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Monday
24th August, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

991

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 24th August, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

*741. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 104-A asked on the 13th November, 1952 regarding import of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and the supplementary statement No. 1 showing action taken on assurances etc., given during the Second Session 1952 of the House of the People, and state:

(a) whether, upon representations from indigenous manufacturers of pharmaceuticals against competition from foreign firms in respect of certain imported items, any action has been taken by Government to protect the indigenous industry; and

(b) if not, whether such competition is still going on?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). It is open to indigenous manufacturers of pharmaceuticals to seek protection against competition from imported items by applying for an inquiry by the Tariff Commission. The import duties levied on pharmaceuticals on account of revenue considerations as well as restrictions on

imports on balance of payments considerations have a protective effect too. Government have, however, appointed a Committee of Inquiry to examine all problems relating to the development of the Indian pharmaceuticals industry, and it is expected that the Committee will deal with this aspect of the problem also.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, what are the imported items of pharmaceuticals which stand competition with Indian manufactured articles?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have a very large catalogue of items which is really very difficult to give here.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, what is the reason for not giving protection to these pharmaceuticals upto this time?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, in regard to certain items like Para Amino Salicylic Acid there has been a tariff enquiry. In regard to other items there has not been any tariff enquiry because the manufacturers have not asked for protection as such. But as I said, certain incidental protection is afforded by reason of the fact that recently we have raised our import duties rather steeply in regard to certain categories and the import policy, in order to satisfy the requirements of foreign exchange, has been so ranged as not to permit import of chemicals which are manufactured in this country.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, how many foreign com-

panies are manufacturing pharmaceuticals in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, what steps have been taken by the Government, to enable the Indian manufacturers of pharmaceuticals to get their requirements of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals and catalysts at cheap rate?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member mentions any particular type of chemicals, I shall endeavour to answer the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, what is the percentage of total earnings of Indian pharmaceutical industries spent on scientific research?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have got a few tricks up my sleeve. This does not happen to be one of them.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I know, Sir, the date of the appointment and the personnel of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Committee was appointed on the 14th February 1953. The following is the composition of the Committee:

- (1) Major General S. L. Bhatia (Chairman)
- (2) Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao (Member)
- (3) Dr. B. B. Yodh (Member)
- (4) Dr. J. C. Ghosh (Member)
- (5) Dr. R. C. Shah (Member)
- (6) Dr. T. R. Seshadari (Member)
- (7) Dr. H. R. Nanji (Member)
- (8) Shri K' R. Chandran (Member)
- (9) Shri P. M. Nabar (Member)
- (10) Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao (Member)

Dr. Anil Kumar Sen, one of the members of the Committee has since died and the question of appointment of his substitute is under consideration.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether given the necessary protection, could we be assured of the quality being equal to the foreign manufacture?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: These and other problems will be considered by this Committee. We are awaiting the report of the Committee.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware that on account of the huge resources of the foreign manufacturers and by their being allowed to operate under Indian names in this country, they are driving Indian concerns out of existence?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I had any doubts about these matters the hon. Member's eloquence has dispelled those doubts.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know, Sir, whether manufacturers like Park Davis have been recently hauled up in Bombay for cheating the Customs?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if there has been any court case of that nature but perhaps there seems to have been some customs investigation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am feeling it quite chilly in the House. I am running some temperature on account of change in weather. If the hon. Members agree the temperature of the House may be raised from 74 to 80.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

LABOURERS RETRENCHED FROM STATE COLLIERIES.

*742. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how many labourers in the State Collieries were retrenched as a result of the Fact Finding Committee's report?

(b) How many of them have been re-employed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 844 casual workers were discharged from Kargali Colliery on 9th April 1953.

(b) None; they were purely casual workers employed and paid directly by the Contractor.

Ch. Raghbir Singh: Is it a fact that at the time of their retrenchment nothing by way of compensation was paid to the labourers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is a scheme for payment to the permanent employees who are retrenched for good reasons. Since they were employed by the contractors, I am afraid, these workers are not entitled to retrenchment compensation.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, Sir, how many have been retrenched from Railway collieries and how many have been retrenched from other State collieries. May I also further know—having regard to the fact that the profits in 1953-54 are estimated to be Rs. 63 lakhs which is more than other previous year's figures,—how has the question of retrenchment arisen?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There are no State Collieries apart from Railway Collieries. They are the only State Collieries. It is because of the partial retrenchment that there has been some economy in the working expenses. I may inform the hon. Member that the retrenchment that is to take place in the Railway Collieries, is according to the recommendations of the various Committees which have studied the matter very carefully. It will be of the order of about four thousand and odd workers but that has not yet been given effect to because of certain legal and technical difficulties. The profit to which the hon. Member has referred has been made by having recourse to several setps. One of them being retrenchment of the casual workers referred to in the answer.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has reconciled to the retrenchment made by the contractors or whether they have advised the contractors for retrenchment of these labourers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There was no need to advise the contractors. The only question that is to be borne in mind is whether there is work for the labour that is to be employed there. If there is no work then whether it is the contractor or the Government, they will have, I regretfully submit, to retrench these people. As I said, these were engaged for temporary casual work.

Shri R. N. Singh: Sir, how many of these State Collieries are worked by the contractors and how many of them are worked by the Departments themselves?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There are 11 State Collieries. Out of them the administration of 9 have been completely taken over by the Government. In two of the other collieries contract labour is still there. The Government have declared their policy that before April 1953 the contract labour in the remaining two collieries has to be done away with and replaced by Government labour.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, for how long these casual workers were working in the collieries?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I require notice to answer that question.

SUPPLY OF FERTILISERS

*743. **Ch. Raghbir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory meets the internal demand of India in fertilizers?

(b) If so, what is the demand of U.P. State in fertilizers and what amount is supplied to it?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Sindri Fertilizer Factory produces only ammonium sulphate. The estimated internal demand in India for this fertilizer in the year 1953 is approximately 3.5 lakh tons. The Sindri Factory is expected to produce about 3 lakh tons this year. There are, however, other fertilizers also for which there is limited demand in the country.

(b) The demand of the U.P. State in respect of ammonium sulphate for the current Calendar year is 40,000 tons, of which 35,000 tons have been released from Sindri and the remaining 5,000 tons from the coke oven bye-product material. Over 31,000 tons have already moved from Sindri.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know the percentage of fertilizers produced at Alwaye in the Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is a small percentage. I have not got the exact figure, but it is in the neighbourhood of 50,000 tons per year.

Shri Jaipal Singh: After meeting the present internal demand, what quantity is available for export; and if any quantity is available, are international prices taken into consideration in fixing the export price?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not the policy of the Government to export any fertilizer, if we can help it. The internal demand is big enough, and the Planning Commission has estimated that the demand may be 5 lakh tons in the next one or two years. So Government have not in view any policy of export of fertilizer. But as a special case we have agreed to export 15,000 tons to East Bengal. That was part of the Trade Agreement, based on a policy of helping our neighbour State.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the medium adopted for the sale of these 35,000 tons of fertilizers in U.P.? Are there co-operative societies?

Shri K. C. Reddy: U.P. has three agencies which they are employing, namely the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Kanpur, the U.P. Co-operative Federation Limited, Lucknow and the U.P. Co-operative Cane Union, Lucknow.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is the facility that is given to the co-operative societies also given to the Imperial Chemical Industries?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know the distribution arrangement in U.P.

I can give only the broad aspects about it.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if Government have under contemplation any scheme for producing other fertilizers like sulphate of potash and superphosphates at Sindri?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Government have certain plans, but not to manufacture the kinds of fertilizer that the hon. Member has mentioned. Sindri Fertilizers Ltd. are actually processing a urea and ammonium nitrate project. A Technical Committee had been set up for this purpose and it has submitted its report. Government are actively considering that report.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the figures given by the hon. Minister it is seen that Sindri has not as yet reached the target figure. Within a year of the starting of the factory it reached a target of 965 tons per day. What is the difficulty in reaching the target after such a long period?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, it is a very complicated thing. If I were to give the full picture it will take some time. It is true, as the hon. Member has stated, that during certain days this year it reached not only a target of 965 tons but sometimes 1,050 and 1,100 tons. That was because of certain special features which depend upon the production of various components, ammonia, etc., etc. But generally speaking, on an average the figure has been 800 tons. That is the average. 960 tons is our aim. That is the real target, finally. There are some troubles and Sindri is actively considering what steps have to be taken in order to reach this target.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In such matters whenever an hon. Minister feels that some more time is necessary for answering a question in a detailed manner and he thinks the house should be supplied with the information, he may briefly state one or two points on the floor of the House and circulate through the Secretariat (I will suggest to them)

the other items of information to the hon. Members.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister has said that there has been one special case. With a view to meeting another special case, that is the improvement of Indo-Ceylon relations, would Government consider the advisability of treating that also as a special case in the matter of export of fertilizers to Ceylon?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I may tell the hon. Member that he has anticipated Government's action in a small way. They have already given 100 tons of fertilizer to an Agricultural Demonstration Farm in Ceylon as a result of a suggestion made by our High Commissioner there. But whether we would be able to export in bulk, what quantities, under what circumstances and all that are to be considered by the Government.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: What are the channels for distributing the fertilizers to the Madras Government? May I also know the figures for 1952-53?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Madras is the State which is consuming the major bulk of this fertilizer. I am not in a position now to give the figure wanted by the hon. Member.

PRODUCTION IN TELEPHONE CABLE FACTORY

*744. **Ch. Raghbir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Telephone Cable Factory will meet the annual requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) If so, what is the annual output?

(c) If not, how much has India to import?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Telephone Cable Factory was initially planned to produce on single-shift basis the full requirements of telephone cables of the Posts and Telegraphs Department as estimated in 1950. Re-

cently, the Posts and Telegraphs Department have more than doubled this demand. The question of adjustment of this capacity to meet the increased demand is under examination.

(b) The Factory has been planned for a scheduled output of 469 mile length of cable per annum, on single shift basis, but production has not yet started.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a), it is not possible to form an estimate of the amount India will have to import. It appears, however, that for some time after the factory starts production, some imports will be necessary.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the basis on which quotations of the price of these telephone instruments are given by the factory to Government, and on what basis are they purchased?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This has nothing to do with telephone instruments, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarenha: May I know what percentage of the import of these materials has been lessened after the factory has begun to produce?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, the factory has not yet gone into production. It is expected to go into production by the end of this year. It is expected that the production will be of the order of about 500 miles length of cable. That will be, according to the present demand of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, about fifty per cent. of our requirements.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this factory will produce the ordinary paired wires type of cables or the coaxial type of cables?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry, the hon. Member knows more about the technical side, and I would require notice to go fully into the question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if in the production of cables in this factory any engineers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are connected?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I know, no, Sir. The engineers connected with this Telephone Cable Factory are drawn from the Standard Telephone and Cable Company of U.K.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know why at least one or two of the Posts and Telegraphs Department engineers are not connected with it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would require notice.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The factory was expected to go into production in June 1953. What exactly is the reason for the delay?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There was some delay in the delivery of the plant that is required for this factory. The bottlenecks have now been removed and the plant has almost completely arrived and is in the process of being set up.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the Telephones and Cables Limited U. K., which has been entrusted with the erection of the plant and supervision of the building and other works and starting the business, would have any interest in the actual production of these cables and the profits?

Shri K. C. Reddy: They have no interest in the production of this unit, if the hon. Member means whether they will take a part of the production for their own use or anything like that. They will help us not only in putting up the plant and in the supervision, etc. and giving the technical know-how, but for some time they will be there to supervise the actual production after production starts.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the Government could give us an idea as to how the prices will

compare between the products in this factory and the products that are being imported?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is always difficult to compare the cost of production here with the cost of production in other countries. The cost of production as we have estimated now is susceptible to great changes a year hence or six months hence because of changed conditions. So far as calculations have been made hitherto, the cost of production in this factory will compare favourably with the cost of production elsewhere.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is the estimated cost of establishment of this factory, whether this factory will be a purely Government owned factory or what will be its designation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I presume what the hon. Member wants is the estimated capital cost that would go into the construction of the factory. If that presumption is correct, about Rs. 110 lakhs will be required for putting up this plant. It is a Government owned factory.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How many people are likely to get employment in this?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot give exact figures; may be about 300.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Minister said that the factory has not yet begun production. May I know whether the whole recruitment is over: recruitment of officers, etc.?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Some recruitment has taken place.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Telephones and Cables Ltd. shall have a share in the profits or whether they will be paid any lump sum for the supervision work that they are doing?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would not like to answer this question fully on this

occasion because it is a complicated matter. I would refer the hon. Member to the Agreement, a copy of which, I believe, has been already laid on the Table of the House. I can say this: they are to get some percentage on the turn over. The other details are there in the agreement. If the hon. Member puts down a separate question, I shall answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the agreement.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether you have engaged the services of foreign experts and if so, from which country?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The company with whose collaboration we are putting up this plant, has supplied the necessary experts. No other experts from other concerns or other countries have been appointed.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. Next question.

TRIESTE FAIR

*746. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether India participated in the Trieste Fair (Italy) which was held from the 27th June to 14th July 1953?

(b) Is it a fact that Trieste is one of the principal European centres of trade?

(c) Did Government send all kinds of goods, including hand-made articles to the Trieste Fair?

(d) How many kinds of articles, including all those of cottage industry, were sent to this Trieste Fair?

(e) What amount did Government sanction for participating in the Trieste Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The policy is to send goods which are exportable and which are likely to find a market in the area covered by the exhibition concerned. The consignment included handmade articles.

(d) 173 kinds of articles under nine major categories.

(e) Rs. 37,000/-.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether there was any interest shown by the trade and how India will meet the traders' demands?

Shri Karmarkar: There was keen interest shown. Twenty-one enquiries have been made regarding some of the goods exhibited there. When orders come, we shall do the needful to meet the demands.

संठ गोविन्द दास : विदेशों में जो यह भिन्न भिन्न नुमायशें भिन्न २ समय पर हुधा करती हैं, क्या इन सब नुमायशों में भारतीय सामान भेजा जाता है या किसी विशेष नुमायश में ही भेजा जाता है।

श्री करमरकर : जी हाँ, इन नुमायशों में हम जो चीजें भेज सकते हैं वे वहाँ भेजते हैं और उन का ठीक उपयोग भी हो जाता है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know the number of items of our cottage industry products which have been exported to Italy?

Shri Karmarkar: Cottage industry products including handlooms such as saree materials, gold and silver tissues, silk and cotton brocades, scarves, cotton bed-spreads, etc., etc.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know how many countries participated in this Exhibition?

Shri Karmarkar: Thirty-two nations.

श्री बाबशाह गुट्ट : यह सामान जो वहाँ भेजा गया था वह वैवने के निए भेजा

गया था या महज दिखाने के लिए ? यदि बेचने के लिये भेजा गया तो कितने रुपये का बेचा गया ?

श्री कर्माकर : दिखाने के लिए भेजा गया था ।

Shri M. D. Ramasami: What sort of reception did the handlooms receive there?

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy to say that almost all our exhibits received a good reception.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether, among the nine categories put there in the fair, coir articles are there?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not find coir specifically mentioned. I should think so. I shall find out.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know(interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I looked this side, the hon. Members kept quiet. Now when some hon. Member starts coir then, coir is started. What am I to do?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We should have an opportunity to put supplementary questions, if Government give new information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow that. If one supplementary question leads to another supplementary question, then there is no end to this. I cannot allow this. I can allow 4 or 5 supplementary questions. All hon. Members ought to be alert and anticipate questions. Next question.

IMPORT OF COCA-COLA MATERIALS

*747. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of dollar exchange spent during the year 1952-53 in importing Coca-Cola materials from the United States of America;

(b) the policy of Government regarding giving of dollar exchange to Coca-Cola dealers; and

(c) the food value of Coca-Cola?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) None, Sir.

(b) No dollars are being spent.

(c) Government are not aware of any ingredient of food value in Coca-Cola except sugar.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is not a fact that during the last session, the hon. Minister said that some dollar exchange was spent?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. Previously, we gave permission to import the plant and also some raw material. Now, no dollar expenditure is made.

Shri Raghuramiah: May I know whether Government are aware that there is any percentage of alcohol in Coca-Cola?

Shri Karmarkar: No; that is not our information.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: Is it very necessary to import Coca-Cola material into India from the U.S.A.?

Shri Karmarkar: Now, a part of the raw materials will be imported from soft currency areas. As to whether it is necessary or not, it is a matter of opinion. I may have mine own also.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether, considering the fact that the only food value in Coca-Cola is sugar, which is manufactured in this country, the manufacture of Coca-Cola will be banned. Because, the other materials that go into it have no food value and the only food value is sugar which is manufactured in this country and it can be taken in any other shape.

Shri Karmarkar: I see no immediate prospect of its being banned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the bottles for Coca-Cola are imported or are made in India?

Shri Karmarkar: They were imported before. Bottles are now made here. During the first year, we gave licence for bottles; not now.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इस का स्वास्थ्य पर असर कैसा होता है? वया अब तक इसका 'कोका कोला का' कोई ऐसा एजामिनेशन हुआ है?

