings serving the common needs of the combined State before the appointed date, shall be delivered to the Andhra State or credited to assets."

Shri Basappa: I beg to move:

(1) In page 35, lines 8 and 9, for "and Andhra" substitute "Andhra and Mysore".

(2) In page 35,

(i) line 21, after "In this paragraph" insert "(i)"; and

(ii) after line 21, insert:

"(ii) 'cash balances' includes investments into cash of bills, Government securities, fixed deposits and other earmarked investments."

Shri Raghuramiah (Tenali): I beg to move:

In page 35, for lines 22 to 32, substitute:

"3. Any unissued stores of any class shall be divided between the

States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3."

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

In page 35, line 31, for "power houses" substitute "electrical undertakings".

Shri Raghuramaiah: I beg to move:

In page 35, lines 38 to 40, for "on the basis of the book value of the machinery less depreciation where such depreciation is adjusted in the accounts of the Press" substitute "on the basis of its market value on the date of the adjustment"

Shri Gopala Rao: I beg to move:

In page 36, line 5, add at the end "Any amount thus recovered shall be divided among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3".

Shri Raghuramaiah: I beg to move:

In page 36, after line 5, add:

"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".

Shri Venkataraman: I beg to move:

(1) In page 36, for lines 21 to 24, substitute:

"(1) The balance of the States' share of the taxes on income and of the Union duties of Excise payable to the State of Madras in respect of the financial year 1953-54 shall be shared as follows:

eighty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income and the whole of the Union duties of excise shall be shared by the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3; and

twenty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income shall be shared on the basis of collection of taxes on income in the areas comprised in the State of Madras, the State of Andhra and

the transferred territory (in accordance with the allocations made by the Finance Commission)".

(2) In page 36, for lines 31 to 36, substitute:

"(2) The States' share of the taxes on income and of the Union duties of excise payable to the State of Madras as constituted immediately before the appointed day in respect of each of the financial years commencing on or after the first day of April, 1954 shall until other provision is made by law, be shared as follows:

eighty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income and the whole of the Union duties of excise shall be shared by the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3; and

twenty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income shall be shared on the basis of collection of the taxes on income in the areas comprised in the State of Madras, the State of Andhra and the transferred territory (in accordance with the allocations made by the Finance Commission)".

(3) In page 36, for lines 37 to 40, substitute:

"3. The sums at the credit of the Central Road Fund due to the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be allocated between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore on the basis of consumption of taxed motor spirit in the year 1952 (in accordance with the Resolution on the Central Road Fund as amended by Parliament on the 14th April, 1950)."

Shri Raghuramaiah: I beg to move:

In page 36, lines 39 and 40, for "in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3" substitute "in such proportion as may be fixed by the President in proportion to the area covered by the respective States".

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

(1) In page 37, line 21, after "of the debt" add:

"For the purpose of determining the said shares, the debt shall be deemed to be apportioned between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore as if it were a debt referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, and the shares of the States of Andhra and Mysore shall be determined accordingly:

Provided that the liability for any public loan or portion thereof referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2, shall, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph, be deemed to be apportioned between the States of Andhra and Madras in the same proportion as may be fixed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 in regard to the allocation of the proceeds of such loans or portion thereof."

(2) In page 37, lines 25 and 26, omit "The public debt referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph and".

Shri Gopala Rao: I beg to move:

In page 37, lines 30 to 34, for "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" substitute "of 62-2/3: 36 : 1-1/3 respectively".

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

In page 37, line 38, after "Andhra" insert "at Kurnool".

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

In pages 37 and 38, omit lines 41 to 44 and lines 1 and 2 respectively.

Shri Raghuramalah: I beg to move:

In page 38, omit lines 7 to 12.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

In page 38, line 7 for "public debt on account of the" substitute "the entire".

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

In page 37, after line 40 insert:

"Provided that the capital of Andhra State shall be the place to be decided and named by a simple majority vote of the legislators from the territories mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 3 in a conference to be convened by the Special Officer for the Andhra State at an early date but before the appointed day."

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

In page 38, line 7, after "public debt" insert:

"and money spent from the revenue".

Shri Venkataraman: I beg to move:

(1) In page 38, omit lines 18 to 23.

(2) In page 38, line 22, for "230.4 lakhs" substitute "100 lakhs".

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

In page 38, line 22, for "230.4 lakhs" substitute "400 lakhs".

Shri Gopala Rao: I beg to move:

In page 39, omit lines 7 to 21.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

(1) In page 39, line 17, omit "or, as the case may be,".

(2) In page 39, omit lines 19 to 21.

(3) In page 39, after line 38, add:

"Explanation.—Any reference in this paragraph to pensions shall be construed as including a reference to the commuted value of such pensions."

Shri Raghuramalah: I beg to move:

In page 39, after line 38, insert:

"17A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above provisions

the amount of expenditure incurred on the Tungabhadra Project, whether from borrowings or otherwise, shall on the completion of the project be reallocated between the States of Andhra and Mysore on such basis as may be agreed upon between the States concerned or if no agreement is entered into within two years from the appointed day, as may be fixed by order of the President."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So the Seventh Schedule and all the amendments so far moved will now be discussed by the House.

An Hon. Member: What is the time for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is one hour—11-30 to 12-30. From 12-30 to 1-15 will be third reading.

Shri Nanadas: The question of a temporary capital has been a burning problem in Andhra and it has been a pawn in the hands of the political leaders to gain their ends. It is a well-known fact that Vijayawada is natural capital for the Andhra State. The people of Andhra wanted to have the capital at a centrally located place. I need not tell this House that Vijayawada is by all means the centrally located place and convenient to all the people including those residing in the far corners of the State and nobody can question its suitability. But in between, the question of Sri Bagh Pact came in and the politicians wanted to take advantage of it and they decided that Kurnool should be the temporary capital. Since it is an informal body they decided Kurnool as the temporary capital. It is not proper for this House to sanction this capital and provide for funds as ultimately the future Andhra State is made responsible to pay all the money that has been incurred on the construction of the temporary capital. Now at Kurnool we are wasting Rs. 85 lakhs on pitching up tents and constructing some pipeline for water supply and all these things. It is not going to be a permanent capital. It is only a temporary capital. I shall read from the hon. Home

Minister's speech. He said: "The only way in which the Central Government might come into the picture is if they ask us for assistance for building a new capital and if we find that they are really vacillating about it, then the Union Government may say we do not really know what is in your mind. Sometimes you say 'A' and sometimes you say 'B' and so on and so forth. You help yourselves. It has nothing to do with us". He also further said that if the Andhra legislators wanted they could change this decision after the 1st of October. The question of Kurnool is in a nebulous condition. We do not know what for this money is being wasted on such an uncertain thing. And the unsuitability of Kurnool was categorically stated by Mr. Justice Wanchoo in his report at page 7. He says:

"Kurnool is at one end of the new State and though it is on the Tungabhadra River, it is very awkwardly situated—the distance being roughly 600 miles from Ichhapuram."

The Government of India asked the Madras Government to submit a report regarding the suitability of Kurnool. One Mr. Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Madras Government, submitted his report. In his report he says—I am quoting from *The Hindu*, July 12th, page 5. In reply to a question in Madras Legislative Assembly the Chief Minister placed a note on the Table of the House and an extract from that note I am reading:

"In the introductory part of his report Mr. Lobo Prabhu has drawn attention to a number of drawbacks of Kurnool town. There has been practically no building activity in the town during the last twenty years and the best and biggest houses were built before the turn of the century. The town is of very old pattern, of small and congested houses on streets which are narrow and wandering. The town has now a population of over 60,000 and there are only 12,920 houses, some of which are thatched

[Shri Nanadas]

huts and many other buildings of a very old type not all in good repair. There is no drainage system at all and there is only one road with a dustless surface. The water supply was originally designed in 1897 for a population of 20,000 and there has been no augmentation of supply since then. The electric supply system was considered even before the town was chosen as the temporary Andhra capital to require extensive improvements. The town is not centrally situated in the Andhra area and is served by inadequate railway facilities with two intermediate junctions linking it to the broad gauge system."

This is the picture of the would-be temporary capital of Andhra. I really wonder why the Central Government appear to be sleeping over this subject. In the statement of the Prime Minister, dated the 25th March, he categorically stated in his statement at para. 11:

"It should be clearly understood that any proposals involving financial assistance from the Central Government would require the approval of the Central Government and would depend upon the capacity of the Central Government to render help. Therefore any decision about the capital or any other matter involving financial assistance would require the approval of the Central Government."

In so far as the financial assistance is concerned, it is clear from this statement that any decision regarding the temporary capital must get the approval of the Central Government. We are here to look after the interests of the vast masses of the people in this country. I really wonder why the hon. Prime Minister has allowed this state of affairs to go on. And he says, when Andhra Members approach him that it is left to the Andhra Legislative Assembly. He further says: "If you want you can change the temporary

capital after the 1st of October", knowing full well that that is an uncertain thing,—that temporary capital will not be there even for six months, why should the Central Government have allowed it and also granted loans to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs? It is stated that even to have accommodation for only the Secretariat, Assembly and P.W.D. buildings it requires nearly Rs. 85 lakhs and all the other offices are to remain in Madras. Even for this temporary arrangement, why should we spend Rs. 85 lakhs? The sanction of the people is not behind this and the people in Andhra are agitating very much and if you go to any place—whether you go to Eastern Ghats—and if you ask the people which should be your capital, the only response would be 'Vijayawada'. (An Hon. Member: No, no.) If you go to Tirupati and ask what should be your capital, the temple bells will cry out 'Vijayawada'. If you go to Vizagapatam agency tracts, they would also say 'Vijayawada'. Even the waves of the Bay of Bengal will roar 'Vijayawada'. This is the feeling and every Member in this House and even the Cabinet knows the truth. Why should they support this Kurnool business? Is it just to satisfy some of the political leaders? Is it just to please one or two individuals that the Andhra Members have made the selection of Kurnool?