श्री करमरकर: इस के बारे में एजामिनेशन हुआ है। मुझे तो सास अनुभव नहीं है। लेकिन जो एजामिनेशन हुआ है उस में यह लिखा है:—

"There is no ingredient of food value in Coca-Cola except the sugar content. It is understood that the amount of sugar in each bottle of Coca-Cola containing 6 oz. is 2/3 of an ounce.

यह सब इनफार्मेशन हमारे पास है।

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: May I take it that there is necessity for the manufacture of Coca-Cola in this country and that the sugar that is used in this could not be used for other purposes, which will be more conducive to the health of the people?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I may tell hon. Members that we do not really control private enterprise to the extent that hon. Members seem to have in mind. If somebody manufactures something, all that we can do is not to permit the import of intermediate necessary for the purpose which we think it unwise to import. These are matters of opinion. Many people who drink Coca-Cola may have a different opinion from that of the hon. Member.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that Coca-Cola contains caffeine and that according to eminent medical authorities excessive use of caffeinated beverages causes

cardiac depression and affects the central circulatory system?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do remember, Sir, that on the last occasion a question was asked. I mentioned that Coca-Cola contains a very small percentage of caffeine, but I think this ingredient is found in other drinks which we drink very often just outside the Lobby of the House, and I think that quantity of Caffeine in such drinks is not such that it would affect the heart.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that the production of Coca-Cola is affecting adversely indigenous private enterprise like Ghica-Cola and other drinks?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have no such information.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What amount of raw material required for the manufacture of Coca-Cola is imported from non-Dollar foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A question may be put. I would like to have notice.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough of Coca-Cola.

Shri Gadgil: Let us have at least the question, if not the drink?

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME

*748. **Shri Dabhi:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned a National Extension Service Scheme for the Five-Year Plan period?

(b) If so, what is that Scheme?

(c) What is the exact difference between the scope of the Community Development programme and that of the National Extension Service Scheme?

(d) What are the names of the areas in Bombay State selected for the operation of the National Extension Service Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the printed pamphlet on "Organisation of a National Extension Service and expansion of the Community Development Programme" copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(d) Proposals are awaited from the State Governments.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

*749. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what cottage industries products are popular in foreign markets?

(b) What was the total export of cottage industries goods during the year 1952-53?

(c) What steps have Government taken to increase their exports in future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Mainly art products, viz. bidri, filigree, ivory and wood-carving, inlaid lacquered articles, evening hand-bags, ivory necklaces, glass-beads, bed-prints, table-cloths, handloom products, scarves, saree materials, brocades, embroidery and lace work, toys, carpets and druggets. Coir yarn and coir products, sports-goods, brass-ware and musical instruments also have a market abroad.

(b) The value of cottage and small scale industries products exported from India during the year 1952-53 is about Rs. 17.1 crores.

(c) The following are some of the measures taken:—

(1) Participation in foreign exhibitions.

(2) Supply of cottage industries products to Indian Trade Representatives abroad for display.

(3) Publication of illustrated hand-books on different industries and arranging for their distribution, free of cost, in foreign countries at the time of exhibitions, and trade-fairs.

(4) Standardisation of cottage industries goods for export purposes.

(5) Supply of useful data to trade regarding facilities available in different countries.

(6) Inclusion of cottage industries in the Trade Agreements with foreign countries.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, Sir, if some of these products are in great demand in foreign markets, and are not produced in sufficient quantity in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are some cases where an order is sent for a large quantity which cannot be produced here because of lack of facilities available to the local producer.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if steps are being taken by our Government to increase the production of these goods?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the extent possible Government do assist local producers, but often times the local producer is not interested because he is not sure whether the trade that is offered will be continuous.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When the Government participate in these international exhibitions, do they merely exhibit or do they canvas orders also?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government do not canvas orders. Government exhibit these things. Sometimes when private parties are associated with these exhibitions, they canvas orders. However, if any orders or enquiries come to the hands of the officials connected with the exhibitions, they are passed on to the trade.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister has mentioned bidri as one of the products, and he has stated that one of the steps taken is standardization. So far as bidri is concerned, there is a general feeling that because of lack of standardization it is not getting the wide market that it deserves. How far is it true?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What I said in regard to standardization is a very general statement. My hon. friend should not take that statement literally to mean that it applies to every item covered by the list of goods which I mentioned.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that there is a great demand for handloom woven material in foreign countries, do the Government propose to open a designing department to advise the handloom workers to produce artistic designs?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir, I think that is part of the scheme of the Handloom Board, and apart from that the Handicrafts Section of the Cottage Industries Department is contemplating the idea of supplying designs. The only trouble is we have not got a proper design as yet.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if there was recently any complaint from a foreign country about the quality of some cotton fabrics like curtains and so on? If so, what is the organization that looks into these complaints?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot recollect having seen any complaint in the recent past.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if the Government have under their consideration any proposal for establishing a Cottage Industries Market Expansion Board for the finding out some markets and carrying on propaganda for our cottage industries products in foreign countries so that we can get good custom there, in view of the unemployment position especially?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have under consideration several schemes for the furtherance of the markets for our cottage industries products, but the idea that has been suggested by the hon. Member may not exactly be one of them.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know the names of the countries where efforts are being made to open up the market for these cottage industries goods?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice.

Shri Raghavaiah: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has stated that coir is one of the products that is very popular in foreign countries, may I know what attempts have been made by this Government to canvas orders or to popularise these coir products in foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Questions in regard to specific commodities covered by my statement will have to be put separately to enable me to answer them very precisely.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware that the producers of such articles as are in great demand in foreign countries lack finance, and whether the Government is contemplating to establish a corporation for the encouragement of these cottage industries products?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question is a very general one. May be in some cases it is true. I would like to know in what cases it is true so that I can take action.

Shri Boovaraghavan: May I know the names of the countries to which our cottage industries' goods are being exported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think I have answered that question more than once. If the hon. Member would put a question, I will answer it again.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SCHEME IN HYDERABAD

***750. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to Hyderabad State under the National Extension Scheme; and

(b) the areas included in this Scheme in Hyderabad State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Budget proposals and proposals regarding selection of areas are awaited from the State Government.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether this scheme involves Technical Co-operation Administration aid?

Shri Hathi: This scheme does not.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, what are the criteria that are taken into account in the selection of areas for the National Extension Scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a broader question. This question refers to the Hyderabad scheme.

Shri K. K. Basu: It can be extended, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is already a scheme. A book was circulated to hon. Members saying that 34 schemes or so are there.

Shri Nanadas: I want to know whether the Central Government has got anything to say about the selection of these areas?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the Central Government that has selected these areas. What has it more to say?

Shri Nanadas: The Minister says...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question seems to be too general.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether there is any proposal to recruit a large number of workers for this

National Extension Scheme? If so, what would be the approximate number of workers?

Shri Hathi: The pamphlet which I referred to in reply to the previous question mentions the number of village workers and other persons that will be necessary for each block.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day this matter came up. The hon. Minister gave 34 or 35 centres where instruction is being given, some undertaken by the State Governments, some by the Central Government and so on.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know what are the points that weighed with the Government in the selection of this particular area in Hyderabad State for the introduction of the scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was also answered. The State recommends certain things, and the Centre adopts it. It is too general. The hon. Member may suggest something. So much of literature has been given with respect to it. There are experiments going on all over. I am sure the Government will welcome hon. Members going through the literature and studying and then suggesting any particular things which are wanting according to them. But what is the use of generally asking the same question, "What is the scheme", though it has been in existence since October last. Next question.

MANUFACTURE OF OPTICAL GLASS

***751. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the production of optical glass;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made by any technical expert as to the feasibility of the manufacture of this material in the National Instruments Factory;

(c) for what other purposes excepting for ophthalmic, this material can be used as raw material; and

(d) the recommendations of the Planning Commission in the matter?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; the Government of India secured the services of Dr. W. M. Hampton, Technical Director of Messrs. Chance Brothers Ltd. Birmingham, under the Colombo Plan for the purpose.

(c) For use in optical instruments—I may also add that it is a valuable strategic material.

(d) The Planning Commission has recommended that the Optical Glass Project should be taken up as a part of the reorganisation scheme of the National Instruments Factory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what was the report submitted by Dr. Hampton, when he left India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Dr. Hampton has not submitted any regular report; but he made some recommendations, and these recommendations have been considered by the Government, who are now taking steps to get suitable technical participants, in order to go ahead with this project.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this proposal of establishing this optical glass part in the National Instruments Factory, will materialise? Will the Government have to acquire land and construct other buildings also? If so, what will be the estimated cost?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is premature to answer some parts of the question put by the hon. Member. I do not think that any elaborate buildings will be required for the purpose of setting up this plant. New buildings are being put up near Calcutta at Jadabpur, to which the National Instruments Factory which is now being run at Calcutta will be shifted. Once the new buildings are completed, we will have enough accommodation there for locating this optical glass unit also.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: What is the capital involved in this factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: If, as we are contemplating now, the capacity of the plant is to be 25 tons, the capital cost will be of the order of about Rs. 22 lakhs.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that ordinary bottle glass is being sold in the bazars as optical glass? If so, will the Government take or have they taken any measures to check that?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of that, but this is a question which can more properly be answered by my hon. colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether there is any factory producing optical glass at present in our country.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not that I am aware of.

Shri K. K. Basu: When will this plant see the light of day?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member is a little impatient. I am afraid we have not yet taken a firm decision as regards the setting up of the factory, and on what lines. So it is rather premature to say when this factory will actually go into production.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any sum has been set apart by the Planning Commission, for this optical glass business in the near future?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Planning Commission has included this also in the Five Year Plan. They have provided funds for the reorganisation of the National Instruments Factory, to the tune of about Rs. 182 lakhs. This optical glass part is also included in that.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCED BY D. V. C.

*752. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of electricity to be produced by the D.V.C. in the course of the next three years;

(b) the estimated quantity of their consumption; and

(c) whether efforts have been made for the full utilisation of the electricity, to be generated by the D.V.C.?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The installed capacity and firm capacity of the D.V.C. power system for the next three years will be:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	MW	MW	MW
Installed capacity	177	197	277
Firm capacity	126	138	197.

(b) The estimated aggregate maximum demands on the D.V.C. generating stations are:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	MW	MW	MW
Aggregate Maximum demands	116	134	145

(c) Yes Sir.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the cost of production of power, per unit, in the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: It is somewhere about 0.44 anna.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that the overhead charges in the D.V.C. have not proved to be economical?

Shri Hathi: It is not correct.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that the Rao Committee that was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the D.V.C. has suggested some measures to bring down the overhead charges, especially of the thermal power station?

Shri Hathi: The report of the Rao Committee is yet under examination of the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister has given us the quantity of estimated consumption. May I enquire whether this is based upon the demands already made by industrial concerns and other consumers?

Shri Hathi: In some cases, these are based on the demands made by industrial concerns; in some cases, the contracts have already been finalised.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: To what extent the villages in that area will be benefited by the electricity produced by the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: The Bihar and the Bengal Governments, mostly the Bihar Government, will purchase in bulk the power from the D.V.C., for the use of the villages.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wanted to know how many villages will be benefited.

Shri Nanadas: May I know which industry is likely to consume the largest quantity of the electricity produced in this scheme?

Shri Hathi: The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur.

Shri Raghavaiah: What quantity of this power is utilised for irrigation purposes, and what quantity for industrial purposes?

Shri Hathi: I am not in a position to give the exact break-up of these figures.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister stated that the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar will buy in bulk. Does it mean that they have got nothing so far?

Shri Hathi: The Bihar Government have got at present electricity for Hazaribagh and other places. But this is the programme for the next few years. I was talking about the future.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Are the Government aware that the Bihar Government are charging a higher rate from the consumers, than that at which it is supplied by the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: Some three days ago, the hon. Member put the same question; as to what the Bihar Government charges, I have not yet received the information from them.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Arising out of the answer that the cost of production per unit will be 0.44 anna per unit, may I know whether when the plant works to its full capacity, the Government will lose or gain, in respect of the electricity which is supplied to the consumers at present.

Shri Hathi: Naturally, the D.V.C. will gain something.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Have the Tata Iron & Steel Company already contracted with the D.V.C. for their requirements?

Shri Hathi: The contract is under negotiation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what percentage of the electricity produced is being used by the different industries, and whether any construction has begun for their use?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Next question. I have allowed the hon. Member one or two questions already. How many questions can I allow on this question?

Next question.

HEADQUARTERS OF D. V. C.

*753. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether some final decision about the location of the headquarters of the D.V.C. has been taken; and

(b) if so, where it is to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that the Corporation had decided in 1948 to locate its headquarters at Ranchi, and that several lakhs worth of building materials were put on the site there?

Shri Hathi: That is not the final decision.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Are Government aware of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee that there is no justification for locating the headquarters at Calcutta?

Shri Hathi: That is true, that it must be somewhere in the Valley area.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know, Sir, why the original idea of having the headquarters at Ranchi has been abandoned?

Shri Hathi: It was not abandoned, Sir. The matter was also referred to the Rao Committee. They have made certain recommendations and these are to be discussed in the Inter-State Conference.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do I understand that the word 'Valley' includes Ranchi also?

Shri Hathi: It would include.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Sir, what will be the grounds for the selection of the headquarters of the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: Naturally, the ground for selection would be that the place of the headquarters should be nearer to the Valley area.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, the time that Government will take to come to a decision in the matter?

Shri Hathi: I cannot definitely say today as to within what date a decision will be taken. The conference will be convened within a couple of months or so.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मंत्री मद्रेदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राऊ कमेटी ने क्या रिकमेंड किया है, हैडक्वारटर कहां रखा जाय ?

Shri Hathi: That report is yet being examined by the Government.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

*754. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how the Roads Organisation has been represented in the Community Projects Administration; and

(b) the number of representatives so far taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An Officer of the Roads Organisation is a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Community Projects Administration.

(b) One.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the status of the officer who is represented in the Administration?

Shri Hathi: He is an Adviser.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know, Sir, what status he enjoys in the Roads Organisation.

Shri Hathi: I think he is an Engineer.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether there is any provision for representation from the Roads Organisation in the State level also?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

STAGING OF "NAYA NISHAN"

*755. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India had protested to the Screening of a play "Naya Nishan" in Pakistan?

(b) If so, what were the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Government of India had protested to the Government of Pakistan against a play "Naya Nishan", staged in Karachi in February 1952, as it was highly inflammatory and was calculated to arouse communal passions against India and her leaders.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know, Sir, what result has been achieved from the protest?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The play was banned and we were informed about it in March 1953.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know, Sir, who was the author of this play?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I have not got the information.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know, Sir, if the play is being exhibited even after the protest?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. It has been banned by that Government.

NEW COMMUNITY PROJECT WORKS

*756. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1521 asked on the 22nd April, 1953 regarding selection of new areas for Community Project works and state:

(a) whether proposals for selection of new areas for the Community Project works have been received from the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether selection has been made; and

(c) the number of new Community Project works and their allotment State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) 55 Development Blocks. A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 8]

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, whether all these projects which have been selected come under the Community Projects or under the Extension Service?

Shri Hathi: They come under the Community Development scheme.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the estimated cost of these new projects, selected?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 45 lakhs for one project.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, whether any foreign aid is received for these projects?

Shri Hathi: That is included in Agreement No. 8 which was laid on the Table.

Shri Punnoose: The statement says that there is a new Community Project proposed to be started in Travancore-Cochin State. Sir, on a previous occasion—in his reply on 22nd April 1953—he stated that two projects were being proposed for that State. Only one is now selected. May I know why the other was left out, and which is the one now selected?

Shri Hathi: That was being considered. The final decision has now been reached.

Shri Punnoose: Which is the project that is accepted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know the name of the place.

Shri Hathi: The one at Ambalapuzha has been accepted. Priority was given by the State Government to that.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, what instructions have been given to the State Governments in the matter of selecting these areas of Community Projects and whether those instructions have been complied with by the State Governments?

Shri Hathi: Naturally, Sir, instructions were given to the State Governments and they have been taken into consideration while recommending these blocks.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, the names of places in Orissa where the new projects are to be located?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Statement may be laid on the Table.

Shri Hathi: I shall lay the Statement on the Table of the House, Sir. In Orissa there is the Sundergarh block and the Nayagarh block in Puri district.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, what exactly is the scheme started in Ambalapuzha in Travancore-Cochin?

Shri Hathi: Sir, the whole of the literature has been supplied to hon. Members as to what actually the Community Project schemes are.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know, Sir, whether in selecting these sites, any preference is given to proverbially, famine areas?

Shri Hathi: It has been considered Sir, for the backward areas. Then the irrigation potential etc. have all been taken into consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon Minister stated that a project has been sanctioned in a place in Travancore-Cochin. I presume it is Ambalapuzha. May I know, Sir, what is the total amount sanctioned for the project?