Dr. Gangadhar Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I raise a point of order. So far as this question is concerned, this has been solely left to the members of the Andhra Legislature and as such I do not think that the hon. Member is competent to speak on this question.

Shri Nanadas: In this way, the Andhra public has been asking for Vijayawada-Guntur. In the meantime it was decided by an informal conference of Andhra legislators that Kurnool should be the temporary capital, but it was categorically negatived by the legal Legislature, that is, the Madras Assembly, and the Andhra legislators voted for Vijayawada, the

votes being 62 for Vijayawada and 58 for Kurnool.

An Hon. Member: It is wrong.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Nanadas: That means, the first decision was defeated and if we want to pay any attention to democratic principles, the decision—the second decision—must be recognized, and the aspiration of the Andhra people to have Vijayawada as their capital should be fulfilled. For example, I belong to Nellore. If I want to go to Vijayawada, I can reach there within six hours, but if I want to go to Kurnool, it will take me three days. We should not expect the poverty-stricken people of Andhra to spend money in this way for travelling expenses. We do not even get a square meal in Kurnool. That is the fate. It is a famine-stricken place. I will even go to the extent of saying that we cannot get even leaves to eat. Even to get *Vinthalu* leaves is a difficult thing there.

So, in the interests of the country, in the interests of the Andhra people, we should not be a party to this kind of decision, and I ask this House not to support this part giving sanction to spend Rs. 85 lakhs on the temporary capital and I ask this Government to get a clear-cut decision, to get the wishes of the people of Andhra in this matter. They must call a conference of the Andhra legislators before the appointed day, and when once it is settled it is better to spend the money and to have our inauguration function at Vijayawada-Guntur. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that Vijayawada-Guntur should be the capital of Andhra, and the Central Government, while approving the decision of the Andhra legislators, must use their own discretion and suggest a better place in the interests of the country, in the interests of the Andhras as a whole.

Mr. Chairman: The time is very short. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to be brief.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I deplore sincerely the necessity for my hon. friend who moved the amendment to go into questions which are not germane exactly to the terms of his own amendment. The amendment is a very simple, straightforward one. It seeks to suggest to the Government for agreement to and incorporation in this Bill of a provision giving a directive to the Special Officer appointed for Andhra affairs to arrange for the convocation of the Andhra Legislative Assembly, or rather the Andhra members of the existing Madras Legislative Assembly, and vote upon the question of the temporary capital. I feel very unhappy to have to make a reference to certain understandings sought to be reached among all the Members coming from Andhra from either side of this House. I had hoped that this acrimonious discussion about the relative merits of one town versus another for the temporary capital would not find expression on the floor of the House. You will have noticed that I had myself given notice of an amendment in favour of a particular town. I have withdrawn it. I was advised by my comrades to ensure the withdrawal of certain other amendments in favour of Kurnool. I sincerely deplore that this debate has come here, and I am sure my hon. friend Mr. Nanadas would not object to this intervention on my part. This could have been avoided. We are not going into the merits of the relative places for the future temporary capital. The question is strictly limited to a directive to the Special Officer to arrange for the convocation of the Andhra members of the Madras Assembly for deciding the temporary capital before the appointed day. I hope this thing will go on record and no further discussion will take place on the relative merits of one town against another.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): I would like to submit a few words in this connection.

After all, as my predecessor said, this is not a subject on which much discussion need take place. I do not want to go into the relative merits of

[Shri Raghavaiah]

this town, or that town as my predecessors have done. In fact, all that is wanted is that the naming of the capital should be done.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: By convening a meeting of Andhra legislators before the appointed day.

Shri Raghavaiah: I am not speaking about that. You need not get provoked.

The Prime Minister stated a few months back that as for the selection of the capital, the legislators of Andhra are competent at a meeting to choose a place and name it as the capital. In accordance with the statement of our Prime Minister, the legislators have met. They have decided on a particular place. That has been negated in the Legislative Assembly of Madras by a vote. That is just because the people that voted for a particular place negating the previous decision are not all Andhras. The people who voted against the previous decision include five Tamil Members, non-Andhra Members. The point in dispute is, the Chief Minister of Madras having promised before the voting took place that no non-Andhra should take part in the voting.....

Shri Seshagiri Bao (Nandyal): There was no agreement.

Shri Raghavaiah: An appeal was made by the Chief Minister of Madras that in this voting on the Andhra capital, no non-Andhra should take part. This suggestion was made by the Chief Minister of Madras in consonance with the suggestion previously made by the Prime Minister of the country. The spirit of the two suggestions should have been borne in mind by the legislators of Madras when they took part in the voting. True to these two suggestions, the Andhra legislators have voted for a particular place exercising all their wisdom and political foresight. That is the decision taken by the Andhra legislators in the Madras Legislative Assembly. But, unfortunately, on that particular occa-

sion, against the suggestion made by the Prime Minister of India and against the words of the Chief Minister of Madras, non-Andhras also happened to take part in the voting and thus gained a majority and decided the location of the capital at a particular place, viz., between Vijayawada and Guntur, which was against the decision reached by the legislators' previous meeting. If the voting that took place in the Madras Legislature is to be taken into consideration, it will be seen that the Andhra legislators, after having exercised their wisdom and political far-sightedness, have voted for a particular place, and it is in the fitness of things that the capital should be located there, in view of the conveniences and all the necessities that are required for the location of the capital. The decision that had been reached first was negated later on....

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, you have limited some time for this discussion. There are other people who have given amendments, and who want to speak. Only one party wishes to assume control of the floor of the House. I would request you to fix up some time-limit, so that others may also have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The amendments are all to be voted upon at 12-30 P.M., as the Deputy-Speaker has already announced to the House. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to be very brief, so that all parties, and all hon. Members who have tabled amendments, may have a chance to speak.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a further submission on this particular amendment? This amendment seeks only a power to....

Mr. Chairman: I know it already. It has been read out twice.

Shri Raghavaiah: Keeping in view the suggestion made by the hon. Prime Minister, the voting that has taken place in the Madras Legislature has to be taken into consideration. It confirms once again the united conviction

of the Andhra legislators in regard to this matter, and there is no second word to that. I would say with all the emphasis that I can command that it is not for us, Members of this House, to name that capital or to decide that in a particular place alone it should be located. On this point we are all united. We are not thinking of naming any place as capital here and now. It is a matter for the Andhra legislators to decide. It will certainly be in the fitness of things that they alone should decide this question. But some ulterior considerations seem to have prevailed in the naming of the capital of Andhra. It is therefore that I suggest that it will be in the fitness of things, and in the interests of the Andhras themselves, irrespective of political or party differences, that there should be a meeting convened of the Andhra legislators of the Madras Legislature, to put an end to this issue once and for all.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken too much time. He has been repeating the same thing over and over again. I would request him to finish his speech.

Shri Raghavaiah: I shall just finish. I would appeal to my hon. friends belonging to all parties and all regions, Rayalaseema, the Circars etc., to leave this question to the Andhra legislators, and I hope no discussion on this question will take place here in this House.

Mr. Chairman: I will request the hon. Minister to speak on all the amendments after all those who have tabled them have finished their speeches.

Dr. Katju: I am entirely subject to your direction, and I shall speak on amendment by amendment or on all the amendments.

Shri Raghavachari: Since a discussion has been irrelevantly raised, so far as arguments in favour of this or that place are concerned, I am afraid that there has been some "shop practice", as we usually know by that term.

Some Hon. Members: Not at all.

Shri Raghavachari: In fact, this is a matter which is entirely within the competence of the Andhra Legislature, and amendments as to the choice of the capital and also to the seat of the High Court should be left to be decided by the members of the Andhra Legislative Assembly. We have agitated and the Government of the country have agreed that the choice of these two places, the capital and the seat of the High Court, should be left to be decided by the legislators of the Andhra State only. I was really surprised when a particular hon. Member got up here and said that the Centre should decide this matter. When it suits him, he wants the Centre to decide. That is an unreasonable attitude. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member did say that. He wanted the Centre to interfere and decide this question. It is the most atrocious kind of authority that is sought to be invoked. Apart from this, they are all interested in which place should finally be chosen as the capital. So, it is certainly left to the Andhra legislators to decide this issue. Therefore, if you go on raising arguments here in favour of Kurnool, or in favour of Vijayawada-Guntur—because you have sworn to Vijayawada—it would only mean that you are taking an opportunity indirectly and wasting the time of the House also, to talk on a matter, which is not relevant at all.

I for one would like to point out that a conference of the Andhra legislators, expressly convened for that purpose, have after seven days' discussion, decided something finally. You and I may not be satisfied with that. You may go on agitating, therefore and you may say there should be another decision, and yet another decision, and so go on prolonging this vagueness and indecision for all time to come. (*Interruptions*.) I am not here to answer your questions. I am here to state what I feel about this particular matter. I want to point out that there is a decision of the Andhra legislators, which has already been arrived at. The

[Shri Raghavachari]

matter must go on, and the authority is finally with the Andhra Legislature to decide it finally and in time, and after the best of consideration. It is not for us to force on them either the one place or the other, simply because we happen to agree with the one or the other view. I certainly deprecate this kind of taking an opportunity here indirectly and trying to raise arguments and grounds in favour of a particular place; and more than all this, trying to ask the Centre to intercede in favour of one view—your view.

I now come to the amendment in my name, which reads:

In page 38, line 7, for "public debt on account of the" substitute "the entire".