Shri Hathi: As I said, Sir, Rs. 45 lakhs for the whole of the three blocks.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know, Sir, the number of cases in which the recommendations of the State Governments have not been accepted in selecting new areas?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice, Sir, because it is a detailed thing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether even in the second distribution of these Community Projects certain districts and areas, Salem, for instance, have not received the Projects? If so, will Government give an assurance that such districts which have not been selected will be given the Projects in the third round at least?

Shri Hathi: Generally, selections are made on the recommendation of the State Governments.

ZINC SMELTING PLANT

*757. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that zinc ore from India is exported to Belgium as there is no zinc smelting plant in the country;

(b) whether the Central Zinc Committee have recommended the installation of a zinc plant in India; and

(c) if so, when the proposed plant will be installed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No, Sir. Zinc concentrates have been exported in the past to Holland, France and Germany for processing.

(b) The Committee has recommended the establishment of a zinc smelter but only after detailed investigations have been conducted.

(c) The matter is now under consideration of Government.

Shri Gidwani: May I know, Sir, what is the quantity of zinc concentrates exported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, I have got the total. I haven't got the break-up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, what is the annual requirement of metallic zinc for Indian industries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I also know whether, in view of the tall claims made as to the availability of cheap electricity, Government have considered the possibility of installing a plant for making metallic zinc by the electrolytic process?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think, Sir. Government have any such project under consideration nor do I think the Government have made any tall claims.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know, Sir, whether any zinc processing is carried

out by the Indian Copper Corporation at Moubhandar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice, Sir.

Shri Heda: May I know, Sir, whether Government are considering starting their own plant or inviting the private Sector to take it up?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the matter is under consideration. I am not able to indicate now whether the plant will be a government-owned one or one in which Government will have a share or whether it will be entirely privately owned.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know, Sir, the total quantity sent to France, Holland and other countries?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not got the figures about the quantity sent to France, Holland etc.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said, Sir, I have not got the break-up of the figures. The total for 1952 is 4,550 tons.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have in view any particular type of plant to be installed for this purpose?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, when a matter is under consideration information, particularly of the nature asked by the hon. Member is rather difficult to give.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I asked whether they have it in view

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not got it. The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE IN PUNJAB

*745. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what area of the Punjab will be covered by the National Extension Service; and

(b) whether it is proposed to include the backward districts of Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur in the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Selection of areas for National Extension Service Blocks will be made on the basis of proposals which are awaited from the State Government.

CLAIMS IN REGARD TO JAPANESE PROPERTIES IN INDIA

*758. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many applications for claims by Indians in accordance with article 8(a) of the Peace Treaty between India and Japan have been received as yet by the Custodian of Enemy Property at Bombay?

(b) Is there any time-limit for the submission of such claims?

(c) Will those Indians who submitted their claims long before or who made applications to any concerned representatives abroad have to re-notify their claims?

(d) When will the claims applications be dealt with?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 644.

(b) No time-limit has been prescribed in the Peace Treaty for the submission of such claims, but on administrative grounds Government have fixed 31st December, 1953 as the last date upto which applications will be received by the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.

(c) Yes.

(d) Steps are being taken to scrutinize the applications as and when they are received, but their submission to the Japanese authorities will have to await the expiry of the last date referred to in my reply to part (b) above.

COAL WASHERIES

*759. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of washed and un-

washed coal supplied to the foreign countries in 1952-53;

(b) the market, where only washed coal is in demand;

(c) whether Government propose to set up their own Central coal washeries; and

(d) if so, (i) the time, (ii) the site, and (iii) the cost of their setting up?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No washed coal was supplied. The quantity of unwashed coal supplied is approximately 2,925,500 tons. Information available to Government does not disclose any country enquiring for washed coal exclusively.

(b) Washed coal is in demand in Japan, Australia and Ceylon, but unwashed coal also is in demand in these countries.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

TEXTILE CONTROL COMMITTEE

*760. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Textile Control Committee was held in Bombay on the 15th June, 1953, under the Chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai?

(b) What were the recommendations made by the Committee?

(c) Have Government considered the recommendations?

(d) If so, what is their decision about them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee were:

(i) Control over cloth and yarn should be removed;

(ii) The number of returns at present submitted by the Mills to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, should be reduced;

(iii) Prevention of damage caused to cloth by use of hooks for lifting the bales of cloth.

(c) and (d). (i) Control on prices and distribution of cloth and yarn has been removed.

(ii) Action on other recommendations has also been taken, and the number of returns has been reduced from 35 to 27. The question is being examined further.

(iii) Directions have also been issued to the mills to pack in half bales or quarter bales, if necessary, so as to avoid hooks being used for lifting the bales.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE MILLS

*761. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills of Ahmedabad are suffering from shortage of raw cotton and coal;

(b) whether the mill-owners have expressed their inability to run the mills on account of this shortage; and

(c) the reasons for this alleged shortage?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Some of the mills had complained that supplies of cotton and coal were inadequate owing to transport difficulties. The position has now improved.

LOAN TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

*762. **Shri Birendra Dutt:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons in Tripura demand loan in one single instalment to use it for productive purposes;

(b) whether they demand it on the Punjab scale; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in this direction?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

U. N. SECRETARIAT

*763. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the non-American members of the U.N. Secretariat, including Indians, have been officially told by the U.S. Government that if they wanted to retain their present status in the U.N. they shall have to forfeit their home-leave?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The answer is in the negative.

ADMINISTRATION OF MISSIONS

*764. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the recommendations of two senior officers of the Government of India who visited some of the Missions in Europe to advise Government on certain outstanding administrative questions, have been considered and decision taken thereon?

(b) If so, what are the important questions on which decisions have been taken?

(c) In what way will these decisions affect the present administration of various Missions?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The recommendations covered a number of matters of varying importance having a financial implication. They did not involve any major change in the administration of Indian missions abroad. Decisions have been taken on some recommendations, of which the most important relate to the scales of residential accommodation to be provided to officials abroad; the fixation of daily allowance on tour; and the grant of heating at Government expense in countries where the climate requires it. Certain other recommendations are still under consideration.

NATIONAL BUILDING ORGANISATION

*765. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 843 asked on the 1st April, 1953 and state whether the proposed National Building Organisation has been set up?

(b) If so, what is the nature of this Organisation?

(c) What will be the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of this Organisation?

(d) What is its programme of work for the first year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) As stated in answer to starred question No. 358 on the 11th August, 1953, the proposed National Building Organisation is likely to be set up before the end of the current year.

(b) The actual constitution and structure of the organisation in detail, are still under consideration.

(c) It is difficult at this stage to hazard any figures about the expenditure likely to be involved.

(d) To co-ordinate research in building materials and building practices in this country as well as abroad and to make the results of such researches available to the building industry in the private and public sector in a form which would be readily appreciated by them.

KRUPP-RENN PROCESS

*766. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating with a German steel firm of Krupp or with some other German firm about the application of Krupp-Renn process of steel production in respect of their projected steel plant for the elimination of the use of coking coal?

(b) Have Government finally decided about the employment of this or any other process in their projected steel factory in this country?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The recent negotiations with German firms for technical and financial collaboration which resulted in an agreement being entered into between the Government of India and Messrs Krupps and Demag on the 15th August, 1953 were not on the basis of the Krupp-Renn process being adopted for the new plant. The particular process to be adopted will in fact be settled at a later stage on the basis of technical considerations. The suitability of the Krupp-Renn Process for the Iron and Steel Project was, however, investigated in 1952 and it was then considered that this process might not be suited to Indian conditions.

NILOKHERI PROJECT

*767. **Shri Hem Raj** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the Nilokheri Project?

(b) How many people have benefited by this Project?

(c) Is it a fact that unemployment is prevailing in that place?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About rupees one crore.

(b) About 7,000 residents of the colony, 2,920 trained technicians from the Polytechnic and the people of the surrounding villages.

(c) No.

VISIT OF TEXTILE COMMISSIONER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*768. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has been sent abroad to study the development of textile industry in foreign countries?

(b) What are the main subjects of study for which this visit has been arranged?

(c) What are the countries visited by the Textile Commissioner?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. He has visited U.K. and will shortly leave for Japan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9]

IRON AND MANGANESE ORE

*769. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to revise the system of export licensing for iron ore and manganese ore?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for such a change?

(c) Are there restrictions imposed on the export of these materials?

(d) If so, what are these restrictions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration the question of revising the system of export licensing so as to ensure a more equitable distribution of the trade and removing some of the iniquities which are said to arise on account of the limited availability of wagons, space in the port areas, shipping opportunities and other similar factors. Government have, however, not yet taken a final decision.

(c) and (d). Iron ore and low-grade manganese ore have been licensed freely, while high-grade manganese ore has been allowed for export within an annual quantitative ceiling.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED

*770. **Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether the recommendations made by the French firm in their reports, regarding the re-organisation and development of the shipyard at Visakhapatnam have been implemented and if so, how far?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The French firm have submitted a project report for the development of the shipyard on modern lines. This was examined by a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of

Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the recommendations which were accepted by the Board of Directors, were received by the Government of India. The management of the Shipyard has been requested to prepare complete estimates of cost so that the proposals may receive the speedy consideration of Government. Further action will be taken by the Government after the receipt of the required information from the management of the Shipyard Company.

FERTILIZER DESPATCH TO ASSAM

*771. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how much of the fertilizer from Sindri factory is sent to Assam by the Katihar-Siliguri Rail route, and how much by Calcutta-Gauhati rail-cum-steamer route?

(b) What is the difference in freight per ton on the two routes from Sindri to Tinsukia?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Sindri Factory has so far despatched about 2,600 tons of ammonium sulphate to Assam by the all-rail route and nothing by the rail-cum-river route. Some quantity of the Sindri fertilizer may have been transported to Assam by the latter route from Calcutta by manure mixing firms, but information on this is not readily available.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

TEA PRICES

*772. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what was the average price obtained for tea in Calcutta and London centres in 1952 and 1953 (to date)?

(b) What were the measures taken to help the industry in 1952 and 1953?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 10.]

EVACUEE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

*773. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has recommended to the Government of India the grant of 50 per cent. remission from 1st April, 1953 in the rents of evacuee industrial establishments leased out to the displaced industrialists, in view of the prevailing slump conditions and the inability of the lessees to pay high rents; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Punjab Government are being considered?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; certain recommendations in this behalf have been received from the Punjab Government, which it is not in the public interest to disclose.

(b) Yes.

LAJPAT RAI MARKET

*774. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government intend to demolish the Lajpat Rai Market of Delhi?

(b) If so, when do they intend to do it?

(c) Where do Government propose to allot shops to the businessmen of this market?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A scheme is under consideration for the construction of a *pucca* market on the site of the existing Lajpat Rai Market, but full details of this scheme have not yet been worked out.

NO DEMAND CERTIFICATES

*775. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, during the last five years, where "No Demand Certificate" usually required in respect

of a person proceeding on pension, was not issued by the Estate Office, New Delhi, for over six months; and

(b) the circumstances, due to which the issue of such a certificate was held up for such a long time?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) As no separate record of cases of persons proceeding on pension and requiring 'No Demand Certificates' is maintained, I regret I am not in a position to give the figures asked for for the past years. At present there are only three such cases which are over six months old.

(b) The 'No Demand Certificate' can be issued only after all the dues against an allottee have been finally assessed and cleared. With a view to avoiding any hardship to retiring officers, it has been decided that pension claims may be settled without the issue of a 'No Demand Certificate' provided a security bond from a permanent Government servant is produced for meeting any claims that may arise.

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS FOR BIHAR

*776. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the number of development blocks under the National Extension Service for 1953-54 for which allotment has been made to Bihar State?

(b) What is the number and the areas where extension blocks have already been taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 14.

(b) This programme will commence on 2nd October 1953.

NANDI-KUD-SIDDESWARAM-PULICHANTALA PROJECT

*777. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have submitted the results of the investigation carried out by them regarding Nandi-kud-Siddeswaram-Pulichantala Project for

the utilisation of waters of the river Kistna; and

(b) whether a copy of the reports will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

COAL SUPPLY TO U. P.

*778. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether the coal supply quota to U.P. has been reduced during 1953?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): No.

तेल का यातायात

*779. **श्री रमेश सिंह:** क्या निर्माण, गृह-आवश्यक तथा संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काल्टेक्स कम्पनी के साथ हुए करारनामे के अनुसार भारतीय टैकरों का प्रयोग तेल के यातायात में किया जायेगा;

(ल) क्या भारत में ४० लाख टन तेल का यातायात होता है;

(ग) इनमे तेल के लाने के लिए आवश्यक टैकरों की संख्या; तथा

(घ) इस समय प्रति टन डुलाई का क्या किराया पड़ता है?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement provides for the use of Indian Government tankers by Caltex if and when acquired.

(b) The present import of major petroleum products is about 3.5 million tons per year.

(c) Normally about 25 tankers.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The current ocean freight rates from Abadan to Indian Ports are as follows:

	Black oils	White oils
	Rs.	Rs.
Abadan to Bombay	20 3 0 per ton	20 6 0 per ton
Abadan to Madras	30 3 0	30 3 0 per ton
Abadan to Calcutta	35 3 0	35 6 0 per ton

Note: As we are not now getting supplies from Abadan, in the fixation of price, over and above the rates indicated above, extra ocean transport charges incurred by the Companies in bringing oil from other sources at greater distances are also included.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

*781. **Shri R. K. Chaudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in moving an amendment to the Central Silk Board Act on the 29th July, 1952, that the Board did not sit more than once during the preceding twelve months and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the statement was made, the Board has met only once and that too in September 1952 only;

(b) if so, why the Board did not meet for so long;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Member of Parliament was invited to this September 1952 meeting;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any meeting of the Board was called after election of four Members from Parliament this year;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any Member of Parliament in the Standing Committee of the Board;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether any steps are being taken to give opportunity to Members of Parliament to scrutinise the Board's activities at regular intervals; and

(j) if so, what are these steps?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board, at its General Meeting held in September last year, delegated all its powers to the Standing Committee of the Board for a period of one year as it was not possible for the General Body to meet frequently.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Members from the Parliament were elected only after the meeting of the Board.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The reasons have been given in reply to part (b) of the question.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Under the Act, it is for the General Body to constitute the Standing Committee. As, however, members of the Parliament have been elected on the Board only after the Board's meeting in September, 1952, no Member of the Parliament could find place in the Committee.

(i) and (j). The reports and Bulletins issued by the Board are placed on the Table of the House and also supplied to the Parliament Library. [Copies placed in the Library. See No. S-117/53.]

MARBLE

396. Shri Balwant Singh Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ban has been lifted and licences have been issued to import marble from abroad;

(b) what is the total average requirement of marble in our country;

(c) how much is met by local production;

(d) what are the chief sources of marble available in our country;

(e) where they are situated; and

(f) whether Government allow the import of only special types of marble or all kinds?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There was no ban on the import of marble during the previous licensing period January-June 1953. Import is permitted during the current period July-December 1953 also, but no import was allowed during July-December 1952 licensing period.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

(d) and (e). The chief source of supply of marble in India is Makrana in Rajasthan; but it is reported that deposits of marble are also found in Hyderabad, PEPSU, Jubbulpore, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaipur, Kotah, Dholpur and Gwalior.

(f) Import of marble of any type will be permitted against licences issued during July-December 1953 period.

ARREAR CLEARANCE CIRCLE OF THE C. P. W. D.

397. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state when the Arrear Clearance Circle of the C.P.W.D. was established?

(b) How many cases have they settled and the amount involved in it?

(c) What is the amount involved as expenses to the circle up-to-date?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In January, 1947.

(b) 925 cases involving claims totaling about Rs. 1 crore.

(c) Rs. 12 lacs approximately.

DISTILLATION OF RESIN

398. Shri Gopala Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the areas in India where resin is produced and distilled?

(b) What has been the total production of raw resin in the country during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(c) What are the products of the distillation of resin and what are their commercial uses?

(d) Has there been a decrease in the raw material this year in any area and if so, for what reasons?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Information regarding raw resin is not available, but the production of resin, which is obtained by distillation of raw resin, by the more important firms, during the last three years has been reported to be:

1950	8672 tons
1951	11690 tons
1952	11524 tons

(c) Resin and vegetable turpentine. Resin is used in the manufacture of soaps, paper, varnishes and disinfectants, while vegetable turpentine is utilized as a solvent in paints, polishes and also in pharmacy.

(d) Government have no information.

LAND IRRIGATED BY BHAKRA DAM

399. Shri Balwant Singh Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state what is the total acreage of land to be irrigated through waters released from Bhakra Dam?

(b) How much land will be irrigated in each beneficiary State?

(c) On what basis the allotment was made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 11]

(c) The decision regarding this allotment was taken by mutual agreement between the three participating States.

UBMISSION OF HARAHI VILLAGE BY TILAYA DAM

400. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that water level in Tilaya Dam is rapidly rising;

(b) if so, what is the depth of the water now and when the Dam will be quite full;

(c) whether Government are aware that all the lands of Harahi village and also some residential houses are already under water and that after a little more rise in the water level the whole village will be entirely submerged; and

(d) whether the authorities are adopting measures to save these people?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The depth of the water at the dam site on 16th August 1953 was about 79 ft. The maximum depth there will be about 86 ft. It is difficult to say when the dam will be full as it depends on intensity of rainfall. The dam is expected to be full by the end of monsoon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Houses have been built for these persons. Arable land has also been prepared. The majority of the people have since been persuaded to vacate their residential houses. The few who are refusing to shift have probably been influenced by other considerations.

WATCHES

401. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total duty realised on watches annually for five years before the levy of the present import duty and that realised up-to-date since the levy?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

Figures of duty for watches only are not separately recorded. Figures of duty realised on both Clocks and Watches are given below:

Year	Rate of duty	Value (in Rs.)
1946-47	60%	31,79,600
1947-48	60%	1,07,77,970
1948-49	60%	1,31,96,100
1949-50 (from 1-3-49)	75%	1,01,05,400
1950-51	75%	95,51,200
1951-52	78½%	1,38,63,970
1952-53	78½%	51,34,000

The values are approximate.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

402. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total capital invested in the automobile industry in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): According to information available, the total capital invested in the automobile industry in India amounts to Rs 10,03,11,325.

CLOTH (EXPORT)

403. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many yards of cloth were exported by India between October, 1952 and May 1953?

(b) What was the percentage of fine, superfine and medium qualities of cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 416.31 million yards.

(b) Fine 29.1 per cent.

Superfine 2.5 per cent.

Medium 31.3 per cent.

REHABILITATION IN WEST BENGAL

404. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state how much land has been acquired up-to-date in West Bengal in accordance with the scheme for rehabilita-

tion of displaced persons on lands acquired by Government?

(b) How many families of displaced persons have been settled on the acquired land?

(c) Have the land acquisition proceedings according to Land Acquisition Act been relaxed for speedy acquisition of land?

(d) How many townships have been erected on those acquired lands?

(e) Are there further townships under construction or are they likely to be constructed in the near future?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 34,62,791 acres.

(b) Information is being collected and it will be supplied in due course.

(c) The Rehabilitation of displaced persons, lands are acquired under the provisions of a special Act known as "West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act of 1948", which provides for speedy acquisition of land.

(d) Three.

(e) No.

OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS

405. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present average yearly output of the following articles in India;

(i) soaps, (ii) chocolates, (iii) tooth-pastes, (iv) steel equipment, (v) type-writers, (vi) fountain pens, (vii) dry and wet batteries, (viii) sewing machines and (ix) cycles;

(b) out-put of the above-mentioned articles in India by foreign-owned manufacturing concerns and Indian-owned concerns separately;

(c) the number of foreign concerns granted licences in India in the years 1952 and 1953 for manufacturing the above-mentioned articles; and

(d) whether Government have taken any decision as to the nature of industries where participation of foreign capital will be allowed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement giving the available information is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 12]

(b) Statistics are not maintained on the basis of this classification.

(c) I am not clear what kind of licences the hon. Member wants information about. If the hon. Member is referring to licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, only one firm with wholly foreign capital has been given licence.

(d) Each case is considered on merits.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING FIRMS

406. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of firms engaged in automobile industry in this country during 1952-53?

(b) What was—

- (i) the total capital invested by each; and
- (ii) the percentage of Indian capital to the total investment of each?

(c) Have Government made any stipulation with these firms that all further capital required for expansion will be entirely Indian?

(d) What were the annual foreign remittances made by these firms during 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Twelve.

(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in the due course.

FRANKFURT AUTUMN FAIR

407. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to participate in the Frankfurt Autumn Fair, which is going to be held in Germany in the month of September 1953?

(b) If so, what are the main items that will be exhibited in this Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सामुदायिक परियोजनाएं

४०८. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं में जून, १९५३ तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Rs. 1,20,61,035-6-11.

SALT PRODUCTION

409. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether Government are aware of a new method of salt production discovered by a British firm?

(b) Does this dye method increase the efficiency of salt jams by 30 per cent.?

(c) If so, what steps are Government taking to introduce this method?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). About a year back it came to the notice of the Salt Commissioner that the addition of small quantities of a dye called "Solivap Green" to the brine in the salt pans increases the rate of evaporation and the quantum of crystallisation. The net resultant increase in the quantity produced was given out to be about 30 per cent. Since then the Laboratories of the Salt Department at Wadala and Sambhar

have been experimenting on the use of "Solivap Green" in a small number of salt pans. The results obtained so far indicate about 30 per cent increase in the quantity produced and a small saving in the cost of production. Investigations to determine the extent of saving when the dye is used for large scale production are now under way.

DOLLAR EARNING COMMODITIES

410. Shri Raghavaiah: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the dollar-earning commodities of India?

(b) What is the amount of dollars we were getting, commodity-wise and year-wise, from 1946 to 1951?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14]

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN N. E. F. AGENCY

411. Shri Bell Ram Das: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Community Development Projects have been taken up in the North East Frontier Agency?

(b) Is it a fact that there is great urgency for irrigation schemes and construction of embankments in this Agency?

(c) Have the few embankments constructed in this Agency proved ineffective?

(d) What further steps do Government propose to take to remedy this?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) One Development Block was taken up in 1952-53 and a second is being taken up during the current year.

(b) to (d). Almost the entire area is hilly and there is no urgency for large scale irrigation projects or embankments and none have been constructed. Minor irrigation schemes are more useful, and have been taken up.

DONATIONS FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN

412. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any donation from the public for the implementation of the Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total amount of donations received so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Mathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The total amount received is about 2400/- This of course does not take into account donations received in States for specific local schemes like minor irrigation, schools roads etc.

SATORM WATER DRAINS IN PATEL NAGAR NEW DELHI

413. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many times tender for the construction work of 'Storm Water Drains in Patel Nagar, New Delhi' were invited;

(b) what was the total estimated cost of this work;

(c) in how many parts this work was split up;

(d) what are their completion dates, and dates of final payments;

(e) whether there were claims for additional items of work; and

(f) if so, of what amount?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) and (b). This work was split into seven parts. Tenders were invited four times each for six parts and only once for the 7th part.

(b) Rs. 14,84,637/-.

(d) and (f). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15.]

(e) Yes Sir.

ABDUCTED PERSONS

414. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of abducted persons so far returned by West Pakistan to India?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 8,616, upto 31st July 1953.

PASIGARH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

415. Shri N. L. Joshi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Community Development Block at Pasigrah in the North East Frontier Agency has started functioning; and

(b) if so, what progress the work has made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16]

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

416. Shri E. Iyyani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether documentary films have been produced in any of the regional languages; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). All documentary films produced by the Films Division of Government of India are released with commentaries in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu besides English.

BAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT POWER STATION

417. Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power stations planned under the Bakra-Nangal Project;

(b) the total amount estimated, sanctioned and spent for those power stations;

(c) the stage at which the constructions are;

(d) the period within which they are likely to be completed;

(e) the approximate power to be generated; and

(f) the period within which the generated power will be fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Three—One at main Bhakra Dam and two on the Nangal Canal.

(b) (i) Total estimated amount—Rs. 16.52 crores.

(ii) Amount so far spent—Rs. 9 crores (approximately).

(c) (i) The construction work on the Bhakra Power House has not yet been taken in hand.

(ii) On power House No. 1 on Nangal Canal, the sub-structure has been completed and erection of hydraulic and electrical machinery has commenced. On Power House No. 2 the excavation work has been completed and the foundation raft is being laid.

(d) Power House No. 1 on Nangal Canal—By middle of 1954.

Power House No. 2 on Nangal Canal—by middle of 1955.

Date of final completion of the Bhakra Power House has not yet been determined as final decision regarding the installation of Bhakra Power Plant has not yet been taken.

(e) (i) Bhakra Power House—55,000 K.W. firm (approximately)

(ii) Nangal Power Houses—70,000 K. W. firm.

(f) The power available from the two Nangal Power Houses is expected to be utilised within the first five years. The combined power of the Bhakra and Nangal Power Stations as initially planned is expected to be fully utilised about 1964-65.

FILMS DIVISION

418. Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of money spent upon the Films Division in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the number of documentary films taken;

(c) the amount spent on the staff; and

(d) the amount spent on production excluding staff during those years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 17]

(d) The figures are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

HARIJAN REHABILITATION BOARD

419. Shri Ibrahim: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there is a Board functioning under the name of Harijan Rehabilitation Board?

(b) if so, who are the Members of the Board?

(c) What arrangements, if any, have been made by Government towards rehabilitating displaced persons of backward classes other than Harijans?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) The Displaced Harijan Rehabilitation Board is composed of as follows:—

(1) Smt. Rameshwari Nehru	.. Chairman
(2) Shri Sewak Ram	.. Working Secretary
(3) Shri K. S. Shivram	.. Treasurer
(4) Shri Viyogi Hari	.. Member
(5) Shri Hardit Singh	.. Member
(6) Dr. S. P. Chabiani.	.. Member
(7) Shri Metha Ram	.. Member
(8) Shri Jiwan Jairamdas	.. Member
(9) Shri Prikshit Lal	.. Member
(10) Shri Gopi Chand	.. Member

(c) In the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons, no distinction is made between Harijans and non-Harijans.

TRAINING IN PENICILLIN MANUFACTURE

420. Ch. Raghubir Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Indians have been sent abroad for training in Penicillin manufacture?

(b) If so, how many have been sent and to what countries?

(c) What is the basis of their selection?

(d) Are Government going to send more Indians for training?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine. The countries to which they have been sent are as follows:—

Italy	..	..	..	5
Belgium	..	..	..	2
Switzerland, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, and U.K.	..	..	..	1
Switzerland, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, U.K. and U.S.A.	..	..	..	1

(c) With the exception of one whose services have been temporarily borrowed from the Government of Bombay, all the officers were selected by the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) Yes. Three more also approved by Union Public Service Commission will be sent about the beginning of November next.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SALT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

421. Ch. Raghubir Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how many meetings of the Salt Advisory Committee were held in 1952?

(b) What were their recommendations?

(c) How far have Government accepted them?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Two meetings; one

on the 29th April, 1952 and the other on the 4th November, 1952.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the recommendations of the Committee and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 18]

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE IN COAL AND JUTE

422. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute imported from and quantity of coal exported to Pakistan after the new Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement;

(b) whether the trade between the two countries in jute and coal is being carried on Governmental basis or through private parties; and

(c) whether the new agreement has adversely affected India's earnings of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement, giving the required information, is attached [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 19]

(b) Through normal trade channels.

(c) No, Sir..

INDO-PAKISTAN TALKS

423. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pakistan talks held recently regarding

evacuee property have ended without reaching any decision?

(b) Is it a fact that further talks on the same subjects will be resumed some time later and if so, when?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No; agreement was reached on certain matters.

(b) Yes; it is expected that these talks will be resumed before the 20th September next.

HANLOOM INDUSTRY

424. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have submitted plans to the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industry;

(b) if so, whether they have been taken into consideration by the Central Government; and

(c) whether the All India Handloom Board has made its recommendations on those development plans?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The schemes are being examined by the All India Handloom Board and the Board's recommendations are awaited.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES *Dated.....24.11.1951*
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

1359

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 24th August, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

STATEMENT RE: PROJECT FOR A
STEEL PLANT

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The House has taken a great deal of interest in the proposal for the establishment of a new steel plant. Questions have often been asked in regard to it and I have endeavoured to give such information as was available to the House. It was not possible always to take the House into confidence when negotiations were going on. Now that those negotiations have concluded and an agreement has been signed, I should like to place before the House the principal terms of this agreement.

The importance of adding to our steel production is very great from the point of view of all development schemes and the Five-Year Plan. Indeed, even this agreement which we have signed does not fulfil our future requirements and we shall have to consider further projects.

It has been Government's desire to retain overall control in a project of

this kind securing, however, suitable technical associates as also financial participation to some extent.

The agreement was signed on the 15th August this year at Bonn in Germany by the Secretary, Ministry of Production, on behalf of the Government of India, and two German firms of international repute, namely, Krupps and Demag. The agreement provides for the technical and financial participation of these two firms in the construction of a new steel plant with the initial capacity of half a million tons of ingots, capable later of expansion to a capacity of one million tons.

The capital cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 71.25 crores. The share capital to be contributed by the German collaborators is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9.5 crores, the exact amount depending on the value of the plant that they may supply, and the balance of share capital will be found by the Government of India. It is proposed, however, to apply to the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction for a loan of about Rs. 20 crores towards the capital cost.

The German investment will be for a period of about 10 years, with option to either side to continue the association for a further period of 10 years.

Global tenders for supplies will be invited and quality, prices and deliveries of plant will be the determining factors in selecting the suppliers.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

The German Combine will be appointed the technical consultants and will receive a fixed fee of about Rs. 2.10 crores, which works out to about 3 per cent. on the estimated cost. No royalties are payable and no bonus shares will be issued.

The management of the company will be vested in a board, in which the Government and the Combine will have representation proportionate to their respective investments. The Chairman and the Managing Director will be the nominees of Government, thereby reserving to Government the control and overall management of this vital industry. The German Combine will recommend a team of technical experts for the efficient working of the plant. The number of Germans to be employed will be kept down to the minimum commensurate with the requirements of efficiency. Indians will receive, meanwhile, specialised training for the progressive replacement of German nationals.

The German collaborators expect that the plant could be commissioned within a period of four years after the preliminary details have been settled. A representative team is expected in India in September to discuss and settle the constitution of a Company and to make specific recommendations on the location of the plant etc. The over-riding consideration for location will be the economics of production and of distribution and the site will be selected with these in view.

After a careful assessment of the requirements for steel with the growing industrialisation of the country, Government have come to the conclusion that there still exists the need for the establishment of another unit after providing for the expansion of the present project. To this end, necessary planning and other action will be initiated.

ANDHRA STATE BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to present the report of the Committee on Petitions on the Andhra State Bill, 1953.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION POLICE (INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION) ACT, 1953.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1953 (President's Act No. 1 of 1953), under sub-section (3) of section 3 of Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. S-105/53.]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FLOODS IN GODAVARI

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I had given notice of an adjournment motion. The Secretary asked me not to raise it until Mr. Reddy had made his statement. I want to know whether it has been disallowed, and the reasons there-of. I have a right to know the reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member gave me a notice of an adjournment motion regarding floods in Godavari and the adequacy of relief measures taken by the Railway administration. I immediately told him that I am withholding consent, as this is not a matter which need be raised by way of an adjournment motion. All are interested in it. A number of such adjournment motions have been brought to me during the past sever-

or eight days. But I have not allowed the adjournment motions. Those hon. Members who are equally interested, who came from those areas, accepted the ruling and did not raise it on the floor of the House. They tabled Short Notice Questions. I have admitted them and one Short Notice Question relating to this very matter is coming up for answer tomorrow.

Notwithstanding this, this hon. Member wants to interrupt the proceedings. I do not want any hon. Member to have an advantage over another hon. Member. I have told him repeatedly that this is not the practice. Hon. Members must be aware of the use to which adjournment motions should be put on the floor of the House. The hon. Speaker on a prior occasion, having regard to all the circumstances, taking into consideration all the rulings that were given before, the practice in the House of Commons and the changed circumstances here has said that adjournment motion is an extraordinary remedy. What can be got by way of information on a Short Notice Question ought not to be made the subject matter of an adjournment motion to interrupt the proceedings of the House. Now, I would invite hon. Members' attention to a few lines in the hon. Speaker's ruling:

"They can put short notice question and get information..."

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What is the reference and what is the page?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reference is *Decisions from the Chair—First and Second Sessions, 1950.*

Shri S. S. More: They have not distributed it to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are all available in the Notice Office. Whoever wants it, can always take it. They are in the debates too.

I cannot dispel ignorance overnight. The papers are always available. I shall make the Decisions

from the Chair available to any hon. Member who wants it. The hon. Speaker in the course of his ruling said:

"Since the 15th August 1947, the entire constitutional and political set up has changed. The Ministry is fully responsible to this House and Members have now ample opportunities of discussing various matters. They can discuss matters on Demands for Grants and again during discussions on the Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill. The Government being responsive, time can be had by a pressing request made to Government. I may cite as an illustration the desire of the Government to allot time for discussion on the question of security to East Bengal Refugees. They can put short notice questions and get information.

* * * *

It appears we have not yet got out of the old moorings and continue to labour under a wrong impression that an adjournment motion continues to be a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter, as in the past. I have already stated how the conditions have entirely changed and, therefore, in the new set-up, with the various opportunities and the responsive and responsible character of the Government, we cannot look upon an adjournment motion as a normal device for raising discussion on any important matter."

Since this ruling was given, hon. Members may be aware that a number of other opportunities are given—Half-an-Hour Discussion, One Hour Discussion, One-and-a-half hour discussion and on every Friday a half-day discussion, and any other discussion also at the discretion of the Chair.