This is in connection with the Tungabhadra project, and this matter has more than once been indirectly referred to in the course of the discussion on this Bill. I would like, however, to concentrate the attention of the House on one main point, namely that this matter is simply confined to the division of the debts, namely public debt. And they want that the entire money that has gone for the construction of this project should not be taken into consideration for the purpose of being divided between the two States that must ultimately own the project and enjoy the benefit thereof. As we have throughout stated, if the third State—Mysore—had not come in, this question would not have arisen at all. This big project really goes over to Mysore State also now. According to the provision, only the public debt portion is to be reallocated as between the States concerned. It is just and equitable that the third State, to which the benefits are going over, should be made to bear a share of the entire debt as well—the cost of construction of the project. It is for this purpose that I have moved my amendment. It is just and equitable that this amendment should be accepted.

Shri Lakshmayya: The portion of Kurnool is in my constituency. I would like to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Let me first ask those who have moved their amendments to speak.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: Sir, all the amendments which relate to this temporary capital.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Has the hon. Member moved any amendment?

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Which are the amendments?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Amendments Nos. 35 and 36.

Mr. Chairman: But they have not been moved.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The hon. Member was not present when he was called, and therefore he has not moved. The amendments may be taken as moved.

Mr. Chairman: The amendments of the hon. Member have not been moved. If there is time, he will be allowed to speak on the amendments moved by other Members.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: I rise....

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of rising now. Even those hon. Members who have moved amendments have not been given any chance. First of all, they should be given a chance and if there is any time left, then the hon. Member can be asked to speak.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): Sir.....

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member moved an amendment?

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will call upon him if there is time.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: But because it was not in a proper place, I was asked to speak on the amendment given by.....

Mr. Chairman: Who asked the hon. Member to speak? I am in charge of the House. Unless I call upon him, he

cannot speak. Those Members who have moved amendments should get the first chance.

Shri Raghavaiah: So many Members have moved amendments and they want to speak.

Shri Seshagiri Rao: Sir, I want to oppose the amendment.....

Mr. Chairman: May I take it that the hon. Member wants to speak on one of his amendments? If there are any other amendments, let the hon. Members stand up and say that they want to speak.

Dr. Rama Rao *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member moved any amendment?

Shri Raghavaiah: He has moved it and he is standing.

Dr. Rama Rao: I want to say a few words in regard to my amendment relating to the Tungabhadra project—sharing of the public debt between the Andhra State and Mysore State. The amendment says: 'sharing not only public debt but also money spent from the revenue'. That is enough as far as that amendment is concerned.

Now I come to the other amendment. This refers to compensation for the huge buildings in Madras City. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has recommended Rs. 230 lakhs. I want Rs. 400 lakhs. That is a very small amount and our hon. friends over there, if they just forget for a moment that they have to pay, will agree that this amount is very reasonable. Any one familiar with Madras and its huge buildings will realise that a small compensation of rupees four crores is very reasonable. I hope our friends will accept it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Venkataraman.

Shri Venkataraman: Sir.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I speak a few words, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: I have already called Mr. Venkataraman. I do not understand why one hon. Member should stand up even when another hon. Member has been called.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): We could not hear.

Mr. Chairman: I called him.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Your words did not reach this side.

Shri Venkataraman: I have moved three amendments which relate to certain principles. One is with regard to the sharing of the income-tax and the excise revenue for the future, that is, from 1954 onwards. The other is with regard to the division of the amounts standing to the credit of the Central Road Fund, and the third is for the deletion of the clause relating to payment of compensation of rupees two crores and 30 lakhs.

I will briefly mention two or three points about each one of these things. If you compare the Wanchoo report with the Seventh Schedule, you will find that the latter is practically a reproduction of the Wanchoo Report. The first recommendation is in para. 3 of the Seventh Schedule—in respect of unissued stores. Then with regard to the States' share of printing machinery, which is the second recommendation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo, it is in para. 4 of the Seventh Schedule. Then arrears of taxes is covered by para. 5 of the Seventh Schedule. Again with regard to Sinking Fund, it is in para. 10 of the Seventh Schedule. Then assets relating to commercial undertakings in the undivided State are dealt with in para. 11 of the Seventh Schedule. So that after all one has to go by some guidance. The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Partition Committee which served as a basis for Mr. Wanchoo's recommendations. The Partition Committee was a Cabinet Sub-Committee of the composite State of Madras and they went into the figures in their possession; they were all members of the Madras Cabinet, and they recommended that if the State should come into being on the 26th January 1950—as all of us fondly hoped—then the assets and liabilities should be divided in a particular way. That was the basis on which Justice Wanchoo proceeded and his

[Shri Venkataraman]

recommendations have been practically embodied in the Seventh Schedule. There are one or two deviations from that and that is what I want to bring to the attention of this House.

12 Noon

Whatever be the position upto 30th September 1953, that is until the appointed date, I do not want anything to be reopened. So far as the future is concerned, as far as the allocation of the Union share of income-tax and excise duties is concerned, from the 1st of October 1953 it should be on the basis on which such allocation is being made between one State and another—say, between Madras and Orissa or between Orissa and Bihar. I can well understand the Finance Minister's objection that it will be difficult to make up the accounts for the half year, that is, for the period from 1st October 1953 up to the 31st March 1954. I am willing to forego my amendment in support of that and I shall withdraw it. But from the 1st of April 1954 onwards when the allocation of the Union excise duties and income-tax has got to be made, I would suggest that it should be made on the same basis on which the Finance Commission has recommended that it should be distributed between State and State, for instance, 80 per cent. of the State share would go on the basis of population and 20 per cent. would go on the basis of collection. I do not think it will create any great hardship or great administrative difficulty to introduce that principle from the 1st of April 1954. Whatever be the justice or injustice up to the 30th September, and even up to the 31st March 1954, why should there be a diminution in the revenues of the residuary State of Madras? I find in the report of the Assembly proceedings in Madras State that the Finance Minister stated there that on this basis the residuary State would lose about 30 lakhs of rupees per annum. If they lose 30 lakhs for about three years, it comes to one crore of rupees. You know that the residuary State of Madras has now been reduced to a level which it has never been in history and I shudder

to think what the future of the residuary State is going to be, with food deficit, with no water in Cauvery, no irrigation and so on. It is not possible for the residuary State to forego any revenues for the future. I would earnestly appeal to the Finance Minister to consider this aspect and say that from the 1st of April 1954 the allocation would be on the basis as recommended by the Finance Commission.

The second amendment which I gave is with respect to the Central Road Fund. The accumulations in the Central Road Fund are made up of duties on consumption of petrol. Perhaps I should also give it up because it relates to the past. It may not be possible to go into the accounts as to how much petrol was consumed in Madras State and how much was consumed in the Andhra area. I do not want that the argument which I placed against the Financial Commission should be repeated against me. So I think I had better give up that point now.

Then, the third question is the matter of paying compensation of rupees two crores and 30 lakhs for the buildings. It is a matter in which the people of the residuary State of Madras very honestly and sincerely feel that there is no justification for making such payment. I do not want to rake up any quarrel over this, but I want the Government to look at the problem from two aspects. One is, whether it is consistent with the principles which they have themselves enunciated, namely, that so far as fixed assets are concerned, they will go with the State in which they are situate. Admittedly Madras City is in the residuary State, and the assets ought to go to that State unless there has been a debt on such assets which we are willing to carry. They have enunciated the principle in para. 1 of the Seventh Schedule saying that the fixed assets would go to the State in which they are situated. Is it fair now to ask that we should pay compensation?

The second point which the Government of India should more seriously

consider is the question of the re-distribution of States in future. Am I to pay any compensation when my friend Mr. Gopalan should ever think of going away from the Madras State? Now, what are we to pay? Then I would have to face the same criticism, perhaps with greater vigour and force, I should say, because the party he represents is capable of hitting much harder knocks than my friends have done so far. Then, take the case also of South Kanara; again, we will have to face the same problem. Let my worries be apart, let me confine them to myself. What is the Government of India going to do when the Hyderabad State is to be dismembered, if at all? Would the Andhras then be called upon to pay compensation for the building in Hyderabad to the Maharashtra section, the Kanarese section?

An Hon. Member: Of course.

Shri Venkataraman: I do not know if the Finance Minister is going to commit the future Government of India. I think he is under the influence of my hon. friend Mr. Datar who is to gain a little from the suggestion that I am making.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Get thee behind me.....!

Shri Venkataraman: Even with respect to the question of buildings, the basis on which Justice Wanchoo went was not, I would say, absolutely correct. He took into account certain buildings which he ought not to have taken into account in respect of payment of compensation. I agree, even if the principle of paying compensation should be accepted by the Government of India, that buildings which constitute the offices of Government, buildings which constitute the residences of Ministers and the Secretaries etc., should be taken into account. But, what about the Law College, the Madras Museum all of which are liabilities. The Museum is open to everybody including the Andhras and people from U.P. and Punjab and Northern India. The Zoo and other things are all open to everybody. It is not a question of those assets yielding any returns of

any kind. Actually what has been done is that the Government Museum, the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Ophthalmic Hospital and all the institutions like the Queen Mary's College, the College of Indian Medicine and all that has been taken into account. That, I think, is not fair in assessing compensation. The method is totally wrong and I would suggest, if the Government of India would not accept the proposition that the entire compensation of Rs. 2.3 crores should be deleted, that they would at least reduce it to one crore of rupees which is what was agreed upon at the time of the Partition Committee. There was at least one justification at that time, namely that they had some money and they could say, 'Let this go', but, now, we have no money at all and it would be wrong to ask us to pay. And, if it becomes necessary to pay, I would urge on this Government on this House to say that the compensation shall be paid only on the buildings used for public purposes, for governmental offices and not for institutions like schools and colleges, libraries and museums and so on.

I have done; I have only to request this House to see that the residuary State of Madras is not made—to borrow the phrase which my hon. friends have used—an impoverished State.

Shri Raghuramalah: I have given notice of six or seven amendments parallel to what my friend Mr. Venkataraman has done and I would request you to give me an opportunity to speak a few words about them.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member moved them?

Shri Raghuramalah: Yes, Sir, I have moved them.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, he can speak.