In spite of that the hon. Member wants to interrupt. I never said I would call the hon. Member after Mr. K. C. Reddy. I was not prepared. On a previous occasion he said that he

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

had a right to raise a point of order however bad it might be. The present one is a wrong point of order and he ought not to have raised it. I discountenance this kind of interruption. I may state it again and again that no hon. Member ought to interrupt the proceedings of the House. If the hon. Member was not satisfied, a number of other hon. Members are satisfied. I have put down expressly that subjects which hon. Members wish to raise by adjournment motions can be raised by Short Notice Questions, and hon. Ministers try to give information in their possession. After all they are not gods. They may be on the Treasury Benches, but they must also get information to place it before the House. In these circumstances, if any hon. Member claims a right to interrupt the proceedings of the House the Chair has an equal right to take any kind of action.

Shri Frank Anthony: I wish to raise a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No point of order; I do not find any point of order in this matter.

Shri Frank Anthony: I want to make a submission, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will immediately say that I am not going to allow such raising of point of order easily.

Shri Frank Anthony: While I raise this, Sir, I must protest against.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this protest against me?

Shri Frank Anthony: I always defer to the Chair but not when this loud haranguing to a Member is unleashed. I do not wish to interrupt the proceedings of the House. My point of order is this. We have a distinct rule for moving for the adjournment of the business of the House. Now, we are asked to accept in fact that the rule has been superseded because in 1947 something else happened and that if we put down short-notice questions,

we should not move for an adjournment of the business of the House. What I want to know is this. Is it your ruling that this rule is nugatory or illusory, and although it is a definite matter of public importance, simply because some one chooses to forestall me and gives notice of a short-notice question, Government is absolved of its responsibility?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing the hon. Member to go on. It is starting a discussion on this. It is definitely my ruling. I am only following a ruling that has already been given by the hon. Speaker. In the changed circumstances, the general rule that an urgent matter of public importance can be brought up has got its own limitations. It has always been considered in the House of Commons and elsewhere that it is a censure motion against the Government for having committed a default in carrying out its duties and responsibilities to the House. It is for the Chair to find out whether such a thing has happened or not. The rule is no doubt wide but it is subject to the limitations that I have already indicated. I do not find anything in this point of order. I am not giving a new ruling now.

So far as the word 'protest' is concerned. I would urge upon the hon. Member to withdraw it. It is not a question of homily. I have already said several times on the floor of the House that immediately after question hour there is such a confusion in the House that if we embark upon a new thing there is no end to this. That is going on still and the hon. Member persists. I have seen this for some time. It is not a question of homily. Even now I would urge upon the hon. Member to withdraw the word 'protest'. He ought not to protest against the ruling of the Chair.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am quite prepared to withdraw it, Sir. But in withdrawing, I beg to submit that we have certain rights...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know the rights. I have...

Shri Frank Anthony: We are not here to be shouted down or shouted out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of shouting out or shouting down.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING
AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE
PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Notification No. 4304-EII/53, dated the 7th August, 1953, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. S-106/53.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the various sessions shown against each:—

(1) Supplementary Statement No. III Third Session of the House of the People, 1953.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 8.]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV Second Session of the House of the People, 1952.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 9.]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. V First Session of the House of the People, 1952.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. VIII Third Session (Second Part) of the Provisional Parliament, 1951.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 11.]

(5) Supplementary Statement No. VI Third Session (First Part) of the Provisional Parliament, 1950.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]

ESTATE DUTY RATES BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to fix the rates of estate duty for the purposes of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): On a point of information, Sir. This Bill is being introduced now under clause 34 of the Estate Duty Bill. According to that clause, Government has got the power to fix the rates. But, we have not passed the original measure yet, under which the Government gets this power to fix the rates and the right of introducing this measure prescribing the rates. Is it not too premature on the part of Government to introduce this Bill before the other Bill has been passed into an Act?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the Finance Minister explain?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am carrying out an assurance that I gave to the House—it was at the express wish of the House that I would indicate the rates on the ground of which the Bill will be passed. It is now only the introduction, which is really for the information of the House and the House will be seized of the matter.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I would like to have further clarification. Clause 34 of the Estate Duty Bill says that the Government can introduce a measure indicating the rates of duty. It is only after that Bill has been placed on the Statute Book that this Bill prescribing the rates can be introduced. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister is anticipating the decision of the House. It is quite possible, Sir, theoretically that the House may reject the Bill.

Several Hon. Members: No. no

Shri S. S. More: So, I am raising this not as a point of order. But, I want some information from you which may

[Shri S. S. More]

be in the form of a ruling—I do not mind it. My submission is that the Government may be sincere in the implementation of their assurances, but whether that implementation is in accordance with the procedure or not is a matter for you to decide, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly go through clause 3 of this Bill. It is said, "This Act shall be read as part of, and as supplemental to, the Estate Duty Act, 1953." Virtually this is another clause in the Bill itself. Though it is a permanent Statute this may be varied from year to year or at short intervals. The assurance has already been given, as the Finance Minister said, and instead of keeping the hon. Members in the dark, who wanted to know exactly what the result of this would be, whether it will be onerous and whether larger exemptions would be needed or not, the Finance Minister is introducing this Bill. In order to remove all these difficulties and to make the passage of the Bill easy, the hon. Finance Minister has placed this before the House in pursuance of the assurance he has given.

It seems the hon. Member is suffering from a legal difficulty whether it is possible to introduce the Bill now. Let us assume that these two Bills have been introduced together. All that I can advise the hon. Members is that they should pass that Bill before finally passing this Bill. I am sure the House will take that into consideration and pass that Bill first and then pass this Bill later on.

Shri S. S. More: With due deference to what you say, I am not raising a question of convenience whether we should do this first or that first. I am not asking for a priority. My point is that Government will get the right to introduce a measure fixing the rates only if the Estate Duty Bill is passed and becomes an Act. I may give an analogy to the Finance Minister. The rates of income-tax are not fixed before the Income-tax Bill is passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree that this is the only difficulty. Assent to the other Bill must be granted before this Bill is passed.

Shri S. S. More: How can we give leave to introduce the Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What will happen is that if assent is not given to that Bill this will become infructuous. I am sure care will be taken to see that assent is given to that Bill before this is finally passed. Let us now proceed.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to fix the rates of estate duty for the purposes of the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

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

ANDHRA STATE BILL—contd.

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

Clauses 2 to 58 have been disposed of but clauses 47 to 52 have been held over. Shall we now take up clauses 47 to 52?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, may I make a submission for guidance? Clauses 47 to 52 with the exception of clause 50 are related to the Seventh Schedule, and the amendments given notice of, at any rate most of them, fall within these two. I am seeking your guidance, Sir, whether clauses 47, 48, 49, 51 and 52 and the Seventh Schedule cannot be taken together and all the amendments also taken together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clauses which have been held over will be taken up along with the Seventh Schedule. Now we will proceed with other clauses.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 59.—(Provisions for detention etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 59 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 59 was added to the Bill.

Clause 60.—(Continuance of facilities etc.)

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

(1) In page 19, lines 23 to 26, for "such facilities, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January, 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President", substitute "all facilities enjoyed by the people of Andhra before the appointed day, for a period of 25 years commencing from the appointed day"

(2) In page 19,

(i) line 19, before "The" insert "(1)"; and

(ii) after line 26, insert:

"(2) There shall be reserved for Andhra either the specific number of places reserved for residents in Andhra immediately before the appointed day, or, if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be to the average number of places filled by residents in Andhra during the three years preceding the appointed day.

(3) The charges to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis only, but no account shall otherwise be taken of capital expenditure before the appointed day:

Provided that the charges made for admittance or service by the said institutions shall in no case

exceed that made in respect of other persons resident outside Madras."

The amendments moved by me are self-explanatory. Justice Wanchoo also has recommended:

"I should have thought that a period of 15 years would have sufficed to enable the new State to make provisions for training of its own students, at least in those subjects where it has already got some institutions. It seems fair that where there are no institutions in the new State corresponding to institutions in the residuary State and vice versa the reservations may continue for a period of 25 years."

Therefore, this does not require much of argument. I feel that the Home Minister would please see that these particular amendments are carried out.

Shri Raghaviah (Ongole): Sir, I beg to move:

In page 19, lines 23 to 26, for "for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January, 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President", substitute "as are existing before the appointed day, for a period of ten years."

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Sir, I beg to oppose these amendments. The Bill leaves it to an agreement to be arrived at between the two Governments and I am sure that these two Governments will come to some satisfactory conclusion. It is undesirable that it should be provided for on the lines suggested in these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 19, lines 23 to 26, for "such facilities, for such period and upon such terms and conditions

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January, 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President." substitute "all facilities enjoyed by the people of Andhra before the appointed day, for a period of 25 years commencing from the appointed day".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 19,

(i) line 19, before "The" insert "(1)"; and

(ii) after line 28, insert:

"(2) There shall be reserved for Andhra either the specific number of places reserved for residents in Andhra immediately before the appointed day, or, if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be to the average number of places filled by residents in Andhra during the three years preceding the appointed day.

(3) The charges to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis only, but no account shall otherwise be taken of capital expenditure before the appointed day:

Provided that the charges made for admittance or service by the said institutions shall in no case exceed that made in respect of other persons resident outside Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): May I speak on the clause?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already put the amendment to vote. He should have got up earlier. I cannot make an exception in his favour.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): There are others who would like to speak, if he speaks. The Deputy-Speaker will have to make another exception.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Member has missed the bus.

The question is:

In page 19, lines 23 to 26, for "for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January, 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President." substitute "as are existing before the appointed day, for a period of ten years".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 60 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 60 A

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I beg to move:

In page 19, after line 28, insert:

"60A. Disaffiliation of the Rayalaseema Colleges from the Madras University.—On the appointed day, colleges of the Rayalaseema districts which are now affiliated to the Madras University shall be disaffiliated from the Madras University and be affiliated to the Andhra University."

Sir, whatever may be the reasons for the affiliation of the Rayalaseema colleges to the Madras University before the formation of the Andhra State it is quite desirable and just that the Rayalaseema Colleges should now be part and parcel of the new Andhra State on the appointed date. I think a specific provision to that effect should be included here in this Bill. If the

hon. Home Minister is willing to accept the amendment, Sir, I feel that he will be doing justice for the Rayalaseema students.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 19, after line 26, insert:

"60A. Disaffiliation of the Rayalaseema Colleges from the Madras University.—On the appointed day, colleges of the Rayalaseema districts which are now affiliated to the Madras University shall be disaffiliated from the Madras University and be affiliated to the Andhra University."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): The Andhra State Bill has been passed by the Madras Legislature and anything connected with the Andhra University or its affiliation must be taken up by the new Andhra State. It is, therefore, not necessary for the Parliament to legislate on the particular matter, and I do not think that Parliament is competent to legislate on that matter. After the Andhra State is formed, probably there would be an amendment to the Andhra University Act which will naturally include all the colleges in Rayalaseema.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): There seems to be some misconception in this matter. The Andhra State can undoubtedly pass an Act affiliating these colleges to the Andhra University but an agreement has been reached both between the Andhra University and the Madras University whereby the colleges can be affiliated straightaway to the Andhra University immediately after the appointed date. But one provision has been put in the agreement, viz. that students who have joined the Rayalaseema colleges, that have been affiliated to the Madras University, should be allowed to continue their studies until the end of the academic year and the course with which they will have to appear will be all that of the University to which they have been affiliated before the appointed date. Subject to such

reasonable safeguards the agreement has been attempted to be implemented. I think there is no necessity now to suggest that there should be any radical revision of the agreement that has been adhered to.

Dr. Katju: Sir, I agree, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put this amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I beg to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 61 and 62 were added to the Bill.

Clause 63.—(Provisions relating to other services).

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I beg to move:

In page 21, line 21, for "three years" substitute "two years".

The services that are allotted to the new State of Andhra fall under two categories: one that belongs to the I.A.S., I.P.S., the Indian Forest Service and so on; the other is the transferred services, that is, persons serving in the composite State of Madras who will be transferred to the new State of Andhra. The provision in this Bill is that those who are so transferred shall be bound to serve for a period of three years. My amendment seeks to reduce it to two years for this reason, not that we do not want to help the new State with our men, but it will create a lot of administrative difficulties to the residuary State of Madras. The new Andhra State has the right to return the transferred personnel as and when it chooses, subject to three months' notice. If it has that right, the residuary State of Madras will have to stop all recruitment to these offices until this period is over. It will be a great strain on the residuary State of Madras and I therefore move that the period may be reduced to two years.

Shri Raghuramiah: Sir, this is one of those small points on which I am in entire agreement with Mr. Venkataraman. I will go a step further. Not only are we willing to release them in two years, but in fact, if you have any regard for Andhra opinion in the matter, we do not want a single outside officer. What we want is to be given an opportunity to recruit our own people. We have got a Vishala Andhra and any number of young people who are capable of running the show. The most unfortunate thing is that the Madras Government has kept the recruitment of Andhras so low. It is a matter of shame to us that we are not finding enough people. For that the fault is not ours: the fault is that of the Madras Government. And we do not want to make it appear as if we are beggars asking for the services of those who are reluctant to come. However, it is a matter left to the Government. So far as we are concerned, all that we are saying is that we should be given an opportunity to man our services with our own men, wherever they may be.

Dr. Katju: I have great pleasure in accepting the amendment. But may I as a very detached person and (what shall I say) a member of this House and an equal lover of both Andhras and Tamilians, express a little disappointment at the tone of some of the observations made by the previous speaker? When he was going to support the amendment, the rest of his observations might have been unsaid.

Shri Raghuramiah: I am not supporting the amendment. I only said it is for the Government to accept it or not but as far as we Andhras are concerned I do not want to make it appear as if we are begging for two years or three years.

Dr. Katju: It does not arise. Nobody accuses you of begging anybody. The only question is all the services of Madras State are equally the services of Andhra Desh, Tamil Nad, Malabar, etc. They are all common services now. If you can run your own home, well and good. Nobody

says that anyone is going to thrust any official on you.

Anyway, Sir, I do not want to prolong the discussion. I accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 21, line 21, for "three years" substitute "two years".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 63, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 63 A

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

In page 22, after line 8, insert:

"63A. Apportionment of personnel relating to the various Services.—The apportionment of personnel relating to the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service and other Services, contained in Sections 61, 62 and 63 shall be governed by the following principles:—

- (1) All personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible.
- (2) Such personnel shall be obtained by—
 - (a) promotion;
 - (b) appointment of all Andhras who have qualified for the I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S., since 1950 but have not been provided with;

- (c) recalling or requisitioning the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government; and
- (d) re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers.
- (3) In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis.
- (4) Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhra selected by—
 - (a) promotion from the same cadre;
 - (b) next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments.
- (5) In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional Offices and districts shall be pooled and considered.
- (6) In all cases, the appointments made before 1st October, 1953 shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after the formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

✓ In page 22, after line 8, insert:

"63A. Apportionment of personnel relating to the various Services.—The apportionment of personnel relating to the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service and other Services, contained in Sections 61, 62 and 63 shall be governed by the following principles:—

- (1) All personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and

- Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible.
- (2) Such personnel shall be obtained by—
 - (a) promotion;
 - (b) appointment of all Andhras who have qualified for the I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S., since 1950 but have not been provided with;
 - (c) recalling or requisitioning the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government; and
 - (d) re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers.
- (3) In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis.
- (4) Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhras selected by—
 - (a) promotion from the same cadre;
 - (b) next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments.
- (5) In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional Offices and districts shall be pooled and considered.

- (6) In all cases, the appointments made before 1st October, 1953 shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after the formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel."

Shri Boovaraghassamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

- (i) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, parts (c) and (d)

[Shri Boovaraghadasamy]

of sub-clause (2) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

(ii) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, sub-clause (4) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

(iii) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, sub-clause (6) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(i) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, parts (c) and (d) of sub-clause (2) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

(ii) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, sub-clause (4) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

(iii) That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, printed as No. 44, in List No. 3 of amendments, sub-clause (6) of the proposed new Clause 63A be omitted.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram may now speak on his amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, the House has just listened to three types of argument for and against the implications of the clauses so far passed, namely clauses 61 to 63. In order to avoid this acrimonious controversy I have ventured to place before this honourable House this new clause 63A. My intention has been to reduce, as far as is possible, any acer-

bity of feeling between Andhras and the Tamilians as regards the apportioning of service personnel after the appointed day. This is the reason why I have said that certain directive principles might be issued to the two Governments concerned within the provisions of this new sub-clause which I have proposed, so that future misunderstandings, wranglings or unfortunate situations might be averted. You will see that some sort of directive principles have been sought to be incorporated in the clauses so far passed, namely 61, 62 and 63. I am saying here that "all personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible". It is not merely a pious wish. There are a number of Andhras outside the Madras State who are anxious to come back. I do not know the procedure as to how the requisitioning can be done. And I am prepared to give my hon. friend the Home Minister in the lobby the names of those who have volunteered to come forward from other places in India.

The second operative principle which I have tried to incorporate is this. I say that "such personnel shall be obtained by (a) promotion, (b) appointment of all Andhras who have qualified for the I.A.S., I.P.S., and I.F.S., since 1950 but have not been provided with posts, (c) recalling or requisitioning, the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government, and (d) re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers".