Shri Raghuramalah: I was rather happy to see the tone of Mr. Venkataraman this morning, because, I feel the cat is just now out of the bag. Till this morning, including the speech of our friend Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, it has been said that only

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

the tale of Andhra is a tale of woe and an impression has been created that the Tamilians are nicely pleased with what little they got and so on and so forth. They were giving the impression that they were the good boys and we were the bad boys. But, now for a few lakhs after all in the Road Fund and the excise and income-tax—it is only for two or three years; it may be probably one or two lakhs—Mr. Venkataraman has taken 15 minutes. Just conceive if it were a question of some crores—according to us we have lost 50 crores—how many hours we should take, what more enthusiasm we should put into our case and how much more we should have fought. Now, judging by that at least, I hope, the Finance Minister will not judge us harshly by our speeches and will now be more considerate and sympathetic at any rate in his opinion of us for the way in which we have been putting our case. We are really the aggrieved party. Of course, facts will speak for themselves. But, from the very beginning, as we have been saying, our one handicap has been of want of facts and nothing else. If facts are there and if everything had been gone into, we will be the first people to congratulate ourselves and say, we are grateful to you for having done us justice. We do not make any unnecessary accusation. At any rate, I am not one of those who will be a party to any unnecessary accusation; but, I am one of those suffering from this want of knowledge of facts.

Well, going into the amendments one by one, my intention in moving the amendment relating to unissued stores is to know even at this late hour what the stores are. There are certain Government of India stores there are Government of Madras stores and stores relating to other general sources relating to various heads and so on. Would it be impossible for the Government to give us some idea, however rough it is, as to what will be the extent of the stores? Because, as I understand they will now be distributable on an indent basis. In other cases,

it is not on an indent basis. You cannot distribute projects on an indent basis, on the basis of who ordered it or where it was ordered. We go on capital investment basis and on the population basis in other cases. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister if he has any information on this subject, to give us some idea as to the total value of these unissued stores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Some lakhs.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Our share of it will be nothing short of what is claimed by Mr. Venkataraman by way of excise and sales-tax.

Shri Venkataraman: It is 30 lakhs in income-tax.

Shri Raghuramaiah: But this is only a provisional arrangement for a few years. Two lakhs for three years will come to six lakhs. That illustrates my case that we are not the only aggrieved party and I do not want to waste the time of the House in a hilarious discussion of a matter of serious importance.

I will come to the next item. Here I must say I am on solid ground in basing my argument on the report of Justice Wanchoo. Now, in regard to the Government Press it is said that 36 per cent. will go to Andhra. If there are certain portions of it which cannot be detached and transported to Andhra, the price of it will be calculated on the basis of the book value. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has said after going through the price structure, that prices have been shooting up since 1940, and in another context he has said that wherever the book value is to be taken into account, it should be doubled. Some of the machinery might be very old and their book value may be practically nil, with the result that we may practically get nothing. Therefore, on this point I would request the Government of India to consider whether they would not at least amend the provision so as to double the book value provided for in the clause.

Then there are the loans to local bodies for which provision is made. But it is said that these loans to local bodies should be recovered by the area in which they are advanced. Yesterday the hon. Finance Minister was good enough to explain that if loans advanced till now are taken into account, it will not be prejudicial to the Andhra interest. Well, I am grateful to the Finance Minister for that assurance and I would not press my amendment.

There is lastly the Tungabhadra project. I think we have discussed it enough. I do not want to waste the time of the House or bore colleagues who are already fatigued about it. But it is a matter of much vital importance. It is not one lakh or two lakhs which Mr. Venkataraman is claiming. It is some crores. My case is that towards the construction of the Tungabhadra project the revenues of Madras have been spent to the tune of rupees eight crores or rupees nine crores. These rupees eight crores have been debited to Andhra. In reply to our question as to what is given to us and what is not given to us, it is quoted against us. On Tungabhadra we have spent about rupees eight crores. It is debited against us. Now, as between Andhra and Mysore, Mysore gets it without paying a pie. It is said: after all they have also contributed. May I ask in all humility how much that portion transferred to Mysore has contributed towards the revenue of the State. I do not know whether it is even one per cent.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy rose—

Shri Raghuramalah: You will get a chance.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Due to continuous neglect this territory has become backward and you have to pay the price for it.

Shri Raghuramalah: My hon. friend forgets that it has been backward for a very very long time. In fact Mr. Gurupadaswamy is helping me in my argument. He admits they were contributing practically nothing because it

was backward, famine-stricken and all that. I am grateful to Mr. Gurupadaswamy for the suggestion. That only fortifies my argument that Mysore has absolutely no case in refusing to us what is due to us towards the revenue portion of the expenditure. If it is only rupees one lakh or two lakhs, I would not bother the House, but it is, I understand, to the tune of rupees two crores.

Lastly, I have also got an amendment about Madras City. Much has been said about it. Of course Mr. Venkataraman says: the museum is there, the hotels are there, the buses are there. But we are not talking about museums, hotels and buses. We are talking of a city which is worth some crores, which has been built by the joint efforts of everyone. And, now, what do they say? We cannot even remain there for one year, let alone the question of permanent allotment of Madras this way or that and let alone the question of compensation to Andhras. I want the House to remember that the Madras Government has been very particular that we should not remain there even for one day. It is with such equity at their hands that they come to us and say: "We will not give you two crores; you agree to one crore". Mr. Prakasam refused to agree to that amount. It was on that there was some trouble and then the province itself was postponed. It is not even this rupees one crore. As my hon. friend Mr. Lakshmayya was saying the other day the figures are so vague that it is difficult really, unless a man has got the time, to go behind them. Some moneys have been spent when prices have gone up. In the rest of the residuary area moneys have been spent when prices were very low. What we have been able to procure for one crore they have got for rupees one lakh. They have put that one lakh in one scale and rupees one crore in the other scale and say we have got 36 per cent. That is what the Andhras call lop-sided development. If we want to come on a par with residuary Madras, even on the basis of this 36 per cent., it will cost us Rs. 50 crores.

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

If my hon. friends Mr. Venkataraman or Mr. Ramaswamy want to do it for a lesser price, I will give them the contract.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must remember that at 12-30 all the amendments are being put to vote and Government must get some time to reply to his arguments. I would, therefore, request him to conclude.

So far as the third reading is concerned, we will have the third reading today, as well as for one hour tomorrow. The main question will be put to the vote of the House at 10-15 tomorrow. If the House so agrees, I will put these amendments to the vote of the House at 12-30. I find that the Ninth Schedule is also to be put to the vote of the House. The Deputy-Speaker did not know about it and thought that discussion would be over by 12-30. Is it the pleasure of the House that we finish these amendments at 12-30 and finish the Ninth Schedule at 12-45 and then have discussion on the third reading for half an hour today and one hour tomorrow.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The long title has a number of amendments of some substance.

Mr. Chairman: We should be able to finish them by 12-45.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: I was told that my amendments would be admitted provided there was time; I will take only five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If five minutes are allowed to him the hon. Minister will get less time to reply. If he is so anxious he can speak at the third reading stage.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: So far as the amendments in regard to Kurnool are concerned, the hon. Home Minister will speak. In regard to the rest I rise to oppose all the amendments except those that have been moved by my colleague, Shri Datar.

I do not wish to make any detailed observations but I should like to draw

the attention of the House to the very wise remarks which fell from Shri Venkataraman yesterday and they are that all the scheme of the apportionment of the assets and liabilities should be taken as a whole than that we should start picking each part separately. By trying to be too logical about it you get into difficulties from which it is almost impossible to disentangle ourselves.

Shri Venkataraman: What about the future?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, this scheme applies both to the past and the future. I say that the whole scheme, now as it has appeared before the House, is by and large just and equitable to both, nay, all the three States concerned. Therefore, I would deprecate taking up each part of it separately trying to deal with it too meticulously. This remark applies particularly to stores on the one hand and to the question of the share of income-tax on the other. The difficulty about the share of the income-tax is that this is a basis which has been only indicated in the Finance Commission's Report as a sort of rough guide. Actually I have no doubt that by the time the next Finance Commission sits it will be attracted more and more towards the population basis and go further and further away from the basis of origin. Therefore, I do not think that this is any kind of loss of an indefinite kind which is being imposed on the residuary State.

Now as regards stores. According to my information the value of it is very small—a few lakhs of rupees: few sanitary fittings and stores, high-way branch of the Public Works Department and certain stationery stores. These are matters of no great importance and not worth any further argument.

Then there is the question of allocation of balances due to the State under the Central Road Fund. We consider that the refinement which is sought to be introduced here is unnecessary when once the same is allocated to the

composite State. Further, expenditure within the State has never been on a consumption basis and, therefore, whatever we are dividing is the sum due to the composite State. We are not laying down any new formula as to how that amount will be worked out. Therefore, we are not importing any new principle in the distribution of these.

There are two more points. One is the adjustment, which is not a payment, in respect of the buildings. Apart from the fact that this is part of the general settlement, I think there is a view that in the case of buildings which are of prime necessity of administration some special provision is necessary. Even in the case of India and Pakistan some special arrangement was made in regard to certain military installations. At that time, of course, we had some cash to pay and we made a cash payment. In this case no cash payment is suggested; only an adjustment of liabilities. Then it is no use going into the details of how this value has been calculated. It is part of the recommendations made in the Wanchoo Report. I think it should be accepted in the spirit of being a generally equitable solution.

Lastly there is this question of allocation of the liability in regard to the Tungabhadra project. I do not quite know what is the grievance of the representatives of Andhra, because they are getting a project worth Rs. 25 crores for Rs. 17 crores. Now that sum of Rs. 17 crores will be distributed between Andhra and Mysore in proportion to the benefits which will be derived by either party. Therefore, I do not wish that they should be unhappy at the fact that Mysore also shares to a certain extent in the revenue expenditure which took place or might have taken place in the past in financing this project partially.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I pointed out in my speech yesterday, at any point of time the question of what should be met from revenue and what should be met from borrowing is a matter of executive decision

and cannot be related to considerations such as those arising on a partition.

Dr. Katju: On this question of temporary capital, today we must not forget that there are just five weeks ahead. In the amendment it is said that a meeting of the Andhra members of the Madras Legislature should be called before the appointed date and a decision taken. Now I say that this is an impossible course because there is no time left. Suppose a meeting is called and that meeting says, "You have such and such a place as the temporary capital"—I mean, supposing that it changes its opinion—then do you want that the Governor and the Secretary should go? I wish to inform hon. Members as to what exactly is happening.

It is correct that sometime ago—two or three months back—some preliminary survey was made and the report said that a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs would be required for putting up buildings and for making the place habitable. Now there are only two or three months left. Even if money is forthcoming there is no time to put up any buildings. No contractor could do it. Now the position today is that arrangements have been made for the Special Officer, Shri Trivedi. The army has been very helpful to provide tents. The existing buildings have been arranged, put into shape and reconditioned, so that there will be a large accommodation provided, as you used to see in Delhi during war days. It is a tented accommodation and the expenditure would be comparatively insignificant. I mean a few lakhs here or there.

I am only telling this to remind the House that members of the Andhra legislature will have complete liberty after the 1st October, when they will manage their own house. If they want to come to any other decision, they can take it at once. By that time the sum of Rs. 85 lakhs would have been spent. It would not be correct to say today that this is a waste. To accept the amendment to convene a meeting of the Andhra members before the appointed day viz. before the 1st October is simply impossible.

[Dr. Katju]

This question only came up, as the House knows it, in connection with the Seventh Schedule and we deliberately omitted the word "Kurnool" and merely said: "temporary capital and incidental expenses thereto". So when the members are meeting after the appointed day it will be open to the members of the Andhra Legislature to take whatever steps they like to secure a decision. I, therefore, suggest that the amendment should not be pressed. If it is pressed, I shall be unable to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first put the amendments of the Government to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 35, line 31, for "power houses" substitute "electrical undertakings".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 37, lines 25 and 26, omit "The public debt referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph and".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In pages 37 and 38, omit lines 41 to 44 and lines 1 and 2 respectively.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 39, line 17, omit "or, as the case may be".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 39, omit lines 19 to 21.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 39, after line 38, add:

"Explanation.—Any reference in this paragraph to pensions shall be construed as including a reference to the commuted value of such pensions."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 37, line 21, after "of the debt" add:

"For the purpose of determining the said shares, the debt shall be deemed to be apportioned between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore as if it were a debt referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, and the shares of the States of Andhra and Mysore shall be determined accordingly:

Provided that the liability for any public loan or portion thereof referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2, shall, for the purposes of this sub-paragraph, be deemed to be apportioned between the States of Andhra and Madras in the same proportion as may be fixed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 in regard to the allocation of the proceeds of such loans or portion thereof."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 34, after line 39, insert:

(i) "(1) The assets and liabilities among the Andhra State, the Residuary State and the transferred territory shall be distributed in proportion to the population."

(ii) Renumber the other paragraphs accordingly.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 34, after line 42, insert:

"Provided that 36 per cent. of the goods or their value to the extent feasible of all articles, stores and other goods contained in all the buildings serving the common needs of the combined State before the appointed date, shall be delivered to the Andhra State or credited to assets."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 35, lines 8 and 9, for "and Andhra" substitute "Andhra and Mysore".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 35,

(i) line 21, after "In this paragraph" insert "(i)"; and

(ii) after line 21, insert—

"(ii) 'cash balances' includes investments into cash of bills, Government securities, fixed deposits and other earmarked investments."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 35, for lines 22 to 32, substitute:

"3. Any unissued stores of any class shall be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3: 36: 1-1/3."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"In page 35, lines 38 to 40, for 'on the basis of the book value of the machinery less depreciation where such depreciation is adjusted in the accounts of the Press' substitute 'on the basis of its market value on the date of the adjustment'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 36, line 5, add at the end "Any amount thus recovered shall be divided among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3: 36: 1-1/3".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 36, after line 5, add:

"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".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 36, for lines 21 to 24, substitute:

"(1) The balance of the States' share of the taxes on income and of the Union duties of Excise payable to the State of Madras in respect of the financial year 1953-54 shall be shared as follows:

eighty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income and the whole of the Union duties of excise shall be shared by the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3: 36: 1-1/3; and

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

twenty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income shall be shared on the basis of collection of taxes on income in the areas comprised in the State of Madras, the State of Andhra and the transferred territory (in accordance with the allocations made by the Finance Commission)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 36, for lines 31 to 36, substitute:

"(2) The States' share of the taxes on income and of the Union duties of excise payable to the State of Madras as constituted immediately before the appointed day in respect of each of the financial years commencing on or after the first day of April, 1954 shall until other provision is made by law, be shared as follows:

eighty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income and the whole of the Union duties of excise shall be shared by the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3; and

twenty per cent. of the States' share of the taxes on income shall be shared on the basis of collection of the taxes on income in the areas comprised in the State of Madras, the State of Andhra and the transferred territory (in accordance with the allocations made by the Finance Commission)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 36, for lines 37 to 40, substitute:

"8. The sums at the credit of the Central Road Fund due to the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be

allocated between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore on the basis of consumption of taxed motor spirit in the year 1952 (in accordance with the Resolution on the Central Road Fund as amended by Parliament on the 14th April, 1950)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"In page 36, lines 39 and 40, for 'in the proportion of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3' substitute 'in such proportion as may be fixed by the President in proportion to the area covered by the respective States'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"In page 37 lines 30 to 34, for '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' substitute 'of 62-2/3 : 36 : 1-1/3 respectively'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 37, line 38, after "Andhra" insert "at Kurnool".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, omit lines 7 to 12.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, line 7, for "public debt on account of the" substitute "the entire".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 37, after line 40, insert:

"Provided that the capital of Andhra State shall be the place to be decided and named by a simple majority vote of the legislators from the territories mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 3 in a conference to be convened by the Special Officer for the Andhra State at an early date but before the appointed day."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, line 7, after "public debt" insert:

"and money spent from the revenue".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, omit lines 18 to 23.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, line 22, for "230.4 lakhs" substitute "100 lakhs".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 38, line 22, for "230.4 lakhs" substitute "400 lakhs".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 39, omit lines 7 to 21.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 39, after line 38, insert:

"17A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above provisions the amount of expenditure incurred on the Tungabhadra Project, whether from borrowings or otherwise, shall on the completion of the project be reallocated between the States of Andhra and Mysore on such basis as may be agreed upon between the States concerned or if no agreement is entered into within two years from the appointed day, as may be fixed by order of the President."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Seventh Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Seventh Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Ninth Schedule

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

In page 40, for lines 20 to 41 substitute:

"List of common institutions.

(1) King Institute, Guindy and Chemical Examiner's Department.

(2) Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

(3) Police Training College, Vellore.

(4) Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

(5) Government Press, Mint Buildings.

(6) Government Press, Mount Road.

(7) Government Textile Institute, Madras.

(8) Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(9) Madras Medical College and Hostels.

(10) Stanley Medical College and Hostels.

(11) Government School of Indian Medicine.

(12) Veterinary College, Madras.

(13) The Madras Fire Service Station.

(14) The Serum Institute, Ranipet.

(15) General Hospital, Madras (including Nurses quarters).

(16) Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram.

(17) Barnard Institute.

(18) Government Kasturba Hospital for Women and Children.

(19) The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

(20) Public Works Workshops, Madras.

(21) Central Survey Office, Madras.

(22) Central Record Office, Madras.

(23) Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(24) Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.

(25) Presidency Jail for Women.

(26) Presidency College, Madras.

(27) Old and New High Court Buildings, Madras.

(28) New Stationery Stores.

(29) Rayalaseema Polytechnic.

(30) Junior Certified School.

(31) Central Jail, Bellary.

(32) Alipuram Jail.

(33) Madras Penitentiary.

(34) Government Museum, Madras.

(35) Law College, Madras.

(36) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

(37) Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk.

(38) Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

(39) Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(40) Registration Department Buildings.

(41) Old Engineering College.

(42) Director of Public Instruction Office.

(43) Surgeon-General's Office.

(44) Sanitary Engineer's Office.

(45) Electrical Testing Laboratory.

(46) Inspector-General of Police Office.

(47) Queen Mary's College, Triplicane.

(48) Borstal School.

(49) Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(50) Ceramic Training School.

(51) Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

(52) P.W.D. Office Buildings.

(53) Board of Revenue Buildings.

(54) Industries Department Buildings.

(55) Technology and Trades School.

(56) Hyde Park Buildings.

(57) New Engineering Office Buildings.

(58) Soil Mechanic Laboratory.

(59) Concrete Laboratory.

(60) Electrical Standards Laboratory.

(61) Laboratories in the Electricity Department."

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I beg to move:

In page 40, for lines 20 to 41, substitute:

"List of Common Institutions

(1) The King Institute Guindy, Madras.

(2) The Chemical Examiner's Department, Madras.

(3) The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

(4) The Police Training College, Vellore.

(5) The Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.

(6) The Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras.

(7) The Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

(8) The Government Textile Institute, Madras.

(9) The Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(10) The Madras Medical College and Hostels.

(11) The Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(12) The Veterinary College, Madras.

(13) The Madras Fire Services State Training School, Madras.

(14) The Stanley Medical College and Hostels, Madras.

(15) The Serum Institute, Ranipet, Madras.

(16) The General Hospital, Madras.

(17) The Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram, Madras.

(18) The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

(19) The Government Kashturba Hospital, for Women and Children.

(20) The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

(21) The Public Works Workshops, Madras.