I am sure there would not be any single hon. Member who would object to these provisions being incorporated in the Bill itself.

Then, Sir, the proposed new clause runs as follows:

"In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis."

I am persuaded to think that this House would have no difficulty in accepting this principle also.

The fourth sub-clause of this new clause runs as follows:

"Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhras selected by—

(a) promotion from the same cadre;

(b) next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments".

Sub-clause (5) reads:

"In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional offices and districts shall be pooled and considered".

As you are aware, Sir, there is always an invidious distinction drawn between the pool of officers at the headquarters and the others, belonging to the same cadre and category, but who, unfortunately, at a given time happen to find themselves in the districts. By this new provision I am trying to pool them together, so that justice will be rendered and there will be contentment in every category whether employed in the headquarters or in the districts.

In sub-clause (6) of the proposed new clause, the suggestion is this:

"In all cases, the appointments made before 1st October, 1953 shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after the formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel."

I believe in all good conscience that I have drafted this new clause in order to avoid all possible acerbity of feeling between the Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State. I do not wish to introduce any unnecessary heat into this discussion. The heat is already there. The point that I am trying to impress upon hon. Members is this. As far as newspaper reports go, the Members of the Revenue Board of the future Andhra State are non-Andhras. Their names have already been mentioned.

An. Hon. Member: Announced.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I do not know whether they were officially announced. We have seen the names. I am not particularly fond of parochial loyalties; but I feel that some sort of requisitioning of the services of suitable Andhras in the ICS, IAS, etc., available outside the composite Madras State may be accepted by my hon. friend the Home Minister, in order that the new Andhra State may be as fully as possible manned by Andhra personnel. I hope that these directive principles which I have tried to incorporate by means of this new clause will be acceptable to the hon. Home Minister. If he wants any changes here or there, I am prepared to accept them. But, without some sort of a directive, I am afraid there will be great difficulty in the future after the new Andhra State comes into being. I commend my amendment incorporating the new clause 63A for the acceptance of the House. Naturally, I also oppose the amendments to clause 63A moved by my hon. friend Mr. Boovaraghadasamy.

Shri Boovaraghadasamy: In moving my first amendment my purpose is to sound a caution against the great dangers involved in accepting parts (c) and (d) of sub-clause (2) as moved by my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Part (c) seeks to serve a lever in the hands of the Andhra State for requisitioning the services of all or any Andhras serving outside the Andhra State, but within the Indian Union. This is dangerous in that it seeks to subordinate even the Union services to those of the Andhra State. If this were to be allowed, I am afraid the Indian Union services will be seriously handicapped. To press to the extreme the principle embodied in this part may even lead to the recalling of the present Vice-President and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the purpose of filling up a gap in the Andhra State merely for the reason of their being Andhras.

[Shri Boovaraghadasamy]

As regards part (d) I am sure this would result in a very undesirable and unjust precedent. Appointing retired officers back in office will eat away the integrity of the services. Young men at present serving in the hope of a better future will be greatly disappointed and ultimately careers will be closed to talented young men with dangerous consequences to the new Andhra State. I therefore very strongly plead for the omission of these two parts.

My second amendment is that sub-clause (4) of the proposed new clause be omitted, as this sub-clause directly aims to make an attack upon the accepted principles of service. For the most part, it is aimed at the Tamilians in service. It seeks to take up the Andhras in the lower rungs over the heads of the Tamilians. Therefore, I oppose the inclusion of this sub-clause.

In the amendment moved by my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram, sub-clause (6) of the proposed new clause 63A, reserves the right for the Andhra State to reopen the terms and conditions of service entered into before the appointed day. According to this clause, the conditions could be thoroughly changed and even the personnel dispensed with. This would be very unfair, as officers would be asked to enter into services under one set of conditions and then required to continue in service under a different set of conditions. This would result in an unjust and unstable position. I therefore oppose this sub-clause.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment: not with the idea that there are not efficient persons to administer the Government of Andhra. I think there are any number of persons. But, I think the principle on which service is rendered in these high administrative posts is entirely different. I think experience will be the best teacher. It is always desirable that persons of other States are posted for administrative posts in a State of a different category altoget-

ther. It is on this principle that the Centre has been administering the country. Whatever it is, in fact, I may state as an instance, Shri Visveswaraiah is an Andhra: Justice Madhava Rao is an Andhra. They have rendered yeoman service to the Mysore State and the Mysore State owes its present position to their efforts. Therefore, I would like to oppose this Bill.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not the Bill, but the amendment.

Shri Keshavaiengar:...this amendment—pardon me. I do not want my Andhra friends to be so meticulous that every bit of service in the new Andhra State should be rendered only by Andhras. It does not matter if for a couple of years other officers are there. In fairness to the officers in the administrative services, I would suggest that this amendment need not be pressed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other hon. Member who wants to speak on this may speak.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): Sir, I have only to speak from practical experience. This new clause has been devised so that the Andhras may learn as quickly as possible how to look after their own affairs. They will be forced to learn something quickly if they have to do things themselves. I am speaking from experience in Hyderabad, where non-Hyderabadis were put in charge and they can't hold a candle to some of our own officers there. We have seen this after the Police Action. My contention is this. If the Andhra State has not got people of experience they will ask for them. My experience and my feeling is this: By the holding of higher positions by non-Andhras, very often, alienation takes place. We have seen that in Hyderabad. It is not a question of one Visweswarayya. For one Visweswarayya we have 10 non-Visweswarayyas. I certainly think that the Andhras should be forced to look after their own affairs. It is only then that they will learn to look

after themselves. As regards this tutelege, well, you may want teachers. But, to be able to hold the people in tutelege, I am not very convinced of their superiority. Let the people ask for their own teachers. Leave it to them. Let the Andhras say, we want so many non-Andhras. The Central Government and the President may nominate whom they like. Leave it also to the Andhras to ask if they want non-Andhras.

Dr. Katju: I oppose this amendment, or rather this addition of a new clause, not only for the reasons which have already been given, but for many other reasons. It goes entirely contrary to the basic principles upon which the all-India services are being administered at present. These all-India services have been established so that they might promote a sense of unity throughout India, and we have been following the principle whereby there should be in every State what I may call a non-native element. I do not dispute for one moment the proposition that there is competent talent available in Andhra to manage their own affairs. They are welcome to do so. But so far as the all-India services are concerned, Clauses 61 and 62 which have already been adopted by the House lay down the general principles and give the President adequate powers to do the most appropriate thing. So far as the State services are concerned, the House would notice that.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt you for a minute? I am not asking for the reduction of the powers you are proposing for the President. I am asking for some sort of attempt to be made to ensure that Andhras available outside the State are brought into service if they want it.

Dr. Katju: I am not prepared to accept that suggestion. The President, in making allocations under Clauses 61 and 62, will bear in mind every particular suggestion, but the basic element must remain. We cannot make any distinction between Andhra State on the one side and the rest of India on the other. The whole thing, I may

point out with respect, goes entirely contrary to the very spirit on which these all-India services have been administered so far.

So far as the State services are concerned, the matter has been dealt with on the lines which commended themselves unanimously to the Madras State Legislature. We have adopted that, and I do not know what is the quarrel with that. But so far as asking us to have no one but Andhras and to obtain them by resorting to promotion, junior appointment, re-employment and so on is concerned, I have got the greatest esteem and respect for my hon. friend the mover, but let him consider the implications of all this. We are not going to have a sort of State within a State, viz., that Andhra State can only be run by Andhras and by nobody else. Surely, he does not mean it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have not said so.

Dr. Katju: But he says so, that is the misfortune of it. Sir, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to the vote of the House?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I withdraw my amendment with your permission in the light of.....

Dr. Krishnaswami: ...the assurances given by the hon. Minister?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not the assurances, but the explanation given by him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the other amendments to the amendment also disappear.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): May I move amendment on behalf of Shri Rayasam Seshagiri Rao?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can move it after Clause 64 is passed. He moves it by himself? Very well. I will

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

waive notice because, it is already on the Order Paper.

The question is:

"That Clause 64 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 64 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 64A

Dr. Katju: I think that is barred, Sir. The House has already disposed of one amendment to that very effect.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My amendment was regarding Clause 63A. This is Clause 64A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment is barred.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I beg to move: .

In page 22, after line 13, insert:

"64A. The President may give direction from time to time to the State of Andhra for ensuring the economic and irrigational development of Rayalaseema."

In moving this amendment I may be mistaken as saying that the people of Rayalaseema do not have faith in the people of the coastal districts. I would like to assure them that there is no mistrust at all. This amendment is in accordance with the recommendations of Justice Wanchoo. He has said that some directive principles may be incorporated in the Bill itself to safeguard the interests of Rayalaseema. I am sure in this House a number of times questions have been raised regarding the backwardness of Rayalaseema, and it is not for me now to elaborate on that point. I would like the House to take this amendment in the spirit in which I would like them to take it, and accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 22, after line 13, insert:

"64A. The President may give direction from time to time to

the State of Andhra for ensuring the economic and irrigational development of Rayalaseema."

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda)
rose—

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): In support of the amendment may I submit a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call one after another. Mr. Raghavachari.

Shri Raghavachari: I have got another amendment, No. 168 on page 25 of the Consolidated List. Lest it be said that a similar matter has been disposed of and therefore a point of order raised and discussion shut off. I would like to know if I can move my amendment. My amendment is a bit different. It relates to Sri Bagh Pact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter. This is giving directions by the President. That is adding directive principles.

Shri Raghavachari: If that is not barred, I shall take my chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Shri Lakshmayya.

Shri Lakshmayya: In supporting Mr. Viswanatha Reddy's amendment. I may submit a few facts.

You are aware, Sir, that Rayalaseema is subject to famine and it has become a land of poverty. Though the lands are fertile and though the ryots get good yield, if crops are raised their agriculture is a gamble in rain. Before they emerge from one famine, they are engulfed by another. In order to afford irrigation facilities, some preferential treatment may be given to them with regard to the major projects that may be contemplated and later on constructed by the Andhra State. Justice Wanchoo has been convinced of the backwardness of Rayalaseema and also the misery and sufferings they have been undergoing, and has rightly recommended that Rayalaseema must be given irri-

gation facilities and their industries should be developed. Justice Wanchoo has said like this:

"The people of Rayalaseema are very concerned about this as theirs is a dry area where famine is chronic. They feel that the new State should devote its attention to their economic betterment by undertaking irrigation projects which will save them from famine and help in developing their area. In the memoranda received by me in that area there is shown a desire that a statutory provision should be made for expending a part of the revenue of the new State for the development of Rayalaseema area. I doubt whether it would be possible or even wise to make a statutory provision of the kind desired by the people of Rayalaseema. But something in the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy which one finds in the Constitution, might be put down in the law constituting the new State so that the Rayalaseema people may feel that their economic interests have been safeguarded."

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You are aware that we have been agitating for the last ten or fifteen years, for the construction of projects and yet nothing has resulted. We therefore request the Central Government at least as a guardian of this poor and sickly child, to come forward and do something by incorporating the terms of the pact in the nature of directive principles in this Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, I am entirely in agreement with the principle enunciated by this proposed new clause 64-A. You will have noticed that as far as the members from the Andhra are concerned, irrespective of party considerations, this is a question on which there is complete unanimity of opinion. I come from the coastal districts, my hon. friend Mr. Reddy belongs to the Congress party, and he has sought with your special

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permission to move an amendment standing in the name of a Member from the Opposition. I draw the attention of my hon. friend the Home Minister to this very important point. There is absolutely no difference of opinion as regards the necessity for protecting the interests of Rayalaseema. Reference has been made to the Sri Bagh Pact. My hon. friend Mr. Lakshmayya has quoted the statements of Mr. Justice Wanchoo in this regard. The other day when my hon. friend the Home Minister replied to the debate, he made a very eloquent plea in favour of protection for the Rayalaseema, but when I interrupted him, you would recall, he said that his legal advisers had told him that it could not be done. I do not know why it could not be done. If necessary, I would suggest to my hon. friend to amend the Constitution. I am prepared to say that if this particular clause cannot be legally permissible inside the Bill, there is any amount of scope for introducing it in the Seventh Schedule. I will give you an illustration. For the sake of compensating the Andhras for the buildings left behind in Madras city, there is a provision in the Seventh Schedule, regarding the payment of about Rs. 2.30.40,000 on a credit account. When money could be separated for a specific purpose like this in the Seventh Schedule, I do not see any reason why my hon. friend cannot have a draftsman's formula for incorporation and some sort of protection for the Rayalaseema area in terms of what is sought to be made in this amendment. Let the amount be a crore of rupees this way or that way, we do not mind it. But something must be done in the Bill, to safeguard the interests of Rayalaseema. Even now it will not be too late for the hon. Minister to take advice and incorporate a provision in the Bill in this behalf.

I would urge again that, if necessary, an amendment to the Constitution may be brought forward, and the hon. Minister will have the complete and unanimous support from every

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

section of this House, both on this side as well as on the other, and also from every section of Andhra public life, irrespective of party considerations.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I really feel a sense of grief, for I have no option but to oppose the amendment that has been moved. I fully realise that the Rayalaseema area deserves all consideration at the hands of the Andhra State. But if an amendment of this sort is to be incorporated in a statute, my humble view is that it will amount to casting an aspersion or a reflection on the Andhra Government which is to come into existence. In fact, the House itself is aware that at the time of framing the Constitution itself, after great deliberation and discussion, directive principles of state policy have been embodied in the Constitution itself. When once certain principles have been incorporated in the Constitution, the House will realise that they have got to be observed in the real spirit, not only by the Central Government, but by every State Government as well. We do realise the feeling with which my hon. friend from Rayalaseema has given this amendment. But I may ask him, can they not trust the people of the Andhra State. What is the cause for them, to have any apprehensions that they may not have a square deal at the hands of the people of the Andhra State?

It is in this particular light that I would suggest that it may not be advisable that a provision of this nature should be on the statute book. It is enough if the people of the Andhra themselves make a solemn declaration on the floor of this House, and I believe that it should satisfy them.

Shri Keshavaiengar: I oppose this amendment, not because the Rayalaseema area is very developed and does not need any special consideration. But the demand for a statutory provision at the present stage in the Bill itself shows as though a great suspicion lies behind the work of

the future Government of the Andhra State that is to come into existence. Let us give a chance to that Government to have a special consideration for this Rayalaseema area, and see if they do not meet their needs. If they do not, then we can invoke the powers of the President's directions. I feel therefore that a statutory provision of this nature is rather premature. When we have had so much of assurances given on the floor of this House, and the hon. Ministers of Finance, and Home Affairs, are so solicitous of the welfare of the people of Rayalaseema, I have no hesitation in saying that there will be no special difficulty on the part of the future Government of the Andhra State, to seek special redress at the hands of the Central Government, for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of the people of Rayalaseema. They could apply for special funds to the Central Government, and funds could be earmarked for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of Rayalaseema. And a thousand and one other ways of affording relief and betterment facilities to them in a proper way can be found out.

In view of these considerations, I oppose this amendment.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I had very little doubt that the hon. Minister would not oppose this. But I had absolutely no suspicion that any other hon. Member would come forward to oppose this. The opposition coming as it did, from my hon. friend Mr. S. V. L. Narasimham, coming from the heart of the Andhra State, and from my hon. friend Mr. Keshavaiengar from Mysore really surprises me.

There has been a continuous cry from this Rayalaseema area that it has been neglected for decades together, and that there have been periodical famines in this area as a result of this continuous neglect. Even when the Andhra question was first seriously mooted, the Rayalaseema people always had their doubts that the

coastal districts would not bestow as much attention on the Rayalaseema as it deserved. Anyhow, there was a promise made to them, and they agreed with the coastal districts that they should agitate and ask for an Andhra State. And the Andhra State is now coming into existence. At this particular juncture, they feel that there must be some sort of assurance given to them that they will be treated properly, that they would get prior consideration in all developmental schemes, and that the Rayalaseema region would be viewed with as much importance as the coastal districts.

You might know that there has been a Rayalaseema Development Board, functioning in Madras, for probably the last two decades.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was a member of that Board.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: That only proves the case. All these two decades, the amount of attention that has been given to the Rayalaseema area has not been adequate, and the results are very disappointing. The name of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao has been mentioned. He belongs to the coastal districts, and he is a prominent member amongst the Andhra leaders of the coastal districts. I have nothing to say against him, but even when he tried to show his sympathy towards Rayalaseema, nothing much in favour of Rayalaseema seems to have happened.

Irrigation facilities have been asked for, for several decades, and the Tungabhadra project has been agitated upon, for more than a century. It is only recently that the project for Hyderabad and Madras has been functioning, has been worked out and completed. But now most of the benefits of the Tungabhadra project are going to the Mysore State as a gift given by the Madras State, though the Mysore State had not asked for it. Even for the development of the Tungabhadra project to its logical extent, it is necessary that particular attention should be paid to the Tunga-

bhadra project, by the Government that is to come into being in the Andhra State.