(22) The Central Survey Office, Madras.

(23) The Central Record Office, Madras.

(24) The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(25) The Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.

(26) The Presidency Jail for Women.

(27) The Presidency College, Madras.

(28) The Old and New High Court Buildings, Madras.

(29) The New Stationery Stores.

(30) The Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.

(31) The Junior Certified School.

(32) The Central Jail, Bellary.

(33) The Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

(34) The Madras Penitentiary.

(35) The Government Museum, Madras.

(36) The Law College, Madras.

(37) The Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk.

(38) The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

(39) The Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

(40) The Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(41) The Registration Department Buildings.

(42) The Old Engineering College.

(43) The Director of Public Instruction Office.

(44) The Surgeon-General's Office.

(45) The Sanitary Engineer's Office.

(46) The Electrical Testing Laboratory.

(47) The Inspector-General of Police Office.

(48) The Queen Mary's College, Triplicane.

(49) The Borstal School.

(50) The Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.

(51) The Ceramic Training School.

(52) The Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

(53) The P.W.D. Office Buildings.

(54) The Board of Revenue Buildings.

(55) The Technology and Trades School.

(56) The Hyde Park Buildings.

[Shri K. Subrahmanyam]

(57) The Industries Department Buildings.

(58) The New Engineering Office Buildings.

(59) The Soil Mechanic Laboratory.

(60) The Concrete Laboratory.

(61) The Electrical Standards Laboratory.

(62) The Laboratories in the Electrical Department."

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

In page 40, after line 36, insert:

"Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram.

The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

Government Kasturba Hospital for Women and Children.

General Hospital, Madras.

Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madras.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

Government Ghosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras.

The Engineering College, Guindy.

The Law College, Madras.

Ceramic Training School.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.

Technology and Trades School.

Presidency College, Madras.

Teacher's College, Saidapet, Madras.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Madras Medical College.

Stanley Medical College.

Concrete Laboratory.

Soil Mech. Laboratory.

Electrical Standards Laboratory.

Laboratories in the Electricity Department.

Government Museum.

Connemara Public Library.

Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 40, for lines 20 to 41, substitute:

"List of common institutions.

(1) King Institute, Guindy and Chemical Examiner's Department.

(2) Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

(3) Police Training College, Vellore.

(4) Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.

(5) Government Press, Mint Buildings.

(6) Government Press, Mound Road.

(7) Government Textile Institute, Madras.

(8) Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(9) Madras Medical College and Hostels.

(10) Stanley Medical College and Hostels.

(11) Government School of Indian Medicine.

(12) Veterinary College, Madras.

(13) The Madras Fire Service Station.

(14) The Serum Institute, Ranipet.

(15) General Hospital, Madras (including Nurses quarters).

(16) Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram.

(17) Barnard Institute.

(18) Government Kasturba Hospital for Women and Children.

(19) The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

(20) Public Workshops, Madras.

(21) Central Survey Office, Madras.

(22) Central Record Office, Madras.

(23) Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(24) Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.

(25) Presidency Jail for Women.

(26) Presidency College, Madras.

(27) Old and New High Court Buildings, Madras.

(28) New Stationery Stores.

(29) Rayalaseema Polytechnic.

(30) Junior Certified School.

(31) Central Jail, Bellary.

(32) Alipuram Jail.

(33) Madras Penitentiary.

(34) Government Museum, Madras.

(35) Law College, Madras.

(36) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

(37) Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk.

(38) Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

(39) Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(40) Registration Department Buildings.

(41) Old Engineering College.

(42) Director of Public Instruction Office.

(43) Surgeon-General's Office.

(44) Sanitary Engineer's Office.

(45) Electrical Testing Laboratory.

(46) Inspector-General of Police Office.

(47) Queen Mary's College, Triplicane.

(48) Borstal School.

(49) Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(50) Ceramic Training School.

(51) Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

(52) P.W.D. Office Buildings.

(53) Board of Revenue Buildings.

(54) Industries Department Buildings.

(55) Technology and Trades School.

(56) Hyde Park Buildings.

(57) New Engineering Office Buildings.

(58) Soil Mechanic Laboratory.

(59) Concrete Laboratory.

(60) Electrical Standards Laboratory.

(61) Laboratories in the Electricity Department."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 40, for lines 20 to 41, substitute:

"List of Common Institutions

(1) The King Institute Guindy, Madras.

(2) The Chemical Examiner's Department, Madras.

(3) The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

(4) The Police Training College, Vellore.

(5) The Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.

(6) The Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras.

(7) The Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

(8) The Government Textile Institute, Madras.

(9) The Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(10) The Madras Medical College and Hostels.

(11) The Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(12) The Veterinary College, Madras.

(13) The Madras Fire Services State Training School, Madras.

(14) The Stanley Medical College and Hostels, Madras.

(15) The Serum Institute, Ranipet, Madras.

(16) The General Hospital, Madras.

(17) The Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram, Madras.

(18) The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

(19) The Government Kashturba Hospital for Women and Children.

(20) The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

(21) The Public Works Workshop, Madras.

(22) The Central Survey Office, Madras.

(23) The Central Record Office, Madras.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(24) The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(25) The Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.

(26) The Presidency Jail for Women.

(27) The Presidency College, Madras.

(28) The Old and New High Court Buildings, Madras.

(29) The New Stationery Stores.

(30) The Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.

(31) The Junior Certified School.

(32) The Central Jail, Bellary.

(33) The Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

(34) The Madras Penitentiary.

(35) The Government Museum, Madras.

(36) The Law College, Madras.

(37) The Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk.

(38) The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

(39) The Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

(40) The Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(41) The Registration Department Buildings.

(42) The Old Engineering College.

(43) The Director of Public Instruction Office.

(44) The Surgeon-General's Office.

(45) The Sanitary Engineer's Office.

(46) The Electrical Testing Laboratory.

(47) The Inspector-General of Police Office.

(48) The Queen Mary's College, Triplicane.

(49) The Borstal School.

(50) The Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.

(51) The Ceramic Training School.

(52) The Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

(53) The P.W.D. Office Buildings.

(54) The Board of Revenue Buildings.

(55) The Technology and Trades School.

(56) The Hyde Park Buildings.

(57) The Industries Department Buildings.

(58) The New Engineering Office Buildings.

(59) The Soil Mechanic Laboratory.

(60) The Concrete Laboratory.

(61) The Electrical Standards Laboratory.

(62) The Laboratories in the Electrical Department."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is: In page 40, after line 36, insert:

"Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram.

The Government Maternity Hospital for Women, Egmore.

Government Kasturba Hospital for Women and Children.

General Hospital, Madras.

Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madras.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

Government Ghosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras.

The Engineering College, Guindy.

The Law College, Madras.

Ceramic Training School.

Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.

Technology and Trades School.

Presidency College Madras.

Teacher's College, Saidapet, Madras.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Madras Medical College.

Stanley Medical College.
Concrete Laboratory.
Soil Mech. Laboratory.
Electrical Standards Laboratory.
Laboratories in the Electricity Department.
Government Museum.
Connemara Public Library.
Fruit Research Station, Kodur.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is: "That the Ninth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Ninth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Long Title

Shri Raghavaiah: I beg to move:

In page 1, in the long title, add at the end:

"as the first step towards the redistribution of the States on linguistic basis".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid this is outside the scope of this Bill. Let me have the pleasure of ruling this out of order! I rule it out of order.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I make a submission. Sir? When I met you and said that I had got an amendment to the long title you were good enough to say...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did bargain with the hon. Member about the time. He wanted ten minutes. I said: please take five minutes. But I did not know the nature of the amendment.

The question is:

"That the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

When I moved for consideration of the Bill I said that that day was a day of historic significance. That was the 13th of August. And today we have been in possession of this Bill for over twelve or thirteen days. It has been discussed, by your kindness, at very full length and the amendments have been discussed indeed fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should I take the credit for all the goodness?

Dr. Katju: Why I am saying this is because only seven days were first agreed to and then you, Sir, extended it by two or three days. So we are obliged to you.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): It means a slur on the Chair, because he is an Andhra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing of the kind. The Chair is impersonal.

Dr. Katju: I wish the hon. Member had not said that.

It is a solemn moment because so far as this House is concerned it feels the fulfilment of a long cherished desire on the part of the Andhra people going back to forty years, and I have no doubt whatsoever that every resident, every inhabitant of the Andhra territory would be feeling a sense of pride and satisfaction today. To me personally, and to all the Members of the House, it is a matter of gratification that we have taken some part in the shaping of this Bill and in bringing about the fulfilment of their desire.

We have heard many speeches here, many sentiments have been expressed, and there have been plenty of occasions on which naturally arguments have been advanced and, may be, flowery language has been used. It does happen in the course of the debate. But I do hope that now, at this

[Dr. Katju]

concluding stage of the Bill, all that may have been said one way or the other by way of argument, by way of debate and by way of controversial statements, will be forgotten. And today we shall only express one hope and express one prayer, that this new State which is being brought into existence after so much endeavour should prove itself a prosperous State.

It is an important moment because, as the Prime Minister said, it is the first instance of a reorganisation of States for a variety of reasons. It is a great experiment and we shall all watch it with the deepest interest. There may be, I venture to say with great diffidence, some internal differences of opinion as to how one part of the State is being managed and how it is being looked after. But the universal prayer today will be that people should be united in Andhra, should devote themselves most earnestly to its upliftment, and no section of the community there who are living in this district or that district or the third district should feel any sense of frustration that the new State has not brought the happiness which they have looked forward to.