It is therefore necessary that a clause of this nature should be incorporated in the Act. If there are any constitutional difficulties in accepting it, it is for the Government to find out ways and means to amend the Constitution or see that the idea contained in this amendment is carried out to its fullest extent.

A number of Committees—not only the Rayalaseema Development Committee—looked into the famine conditions and the need for development of Rayalaseema and have also reported. Recently the Bhattachar Committee has been appointed, and what it has actually reported we have no idea about. It is therefore very urgent and necessary that particular attention is paid to the development of Rayalaseema, and any person opposing any such idea would be only doing harm to that particular area. Whether this amendment is going to be passed or not, we think that this House has brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill the great need to have particular attention paid to this particular area.

I therefore support this amendment and I once again express my surprise at the way in which two hon. Members of this House have opposed this amendment.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भाग्यलङ्घनः : यह जो अमेडमेट हाउस के सामने है इस को मैं बड़े जोर से सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जैसा मैं ने शुरू में अर्ज किया था जब मैं बिल पर बोला था.....

Shri Lakshmayya: May I request the hon. Member to speak in English, because his speech now is in respect of Rayalaseema and we will be able to know his viewpoint if he kindly speaks in English?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As a special case, will he now speak in English so that all of us could follow?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I bow to the wish of my friends.

I beg to support this amendment with all the emphasis at my command. I know that so far as the constitutional aspect of the case is concerned, it may be said that no Act of this kind should contain a provision to this effect. But what I support is the sum and substance of this amendment. The House is already aware, Sir, that Rayalaseema is one of the tracts in this country where famine is of frequent occurrence and at the same time the people are very poor. When I went through the Wanchoo Report, I found there was some kind of a pact called Sri Bagh Pact which also spoke of similar safeguards. According to that pact between the different sections of the community there, between the different parts of the proposed Andhra State, it was agreed that so far as Rayalaseema was concerned, economic safeguards would be provided and a part of the revenues of the entire country would be devoted to the agricultural and economic development of that part.

Now, Sir, I have got some experience of the situation in several provinces of India. I am coming from a State myself where conditions like those in Rayalaseema have been existing for a long time. In the undivided Punjab, Sir, we saw that all the money was spent on the irrigation system of the West Punjab and the Haryana tract was forgotten. I feel, Sir, that something like that has been done so far in regard to Rayalaseema. But be that as it may, I am not here to complain, and I am not here at the same time to predict that the other parts of the proposed Andhra State will behave likewise. I have no such fear, but all the same, it is quite natural for the Rayalaseema people to insist that such safeguards may be provided for them.

Now, Sir, even while we were hearing during the last few years that there was acute famine there, we

found that full efforts were not made to relieve the famine conditions. The Madras Government was trying its best and the Government of India also contributed their mite. But all the same, people were complaining in this House that the conditions in Rayalaseema were not relieved fully. Now, nothing will be lost if we enact a measure like this, that so much percentage of the revenues of the proposed Andhra State will be devoted primarily for the purpose of making the tract immune from famine.

Now, it has been proposed that there should be a Directive Principle in the Constitution. We know that Directive Principles already exist in the Constitution of India. One of the fundamental principles of this Constitution that we have framed for the whole of India is that there should be no distinction between man and man. It is quite right. But as I submitted, Sir, when I spoke during the consideration stage, the Government of India should have a convention like this that there should be no distinction between tract and tract. Now, there are tracts in the country which are benefited by all these schemes of the Government, for instance, Community Projects. The Community Projects in India were opened in such places which are already very well irrigated and which were very wealthy. I could understand that; I was also a party to it, because then the scheme was that these should be opened in parts where irrigation facilities existed because we wanted to see an increase in food production. That was perfectly right; I do not complain about it. But now that this has been done and now that self-sufficiency is almost being attained so far as food production is concerned, I wish that all the Community Projects now opened should be opened from the point of view of the backwardness of the tracts. If a tract is very backward, it is a very good reason why a Project should be opened there. Therefore, I submit with all the emphasis at my command that

this sort of equality between tracts must be ensured. It happens, Sir, in the various provinces where one community is in a big majority that the weaker community always goes to the wall. It always complains and there is bitterness. On account of this weakness of that community and the unconscious tyranny which the majority exercise over them, now I want that when we are ushering in a new province in India, we ought to see that this complaint never arises and we should put in safeguards which, while giving powers to the Andhra State, will also benefit that weaker part. In so far as I have heard in this House, I have not found a single dissentient note. Even our Home Minister was very sympathetic towards Rayalaseema. But what is the use of his sympathy? After all, when the Bill is passed, it is the Andhra State and the people of Andhra who may be working it in a better manner.....

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): May I interrupt? Are there not other areas also in India where there is distress and where there are famine conditions? What exactly is the object of saying that with regard to the new Andhra State alone there should be a stipulation like that?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend has put a question to me. I am very glad that he has put this question. He has supported me. He says there are other areas also. It is one thing to find a solution for those areas also. But now that we are ushering in a new State, why don't we put in a safeguard before hand? These people have been complaining sometime ago that in the Madras State they were not well treated. I do not know how far that is right or wrong. That is past history. I do not want that any bitterness should remain in the residuary State and in the Andhra State. But all the same, can those people who have been complaining that they were not given a fair deal in Madras, have the heart to say 'no' to the Rayalaseema people who have got a fear like that?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Never.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I should think that they would be well advised in seeing themselves and in submitting to the hon. the Home Minister their desire—their unanimous desire—that he must see that some safeguards are provided. I know that he has got a very sympathetic heart and he must be agreeable to it. But it is for him to find out ways and means whereby if he cannot do it constitutionally here, he may do it in some other way.

Dr. Krishnaswami: By amendment of the Constitution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If this cannot be done according to law, because it may be argued that it will detract from the position of Part 'A' States—it may be argued that we may not be able to put such restrictions upon the rights and powers of 'A' class States—it is up to the hon. Home Minister to find out some other way whereby we may be able to put such safeguards. For instance, if you have a substantive provision like this saying that a certain percentage of the revenues of the Andhra State be devoted to the development of such and such part, there is nothing wrong about it

I do not know the reactions of the hon. the Home Minister. I am only anticipating his objections. I know, at the same time, that he is anxious to see that full justice is done to Rayalaseema, and as he himself said that the Rayalaseema people get a fair deal. If that is so, I ask of him: what remedy will be open to the Rayalaseema people if they do not get a fair deal?

Dr. Katju: To ask for a new province of their own!

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The advice given by the hon. the Home Minister, if taken to its logical conclusion, will divide India into thousands of States. He is opposed to this tendency; he does not like it. So, it is in a light-hearted manner

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

that the Home Minister is treating my request.

Dr. Katju: I can answer light-hearted speeches in a light-hearted manner only.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My speech is not at all made in a light-hearted manner. I belong to a tract which was the subject of tyranny for a hundred years in the Punjab. My constituency is Gurgaon, where the sub-soil water is abundant; but there are few tube wells. Even today the Punjab State is not fully alive to its duties and responsibilities to the Gurgaon area. Hissar is my native place. For the last thirty-five years this area has been looking forward to the Bhakra-Nangal project which has been under consideration of the Punjab Government. They executed schemes for the rest of the province, but when it came to a matter of the Haryana tract they never cared for it. For thirty years Bhakra Nangal was not taken up. But when Swaraj came, when so many refugees came, when the Government of India had no option but to come to our rescue by taking up the Bhakra-Nangal scheme and we have now come to feel from the irrigation point of view we are a part of the Punjab State.

The same situation may arise in Rayalaseema. It is therefore the duty of the Government of India to see that the Rayalaseema people are given a fair deal. I can of course understand the legal difficulty. But may I ask the hon. the Home Minister what attempts have been made to solve this difficulty? Does he mean to say that there is bankruptcy of statesmanship in a matter like this? Here the Parliament and the Government of India is carving out a new State: it is our duty to see that the different parts of the province are given equal treatment. I know of some other parts of the country as well where certain tracts are not receiving the same treatment and people are suffering. After all the Gov-

ernment of India is responsible for the good governance of the whole of India. Article 356 empowers the President to take over the administration of a State if Government there is not carried on according to the Constitution. If there is discrimination as between tracts of a province, the Government of that province is not carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

Taking a long term view of the matter—I am not speaking in a light-hearted manner, I am extremely serious about it—I consider that some economic safeguards should be provided for Rayalaseema. If that is not done, the people of Rayalaseema would be perfectly justified if they complain against the Government of India that they have not done their duty. The Government of India in the past have spent large amounts of money for the relief of famine affected parts of Rayalaseema. Why should Government have gone to their aid? The recurrence of such famines can be avoided only if irrigation schemes are taken up in that area. I therefore, strongly support this amendment. If this amendment is not carried, I would request the hon. Home Minister to find some other way by which legal effect could be given to these economic safeguards.

Shri Raghavachari: I myself have given notice of an amendment, the substance of which is the same as the one before the House now. Coming as I do from one of the Rayalaseema districts and having intimate and personal knowledge of the circumstances under which the Sri Bagh Pact. was signed I would like to place a few facts before the House. It is all very well for people who do not know the details to oppose the amendment on the ground that it smacks of suspicion of the new Government or as Mr. Kesavaiengar put it 'dishonourable' or as my hon. friend Mr. Narasimham said 'disrespectful to the Andhras in general'.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: May I submit I never used such words.

Shri Raghavachari: To cast aspersions, he said: anyway the substance is the same.

The point now is: (i) is there any need for such a directive principle being included in this measure; (ii) is it permissible or is there any legal bar to it? These are the two points. So far as the legal aspect of the matter is concerned, I am glad I have been supported by no less a person than the eminent Judge whom the Government of India sent out to examine details and make recommendations in respect of the formation of Andhra.—Mr. Justice Wanchoo. When it suits the Government they will quote the Judge's decisions and recommendations and say this is impartial, therefore, it ought to be respected. When it does not suit them they do not mention it at all. I would invite the attention of the House to what Mr. Justice Wanchoo says. a gentleman who has gone round, who toured from place to place, received hundreds of deputations, examined all the records and came to a final conclusion, and not by sitting in the Parliament or in the Secretariat. On page. 16 of his report Mr. Justice Wanchoo says: "If the Sri Bagh Pact is not implemented to the extent that it is possible to implement it, there will be resentment in the Rayalaseema districts." The words that he uses are "that there will be resentment in the Rayalaseema districts." As regards the genesis of the agreement this is what he says:

"This pact was entered into between Congressmen belonging to Rayalaseema districts on the one hand and Congressmen belonging to the Coastal districts on the other."

Then he examines whether an undertaking or agreement between two Congress sections is really binding on the whole State or the people. He says that the people of Rayalaseema will be upset if the Pact is not implemented.

"There is one section of opinion in Rayalaseema, though it may not be large, who are not enthusiastic about joining the Coastal

districts, in forming the new State. If the Sri Bagh Pact is not implemented as far as possible, there will be a general disappointment in Rayalaseema districts. Further, generally speaking, there is a consensus of opinion that the Sri Bagh Pact should be implemented as far as possible so that the people of the Rayalaseema districts may enter the new State in a contented and satisfied frame of mind. If the pact is not implemented to the extent that it is possible to implement it, there will be resentment in the Rayalaseema districts."

Then, as regards the legal possibility. He has also referred to it in page 18. This is what he says:

"I doubt whether it would be possible or even wise to make a statutory provision of the kind desired by the people of Rayalaseema. But, something in the nature of a Directive Principle of State policy which one finds in the Constitution might be put down in the law constitution the new State so that the Rayalaseema people may feel that their economic interests have been safeguarded."

Therefore, we have the recommendation of a Judge and a person who was entrusted with the business of examination and making a recommendation. His recommendation is that it is permissible under the law, that it is essential and that it should be done and if it is not done there will be dissatisfaction and resentment even.

Then I go a little further. Why should this Pact be implemented? It was agreed to by the two sections of the people and was the subject of resolution after resolution of all the district boards in the Andhra Desh and of the village panchayats in the Andhra Desh and of all the institutions in Andhra Desh, which really represented public opinion. All of them, from 1937 onwards did give their authority and swore by it. And, now, when the State comes to be formed and when the Rayalaseema people wanted that the capital should be there as per the

[Shri Raghavachari]

Pact they do not want to implement it. It may be stated here that it is one of the terms in this agreement and that they committed themselves to this principle that the two important places like the capital and the seat of the High Court may not be in one place; different places may be chosen to locate them so that the Circars' people may be compelled to go to Rayalaseema and the Rayalaseema people may be compelled to go to Circars and this kind of association may create good-will which is essential. That was one of the clauses of the agreement. After that agreement, when the question of the choice of capital came, the Rayalaseema people unanimously wanted that they should be given the choice of the capital or the High Court and they pointed to this clause of the agreement in the discussion that went on. You know, Sir, how in the Madras Assembly the Andhra Bill discussion went on. They want to go back because it does not suit them. The agreement was made at a time when things were not yet in their hands and now probably the time has come and they want to catch it and enjoy it. Now, they begin to examine their own mind to see whether it was wise and safe that they should have done so. It is a matter of serious disappointment. I may mention here, Sir, that people went on writing in the newspapers and magazines 'Kaikamma Korikalu' was the headline given in those papers. You know that Kaikeyi asked for two boons, one to make her son the King and the other to send Rama to the forest. They just compare this clause in the Shri Bagh Pact which was agreed to by every one of them solemnly by resolutions all these years to that! Why are they prepared when the time came to give a slip to it? In the course of the discussions you will have observed that it is very inconvenient for them to think of honouring it now and they would like to have their own way. This is hardly honest, and this is an attitude which is hardly justifiable in public life. Therefore it is that the Rayalaseema people ask for such a directive principle to be intro-

duced into this legislation because they have reason to feel the need for such an incorporation; it is an agreement which has been universally accepted and it is a thing, which if not incorporated, is sure to create universal resentment in the whole area, when, in addition, you have the recommendation of Justice Wanchoo too. All these considerations do certainly require that this directive principle must be seriously considered being put into this enactment.

It is precisely with this view, Sir, that at an earlier stage when the provisions regarding the location of the High Court came we did make representations to the Government and the Government was pleased to accept the point of view and they themselves moved an amendment that even the choice of the location of the High Court should be left for the decision of the Andhra Assembly.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

I was one of those that did make a representation to facilitate implementing the terms of the Shri Bagh Pact, the choice of the location of both the capital and the High Court should be decided by the Andhra Legislative Assembly. One of the terms of the Pact was that it was permissible and possible for them to locate one in Rayalaseema and the other in the other area. It is precisely with that view that it was considered essential to have the choice of the location of both places incorporated in this Bill.

But there are one or two clauses of that agreement which I have sought to incorporate as Tenth Schedule. Under the present set-up it may not be possible to give effect to them all. One is equal representation. We know now that representation is on the population basis. Possibly there may be some difficulty in it now. But, so far as the economic development of this area is concerned, so far as the educational development of this area is concerned, certainly the terms incorporated there were conceived with

the best of intentions to secure the maximum goodwill in the country. It was not intended to set up one section against the other or to cast reflections on one another or to suspect them even before the province was formed. These were agreements entered into by men of experience, politicians who have devoted all their lives to the Service of the Country and people who wanted to build a real unity in the country on goodwill and not simply set up one section against another. It is easy for people sitting here without any knowledge of the whole history to say that this will lead to fight with each other. (*Interruption.*) Even brothers quarrel. The point I have been stressing is that such a directive principle is necessary. Otherwise, as recommended by your own Judge there will be loss of good will. When I listened to Dr. Katju, the Home Minister, I found he was also very much in favour of such a thing: 'personally speaking,' he might say and then drop the whole thing. Really speaking, it is a matter which concerns the day to day life and economic well-being of a huge section of the population. When a directive principle is requested to be incorporated, it is not done with the intention of casting reflections on any one; it is done with the best intention that we must live together. In fact, we have been crying hoarse that there has been some inequity, injustice and some unfair treatment. That has been the whole burden of the Andhra people against the proposed division of assets and liabilities. Therefore why do you allow such feelings to grow rather than allay them. I would therefore request the Government and particularly the hon. Home Minister to very seriously consider this view—Justice Wanchoo himself supported this.

An Hon. Member: The Hon. Minister himself said so the other day.