Speaking on behalf of my Tamil brethren I am certain that they will co-operate most earnestly for the happiness of the Andhra people. I say so for this reason. Of course, the whole thing is finished so far as this House is concerned. The City of Madras was the product of the joint efforts—no matter in what proportion—of the people of Tamil Nad and of Andhra Desh. Madras was built during the course of two hundred or three hundred years. It contains institutions of great importance which have served the people very well. My hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram has mentioned many of these institutions in connection with the Ninth Schedule. I do not want to go into the details of that. But I do express this earnest hope that by this separation the ties which have bound the Tamils and the Andhras to the City of Madras will not

be severed and that the two people who have been living together for two hundred years—probably more—and have been associated together, working together in the great struggle for National Independence will continue to cherish friendly relations towards each other. Now that that one cause which gave rise to some differences of opinion, that apple of discord, has been removed, I do hope that the two people will come together in the closest manner. We have, in this Bill, made some provisions for a period of years formally for the use of these joint institutions, but I am living in the expectation that every institution in the City of Madras—what to say of the City of Madras, every institution whether it is in Tamil Nad or whether it is in Andhra Desh, shall be a source of inspiration and a centre of service to the people living in both the States as it used to be in the previous years.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): What about Malabar?

Dr. Katju: We will come to Malabar. We are not now dealing with Malabar and Madras affairs.

Then, I wanted finally to say only this much, that I want all suspicion and distrust to be removed. This is with special reference to the services. You know as the Home Minister I have got to do something with the services, and one thing is absolutely necessary. We want our services on the one hand to be loyal, to be efficient, to be devoted servants of the people, to be men of integrity, of high character, and to be genuine servants of the people. At the same time, I think it is up to us to make them work with a sense of security and a sense that they will have fairplay meted out to them. And lastly, I say that we are anxious that every single individual, whether he is living in the Punjab or in Tamil Nad, should feel that "this country is mine and I may be called upon to serve anywhere and go anywhere," and therefore that in this new State—the same applies to the old States—whichever class of service you may have, whether

they come from Tamil Nad or Andhra Desh or here or there, you will deal with them fairly and squarely. I say this because there were some expressions used, there were some indications given, that in this new Andhra Desh, Tamil servants may not be welcome. It may be the other way round. I do hope that with the passage of this Bill and with the quieting down of all the excitement that has arisen, the affections will grow up, mutual confidence and mutual esteem will grow up and the public servants whom you may find necessary to keep, who may go to serve there, will be treated with consideration and will come to love Andhra Desh as a part of India where there will be no ground for complaints.

I do not want to detain this House any longer. I once again offer my prayer that this new State, as I said brought about by such endeavour and after so much longing, may prove to be a source of pride and inspiration not only to the inhabitants of that State, but to the inhabitants of this entire Indian Union.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Within a few hours, this Bill for the formation of the Andhra State will have been passed by this House. It will add a new chapter to the history of our country. I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill, though not whole-heartedly, and at the same time I think the hon. Home Minister will excuse me for protesting very strongly against the way in which this Bill has been brought forward.

It is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"On the 19th December, 1952, the Prime Minister informed Parliament that the Government of India had decided to establish an Andhra State consisting of the..."

What are the principles on which this Bill has been brought forward? In

approaching and understanding the redistribution of States on a linguistic basis if we forget certain fundamental principles, the very object and the purpose for which the Bill is brought forward would be defeated. What is the reason? Is it only, with due respect to the Prime Minister I have to ask, the wish and the good desire of the Prime Minister that have prompted the Government to bring forward this Bill? Are there any principles involved, or is it because the Congress from 1928 or 1917 onwards accepted the principle of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis? The hon. Home Minister is indicating dissent. I do not want to go into details, but I will certainly prove now that the Congress not only once, but many times accepted the principle of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis and affirmed it not only once, but many times. If the hon. Home Minister wants to know that—that is what I also want to point out—I will bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that the Congress has done that not only in 1928, not only in 1938, but also in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

As far as redistribution of provinces is concerned, Pandit Motilal Nehru's report of 1928 has clearly stated the principles that should govern this redistribution:

"What principles should govern this redistribution? Partly geographical and partly economic and financial, but the main considerations must necessarily be the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. It is well recognised that rapid progress in education as well as in general culture and in most departments of life depends on language. If a foreign language is the medium of instruction, business and affairs and the life of the country must necessarily be stunted. No democracy can exist where a foreign language is used for these purposes. A democracy must be well informed and must be able to understand and follow public affairs in order to take an

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

effective part in them. It is inconceivable that a democracy can do this if a foreign language is largely used. It becomes essential therefore to conduct the business and politics of a country in a language which is understood by the masses. So far as the provinces are concerned this must be the provincial language."

This is for Seth Govind Das.

Seth Govind Das (Mandla-Jabalpur South): I quite agree with you.

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

"If a province has to educate itself and do its daily work through the medium of its own language, it must necessarily be a linguistic area. If it happens to be a polyglot area, difficulties will continually arise and the media of instruction and work will be two or even more languages. Hence it becomes most desirable for provinces to be re-grouped on a linguistic basis. Language as a rule corresponds with a special variety of culture, of traditions and literature. In a linguistic area all these factors will help in the general progress of the province.

The National Congress recognised this linguistic principle 8 years ago and since then, so far as the Congress machinery is concerned, India has been divided into linguistic provinces."

I do not want to go into details about the wishes of the people. The last sentence there is:

"The mere fact that the people living in a particular area feel that they are a unit and desire to develop their culture is an important consideration even though there may be no sufficient historical or cultural justification for their demand. Sentiment in such matters is often more important than fact."

As far as the question of redistribution of provinces is concerned, in

1938, the Congress Working Committee in Wardha said.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we going into a general discussion relating to linguistic provinces?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to point out that in the formation of the Andhra State, the objects and reasons are very important. Because, if the new Andhra State is not formed on the principle of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, then certainly it affects. I have to ask what about the Karnataka agitation. I want to know today about the high-powered commission. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister how he is going to deal with the agitation for the Karnataka Province. Already, an Action Committee has been formed, so many have been arrested and the movement is now stopped. It will have to start again. The Government have not stated anywhere the principle on which the Andhra State has been formed, whether it is on the linguistic and other bases or not. But linguistic basis is the main thing. If the Government make it known to the people that they have accepted the principles, and that on the basis of those principles, as far as the Karnataka, the Aikya Kerala, and the Maharashtra States are concerned, they will appoint a boundary commission to go into the matter, then certainly they will be making a very important announcement. I want to bring it before the House that the Government think that there will be no more trouble, once this Andhra State is formed. In his speech, the hon. Home Minister referred to the Vishala Andhra, the Vishala Bengal, the Vishala Bihar, and Vishala everything, in fact, in such a way that he is against the Vishala Andhra, the Aikya Kerala etc. That was the reason why we protested and asked, is there any principle on which this Bill has been brought forward. There is no principle on which this Bill has been brought forward. The only reason was that a declaration was made by the hon. Prime Minister one day. But how did the Prime Minister make his declaration? On what

principle did he make his declaration? If there is nothing like the linguistic basis, and only the Andhra State is to be brought into existence, and not the Vishala Andhra, I am sure, if the hon. Home Minister continues in office for one more year—I am not sure whether he will continue in office certainly—all the fun and humour which he has shown will have to vanish, and he will have to bring in other Bills, as he has brought forward this Bill, for the formation of Aikya Kerala, Maharashtra and Karnataka States, not wholeheartedly, but because circumstances will force him to do that. It is not a question of merely the Andhra State alone being formed. We the Members of this House want to know whether there is any principle on which this State has been formed, or whether it is only as a grace that it has been given.

This is not a small matter. In 1938, the Congress Working Committee, at its meeting held in Wardha passed a resolution which read as follows:

"This Committee desires to assure the people of the areas (Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala) concerned that the solution of the question would be undertaken as part of the scheme of the Government of India, as soon as the Congress has the power to do so, and calls upon the people of these areas to desist from further agitation in their behalf which may direct the attention from the main issue now before the country."

That was the reason why in 1930 or 1935 or 1938 I did not ask for an Aikya Kerala or a Vishala Andhra. We were then fighting for the Independence of our country. I along with the hon. Home Minister—I do not know whether he was fighting then—had been fighting for the freedom of our country.

Dr. Katju: I was trying to defend you.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In a dependent India, we did not ask for an Aikya Kerala or a Vishala Andhra, but we said that a free India should be there. We said our main duty then was to drive away the foreigners from our country, and to get freedom for our country. When today India is free, some hon. Members feel that all this agitation would lead to the disunity of India. We said, no, we are Indians first, and then Andhras, we are Indians first, and then Malayalees. When the foreigners were here, we never asked, will you please be good enough, for the sake of the unity of the country to give us those things which you promised us, viz. the redistribution of the provinces on a linguistic basis. Today we are asking you to fulfil your promises in an independent India.

This question of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis is a very important matter, because only then, the administration of a province can be effectively carried out. I was also one among the Congressmen who went to the people and said, let us now unite and fight for the freedom of our country—that was in 1937-38. After the Wardha resolution that I referred to above was passed, I came out and said, we are fighting against foreigners, first let us have freedom for our country, then only we can ask for all these linguistic provinces. Even now when the Congress Working Committee had asked for the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, they were told, wait for three years, there is a high-power commission which will go into all the questions and see whether the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, for the formation of a Vishala Andhra, etc. is possible. Now, after three years, the Andhra State has been formed. Whether it is a Vishala Andhra or not, anyhow, the Andhra State is there. Now you are asking the other people to be quiet. Why should the others remain quiet? What is the reason for it? Let us know the reason why we should be quiet. When once you have set the ball rolling, when once you have promised the people that the redistribution of pro-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

vinces on a linguistic basis was the principle of the Congress, now, if you say that there will be no Karnataka, no Aikya Kerala, no Maharashtra and so on, certainly I would submit you cannot stop the movement that has already started. I want to know whether the hon. Home Minister is thinking only in terms of lathi charges and detention camps still, or whether he is going to announce here on the floor of the House, soon after the passing of this Bill, that they will agree to the principle of redistribution of provinces on linguistic and other connected bases. I do not say the linguistic basis is the only basis. There are other considerations also. The Congress Working Committee also has said that. I agree to it.

1 P.M.

But what about the principle? If there had been one subject on which all the Members of this House were unanimous, it was the disintegration of the Hyderabad State. That is a very important issue, and no hon. Member of this House, including Mr. Gadgil, has opposed this. If there is one thing that the common people have wanted, it is the disintegration of Hyderabad. This is the wish of a majority of the people. But the Government have not carried out their wishes. So far as the Andhra people are concerned, I am not worried very much about the formation of Vishala Andhra, because I am sure the people of Andhra, the brave people of Andhra, who got the Andhra State, are brave enough to get Vishala Andhra also. But what about Karnataka? What about Aikya Kerala? What about Maharashtra? Are you going to ask us to wait for another three years? Or what is it that the Government are going to do? I want to know whether there is any principle on which they are proceeding. Nothing is to be found even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. If it had been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the principle of this Bill is the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, then Vishala Andhra must come, and the disintegration of

Hyderabad State also must come. But it is not to be found there.

The hon. Minister stated that he wanted to go to every village in India, and talk to the people of the village in a common language. I am very glad to know that. But I do not know whether in this old age, he will be able to learn all the languages in India, so as to be able to talk to all the villagers in different parts of the country. If his intention is to have a common language, then certainly we are not against it. We also say there must be a common language. We are not against Hindi becoming the common language. We only say, Hindi being new to us, give us some time, so that we may learn it. But I am ashamed to speak a language that is neither yours nor mine, but is foreign. So, we also want a common language, and we want to see the day when we all can talk in a language which all of us can understand, and that will be a very effective method of carrying on the administration of the country.

Now coming to the main question, the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, you will allow me to point out the resolutions of the Legislative Assemblies of Bombay and Madras. The text of the resolution passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on 1st April 1947.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to this. But the hon. Member is going far far away from this Bill.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not going away from the Bill. I am talking only about the principle. I did not talk about the assets and liabilities, because I have nothing to talk about it. I did not talk about Kurnool or Vijayawada being the capital of the new Andhra State. But I am here concerned with the main issue, namely the principle on which the new State has been formed. That is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is an occasion, when the hon. Member should advise and bless the new State.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: My blessing to the new State is there. Whether it is there or not, the Vishala Andhra State also will come into existence. I bless the new State, and I also bless the Karnataka people for their agitation for the formation of a Karnataka province.

I want to ask the hon. Home Minister whether this Andhra State will be the end of the matter, or whether he proposes to come forward with an announcement on the principle. I want to know whether he is going to give us Aikya Kerala, Karnataka or Maharashtra, or whether he is going to promise us only detention camps and arrests, lathi charges and so on. If the attitude of the Government today is to give the Andhra State, and then say law and order must be preserved—yes, law and order is a fine term on which every statement of the hon. Home Minister may be hung—and therefore no Aikya Kerala or Maharashtra or Karnataka States will be formed, then I must say, they are completely mistaken.

I will not take more time. I only want to say this, because I also want you to understand this, that this trouble is not over. Tomorrow morning the Andhra Bill will be passed, and the agitation for the formation of a Karnataka Province will start the day after tomorrow. They have only waited for the passing of the Andhra Bill. They have waited to see whether something will be decided. The Action Committee is there. They wanted to suspend the agitation because they wanted to know whether the Government would make any statement. I am sure if the Government today say that within six months a boundary commission will be appointed, there will be no agitation. They will wait for six months. But in the Bill that is being passed, nothing is stated so far as this principle is concerned. They only say that that portion of Andhra can come together.

So far as the unity of India is concerned, I have shown that it is only

strengthened. It is not that the unity will be weakened if I speak in my own language in my province. This does not make for disunity in the country. Not only that, I want to know what is the harm in it. As far as Aikya Kerala is concerned, what is the harm there? When the Travancore and Cochin States had been separate, there was a very big difference as far as industrial development is concerned, as far as cultural development is concerned and as far as educational development is concerned. If you will only give me a few more minutes.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I am also interested. I bear the name of 'Anantha Padmanabha'. But I have allowed the hon. Member enough time.

An Hon. Member: He is sleeping.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If it is not right that I should go on discussing the feasibility of dividing India on a linguistic basis or the formation of Aikya Kerala and so on...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not germane to this issue. Hon. Members know how to bring that matter before the House in the form of resolutions and in other ways. Then the matter can be thrashed out. We are not going into it here at the third reading stage. Even in the first reading we ought not to go at such length as the hon. Member started. Under these circumstances, I think he has said enough.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): On a point of information, Sir. Is there no time-limit to speeches?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I intended closing it. But he started. I will close it within five or six minutes. The third reading stage was to be over by 1-15. Anyhow the hon. Member.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The whole reading is not closed today. If it is your desire that I should not say anything about the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, I shall not do so. I said about it because the hon. Home Minister did not even know the words 'Kerala' and 'Malayalam'. He thought I was speaking about 'Malaya'. How

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

can you say that there will be formation of Aikya Kerala unless he knows about it? I want to tell him that in 1938 the Congress passed a resolution about Andhra, Karnataka and Aikya Kerala. He does not even remember it.

I have now only to make a request to the Government. They have said that there will be a high-power commission. My request is, let there be a boundary commission to go into the redistribution of provinces and the boundaries also. As far as Aikya Kerala is concerned, there are not many 'Matthens' there to oppose the agitation. As far as other friends are concerned—my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman referred to it—we are not going to hit them. We do not want to hit them at all. We want only those areas which really belong to the people there; on that basis there must be a redistribution of the provinces.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): By way of information, what do you say about Devikulam and Peermade?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Deputy-Speaker had just now said that I should not go into details of any part. I only want that the principle of redistribution of the provinces on a linguistic basis may be conceded. Without even saying that, the Government accepted it. I do not want to quarrel about that. (*Interruption*) I do not want to go into details. But I believe that the redistribution of provinces can come on this basis. If there is any part in a country where the majority of the people speak a language and they consider it as their homeland, we are not going to oppose them.

As far as the agitation for Karnataka is concerned, already the agitation is there, and the Government has a pious wish that it will stop. And even in regard to the high-power commission, Government say that they are going to consider the opinion of that commission whether there is a desirability of the formation of such States. I tell the Government that after the

formation of the Andhra State, if this is their policy, certainly they will have to face difficulties. The movement for the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis will begin and if the Government do not want to stop it by lathis and bullets, I request that before this Bill is passed the Home Minister should say whether within three or six months a boundary commission will be appointed—so that the agitation may not be there.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Originally we had planned to close this entire third reading also by 1-15 today. But it is too late and some hon. Members want to speak. I would however request hon. Members to limit their remarks to five minutes each so that about ten Members can speak. As soon as the hon. Member finishes, we will adjourn. I think one more hour will be devoted to this tomorrow at the end of which guillotine will be applied.

Shri S. S. More: May I make one request, Sir? During the whole debate, which has been a very protracted one, only persons coming from Andhra and Tamil Nad have participated.

Dr. N. B. Khare: We have not, but we want to.

Shri S. S. More: As a matter of fact, on the eve of the passing of this Bill, persons from Maharashtra and Karnataka would very much like to give their blessings. So they may be given priority. I have been nursing a grievance about this.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I make a submission, Sir? Some of us, particularly of a particular group, want to oppose this Bill outright. That point of view has not been placed before the House. I hope that group has a right to place its point of view before the House. We want to oppose the Bill outright. I think that should be given priority. I want to oppose this Bill completely.

Dr. N. B. Khare: I also want to do it in a modified form.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Hardly has one drama ended, than another has started. Sir, I must congratulate you on choosing the actors very well. The Home Minister sitting and the Leader of the Opposition starting, and starting with the old thing: He wanted a blessing, and the House started with something we may call a fresh agitation.

Well, I will just remind the House that it is not the fault of the Opposition. You wanted to sleep but you cannot sleep unless you have thrashed out the whole question even during the third reading. I shall only say this: what was the malady for which the medicine was sought? Is the medicine any way going to cure that malady?

An Hon. Member: Or kill the patient?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: Rulers from Malcolm Hailey to our present Dr. Katju have always been saying this. I will read out something to show that whatever the faithfulness of this present Government to anything else—I am sorry some of my friends on this side compared it to a very low beast—whatever the faithfulness of this Government to their own people, their faithfulness to the lords that have left Delhi is unquestionable. It is a passion which is greater than the passion of a widowed Hindu woman to her departed lord who sits in heaven. I will quote only a few figures from here which will show how they passionately tow to those lines and yet cannot follow them to the end. Our rulers had always said that all these agitations for separate provinces are from certain people who are dissatisfied, who want something to exploit on their own. They are agitators—the politicians who want to have something as a private preserve for themselves, who want all these new provinces. This was what our rulers said and this is exactly what the present Government

and our leaders also say. I will accept it.

I will say that one idea behind these linguistic provinces, the creation of these new States is—the idea is in my mind, in the mind of my friend there—that because we cannot get full scope here in Delhi, let us carve out something where we can become Chief Ministers or Ministers etc. I say that idea is there. But do you think that this is the main driving force? Certainly not. (*Interruption*) Well, all of us or most of us may differ from that old fellow Karl Marx, who says that everything in this world is made up of contradictions—but this is not a place for giving a Marxian lecture. I say everything is made up of two opposite and contrary poles and at one side of the pole is the desire of the politicians who want something to call their own. But, then that is not the driving force. What is the driving force? It is that passionate idea of the masses who want to free themselves from exploitation. At one end of this pole is our desire to have something to exploit and at the other is the idea of the masses to free themselves from exploitation. You will immediately ask how. Well, in these passages, it has been shown.....

An Hon. Member: What is that, Sir?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I will say.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I will take ten minutes only. For these seven days I have been hanging after an opportunity to speak. I was never given a chance. I will not take more than ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 27th August, 1953.