Shri Raghavachari: What I understood was this. He said, 'I will have it examined by my advisers and if they say it is permissible—I know they will say that this is not possible', he added this also. If it cannot be done,

some such directions can be issued by the President without incorporating them in this Bill. I will urge upon him that it is a reasonable request and that he will take it seriously and not try to get over it. I request him to see that this directive principle is incorporated in this Bill.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I rise to support the amendment that has been moved by my hon. friend from Chittoor. I, Sir, have been interested in the welfare of Rayalaseema for well over a decade and I should like to place some points before the hon. the Home Minister just to draw his attention. I judged from his previous speech that it was flowing with milk and honey and it did not require any substantial relief. I remember, Mr. Chairman, that in discussing this question Mr. Justice Wanchoo has adverted to the difficulties in Rayalaseema and has pointed out that there are genuine apprehensions among those who live in that area: they feel they would be exploited and that their needs have not been properly tended to in the past. My hon. friend the Home Minister may also be surprised to be told that on this very question of Rayalaseema there has been a great deal of controversy in the Andhra senate of which I happened to be a member. I was appointed to serve on a committee to inspect the colleges in Rayalaseema with a view to getting the colleges affiliated to the Andhra University. When we were members of the Committee we went to the Rayalaseema area, where we were received with black flags. It might have been illogical; it might have been wrong but what I am pointing out to my hon. friend is that if there are genuine apprehensions of this character, it is well especially when a new State is to be formed that we should give due consideration to their feelings and not just play about them.

My hon. friend, the member from Chittoor, in moving this amendment said that there ought to be certain directive principles to help to meet the claims of Rayalaseema particularly in

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

respect of irrigation development and such other matters. I do not know what the views of the Home Minister are on the subject. He pointed out that there might be very many difficulties on this matter. He pointed out that constitutionally it may not be possible to have such safeguards. But I would like him to remember that if we have not included such safeguards it would be much better that we tell the people of Rayalaseema that we are not prepared to put those safeguards in the Bill as it stands. I think, Sir, it is better we consider this from an objective angle. Mr. Justice Wanchoo went into this matter at considerable length. He pointed out that so far as the people in Rayalaseema are concerned, they were very strongly attached to the idea that their interests should not be neglected. They also pointed out that in the matter of irrigation development and educational development they were very backward and there ought to be proper safeguards. All these things have been brought to the notice of very many eminent people both in Andhra Desh and in the composite State of Madras and it was as a result of the understanding of the problems of Rayalaseema that this Sri Bagh Pact was entered into. I was informed on reliable authority that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved in the Constituent Assembly that safeguards be put in the Constitution pertaining to Rayalaseema but the President of the Constituent Assembly ruled that out of order on the ground that it would be against the principle of the Constitution. We know that he was one of signatories of the Sri Bagh Pact. I am glad that he acted with honour in moving that particular safeguards be incorporated in the Constitution but at that stage when we were discussing the Constitution we were in no mood to consider the claims of different areas or the claims of different backward communities but we were just going ahead with only certain essentials. Now experience has revealed that we have to consider these things very much more in detail and that we have to allay

the apprehensions of a large section of our population. Therefore, from this point of view and not from any other we should have some statutory provision put into this Bill. My hon. friend, the Home Minister delivered a very excellent speech saying that he was all sympathy for Rayalaseema but the safeguard is not asked for from him but rather from the new Andhra State where it is necessary from certain points of view that the welfare of the poor Rayalaseema population should be safeguarded. I suppose he is well aware of an old adage that "Fine words butter no parsnips." Today, at any rate, the people of Rayalaseema want something tangible, something which they can have and something which will give them at least the right to have their interest protected and we should see as far as possible that these interests are safeguarded. There is no use trying merely to suggest that a Part A State should be formed in this manner or that, but rather we should consider this problem afresh and tackle it from a new stand-point. I appeal to the Home Minister to consider the interests of Rayalaseema afresh.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I rise to support the amendment. I think it was in the year 1937 that I first went to Rayalaseema along with Mr. Giri, who was then the Minister in Charge of Co-operation and Labour. There was a very sumptuous tea party given. After that Mr. Giri and myself were taken to the suburbs of Anantapur to have some of "keri" places seen by the Minister. Then I in my mind made a comparison between the scene I just witnessed at the tea party and the scene in those places where I saw people huddled together and living in hovels. Then so many thoughts occurred to my mind and these thoughts rolled themselves into a small poem in Telugu. Telugu is to be sung but I do not want to sing here. Telugu poems can be easily appreciated when they are accompanied with a little bit of music. I am not a musician myself. But I shall try to sing those lines.

Rayalanati Bhogamu Nirantara Bhag-yamu Vanne.

chinnelamayono! Yendu boyina Ha! Bharimpaga—

Rani Katakam be yeduri satambu Nava

Helana Jeyuchu Natyamadu yee Rayala Seema Nedu ganara! Kanu dammula Neeru Vettara!

An Hon. Member: He should have an audition test first.

Shri Venkataraman: On a point of order, Sir. We are entitled to speak, but I do not think we are entitled to sing here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have sung a song; it is now for my hon. friend to dance.

I am giving the English translation of the verse just recited, which I composed in 1937

"Whither have the splendour and the perennial prosperity of the days of Rayala kings fled? Wherever you go, today, you find the unbearable parade of famine haunting; Please look at the depleted Rayalaseema and shed your tears of compassion"

That was my feeling in those days. I realise, no doubt, that the Andhra leaders gathered together and the Sri Bagh Pact was entered into, but that Pact is merely a dead letter. Today, we are able to get Andhra State. The Andhras of the coastal areas will not grudge if any provision is made here for setting apart a certain amount for the economic and industrial development of Rayalaseema. It was during the Andhra regime in Madras State that the Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted and prominent Andhras have been associated with it to see that as much economic uplift as possible is given to Rayalaseema.

Shri Lakshmayya: It is a black Board. Since it has no funds nor powers to implement the development schemes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Well, it is a blackboard with some writing. He has

not read the writing. I think he is also a member of the Rayalaseema Development Board. When Rayalaseema was in the grip of recent famine the coastal people did their best to send succour. Whenever and wherever any occasion arises the coastal people never spared any efforts to give such help as was possible.

When the question of implementing the Sri Bagh Pact has come the Andhras have decided that Kurnool in Rayalaseema should be made the capital. As I come from the backward community I know the sufferings of the Backward. I therefore want the backward areas also to be given special preference. I think it is Shakespeare who said, "We do pray for mercy and the same prayer doth teach us to render deeds of mercy".

Andhras have been agitating for forty years to get the province. They have got it today. The coastal Andhras are, no doubt, in a prosperous condition and it is not material for them if they extend their hand and say "here is our money. Take as much money as you want and improve your economic well-being and all the irrigation projects". Therefore, I do not think there is anything derogatory in trying to give as much help as is possible to Rayalaseema.

I do not know whether this amendment will be accepted by the hon. the Home Minister. Even if it is not accepted by him, I want him to give a categorical assurance that everything will be done to see that the Rayalaseema development will never be neglected in the future Andhra State

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): Most of the hon. Members have expressed their sympathy for Rayalaseema. It is a fact that Andhra as a whole is in a backward condition and in the Andhra province Rayalaseema is the most backward. But who is to blame for these unhappy conditions? The point is, if the blame is to be thrown on anybody, it is on the British imperialists who had kept our country in slavery or, if anybody else is to be blamed, it is the Central Government who, dur-

[Shri Gopala Rao]

ing the last six years could not make any headway in regard to backward areas. If at all anyone is to be blamed, it is the previous Government who took the responsibility into their hands and could not solve the Rayalaseema irrigation problem or the industrial development problem or the education problem. They could not make any headway. Some of our friends have moved an amendment that some special attention must be paid to that aspect. But as you know, up to this time there was no Andhra State nor Andhra State Government. On the eve of the formation of a new State we generally expect the people's Government to represent the interests of the whole of the Andhra people. On many an occasion communist party and many political groups categorically stated that the first and foremost priority must be given to Rayalaseema either for irrigation projects or for industrial development or for educational institutions. It is not the question of 40 per cent., 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. Whatever is needed, do give it to the backward area. If necessary, even 60 per cent. must be given for the development of Rayalaseema. But the question is, "Is it essential to introduce an amendment for the development of Rayalaseema?" I think it is the unity of the Andhra people and the prosperity of the Andhras that must be taken into account and ultimately the Andhra State Government must decide this issue. There is no justification, or basis at all, for the idea that the coming Government will adopt an unjust attitude towards Rayalaseema people. Generally speaking, it is directly within the State Government's administrative sphere to attend to this matter and every State Government must be left free to implement its own programmes and to divide its own assets in its own fashion. We can appreciate the spirit shown by our Rayalaseema friends. But I assure, on behalf of the Andhra people and on behalf of the Communist party, that there is no justification for this apprehension and that their interests will be taken of

first and foremost. If Rayalaseema is in the grip of poverty the Andhra State cannot be taken as a prosperous state. There will be no peace and happiness. That is why, when one part of the State is kept in backwardness, you cannot take the whole State as prosperous. Moreover, you cannot impose the real unity of Andhra people or the real love among Andhra people by imposing a particular clause on them. You cannot impose love, peace, prosperity and unity from above. The Andhra people, including Rayalaseema, unitedly can decide their matters, their future and can work for their development. Therefore, I appeal to my friends from Rayalaseema to think in this light. There is no justification for their apprehension that the Government which will be formed in future will take an indifferent attitude towards the people, as I said at the beginning, let us unite, let us extract the maximum money, benefit and help from the Centre, unitedly, for the whole Andhra State. It is for us to act unitedly and take as much money as possible, as much benefit as possible, from the Centre. Then we can look after our affairs in our own house.

5 P.M.

Therefore I request humbly and with all the emphasis at my command my hon. friends to withdraw this amendment. We do stand by this that 50 per cent. of the revenues must be earmarked for the development of Rayalaseema. We support this demand. But at the same time I request them to withdraw the amendment.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I belong neither to Rayalaseema nor to Andhra. But a basic principle is involved here and that is this. I think it will be better for the people of Andhra to come to some agreement amongst themselves as to how to look after Rayalaseema. You have got a Sri Bagh Pact. You can enlarge it, put in heaps of new safeguard and call it Supari Bagh Pact. But if by legislation you are trying to confirm the two-nation theory in Andhra.

it is a very bad thing. It will be a stupid Government, a very incapable Government and a very inefficient government if it does not realise that unless you develop the backward areas—and the Rayalaseema people have a right to say they are backward—if you don't develop it, it becomes a liability. And no government can keep for long if one part remains a liability.

Now, it will be surprising if I tell you that this Tungabhadra project was hanging fire for thirty years; all due to the stupidity of the Madras Government. It was we who were demanding it, and only in 1937 we were able to induce the Madras Government to see reason. Whose fault is it that Rayalaseema has been kept backward? It is the vested interests that have kept Rayalaseema backward. I say I would far better prefer all of them—they are all good Andhras—to come to some agreement. You can sign any pact. I do not care. That will be far better than that a directive should come from above, guaranteeing and forcing people down. I would not like it. If the two parties do not come to some agreement within such and such specified time, the upper authority shall look into it, because the President is responsible for everybody's welfare. Then we shall see. But *a priori* now to introduce a clause like this is not the correct thing. The Sri Bagh Pact is regarded as sacred. You decide it among yourselves. Otherwise it will be worse than asking a third party like the U.N.O. to interfere in Kashmir!

I would therefore request all parties to come to an agreement between themselves. If you cannot trust each other, then the Central Government cannot make you trust each other. And later on you have to sign a pact with me, a super pact, when Vishala Andhra comes, because your Supari or Sri Bagh Pact won't affect me. It is therefore far better for you to come to an agreement between yourselves and let the new Government of Andhra

accept it, rather than making a statutory provision here which Dr. Katju says is difficult from a legalistic point of view.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Gopala Rao has made the position very clear. There is absolutely no question about the need of Rayalaseema for development. Huge rivers, Tungabhadra and Krishna, are close-by. There is Pennar in the South. The soil is also rich. There is a saying in Telugu: "*Angati-lo Annee Unnai Alludu Notilo Shani Undi*", That is to say, "there is everything in the shop, but there is Sani in the son-in-law's mouth"! Unfortunately the British Government and the Congress Government have been the Sani so far as Rayalaseema is concerned. The Congress Government have done absolutely nothing for Rayalaseema though there is plenty of water flowing very close to Rayalaseema. We the Communist Party—and of course other Parties also—have stood for this that Rayalaseema must get priority for projects, for development, for industries in every way. Therefore we want that the Central Government must give a huge subvention for the Andhras so that we can develop those projects, the Gondikota project, the Tungabhadra high level channel, the remodelling of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal and soon. Of course there are bigger projects like Sidhheswaram and Nandikonda, if the Centre helps. But whatever subvention is received must be to a great extent spent on Rayalaseema, and it is going to be spent if there is a responsible government which knows the needs of the people.

Mr Chairman: Only the contribution from the Centre?

Dr. Rama Rao: I did not quite catch what you said, Sir, but we want not only direction and valuable advice from the Centre but we want valuable contribution in the form of money. There are two things. First, we want money from the Centre. Even if there is no money from the Centre out of whatever we have, apart from

[Dr. Rama Rao]

the barest needs, the first priority will be given and must be given to Rayalaseema. There is absolutely no question about it. It looks a little strange that this should come from the Congress Party and from the Praja Socialist Party. You are going to form the government there. Sir, they want directives from the President. They are going to get into power. Congress is in power, has been in power for so many years.....

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: It is going to be people's government, not any party's government.

Dr. Rama Rao: They will say People's government when it suits them, but whenever power is needed it is the Congress. They are going to get into power there tomorrow—our hon. friends from the Congress Benches and from the Praja Socialist Party, most probably. So it is for them to spend the largest amount, and I from the Communist Party say that we will have no objection to spend money for projects for the industrial and other economic development of Rayalaseema.

Shri Raghavaiah: In this connection, I do not want to add to the chorus of sympathy that has been showered by my predecessors in defending the question of the development of the backward Rayalaseema. It does not require any words; it requires action. From the very beginning, for the last century and a half, the British Government has purposefully neglected the development of the backward areas in the different parts of the country. It is well known that it is a part of the diplomacy, a part of the conspiracy of the British Imperialism in this country to set up one part against another, backward areas against developed areas and developed areas against backward areas. It is with that express intention that it kept certain areas backward for years together, for centuries together also. It does not require any proof from history to show that

famine has been occurring in the Rayalaseema as it has occurred in some other parts of some other States like the Sunderbans in Bengal, which they have always tried to keep backward. No substantial relief has been given to see that there will be an end of this backwardness in the different parts in the different States in our country. That policy has been cautiously and carefully continued during the past 7 years also by the Government that is in power which goes by the name of democracy, people's Government and by all these names. The only thing that every Andhra, irrespective of political parties, irrespective of other differences, with one voice demands from the Government is, that substantial contribution should be given in the form of money and material for the development of the backward areas in Rayalaseema. It is with one voice that all the Andras have demanded this from the beginning of this movement. It is that demand that formed the first part in the whole of our national movement, and the movement for the Andhra province. It is this economic factor alone that made us fight as one man for the last 40 years for Andhra. From the beginning of the history of struggle for freedom, this struggle for the Andhra province also continued mainly on this one basis, namely, the development and prosperity of the whole of Andhra, especially Rayalaseema first and foremost. With one voice, the Communist party has supported this and has championed this from the beginning; championed not through resolutions as is the case with some organisations including the grand national organisation in our country, but they sent volunteers, they sent money, they sent materials, they sent foodgrains collected from the Circars. On behalf of the Andhra Provincial Kisan Sabha of which my hon. friend Mr. Gopala Rao was the President for the last 3 or 4 years, we went from house to house, collected hay, paddy and so many other things.

Every one of the Andhras in the Circars contributed. They sent 40 volunteers when Rayalaseema was affected by famine. In money, in material, in paddy, in all these forms, that help was given to our Rayalaseema friends while they were suffering from the distress of famine, by the entire people of the Circars; irrespective of any political differences this has been done. Unfortunately, it has come in the debate today in connection with this Andhra State Bill. We all with one voice, demand once again from the Government at the Centre, not to continue this policy which their predecessors were following and put an end to this policy once for all. Not by including this section, as they have included so many fundamental rights in the Constitution which are not there in practice. I suggest to them that there is no use of introducing all these clauses. Clauses there are, articles there are in the Constitution that guarantee food, liberty and so many other things to the people; but in action, they are nowhere in this country. By the inclusion of this clause, Government will not be contributing even an iota of sympathy to the people of Rayalaseema. What is wanted is that the spirit of the amendment should be translated into money, into action and that alone will help the people: not the simple inclusion of a clause, as there are so many clauses in the Constitution which have not been implemented and for which people are suffering a lot.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Chairman, many speeches which we have heard will have shown the deep sympathy which is felt on all sides of the House for the Rayalaseema people and their intense desire to develop this area. There can be no two opinions on this problem. Many moving speeches have been made and I may say, without meaning any disrespect to you, Sir, sentimental speeches have been made. An appeal has been made to our nobler instincts. It makes me sad, I must confess that, because this

debate indicates today what I ventured to say in passing three days ago in this House that the re-organisation of States on the mere basis of language alone will not be a solution to all our difficulties.

Some Hon. Members: Oh!

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): An additional reason.

Dr. Katju: You have an illustration here. I am not making a debating point; I am saying something in passing. Some hon. Members said just now, I heard with deep regret, that Rayalaseema has been kept backward deliberately....

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Dr. Katju:by other parts of Madras and of course, we were left to draw the inferences. Now, we are going to have one solid compact block of Telugu speaking areas under one umbrella. Here, you find that the State has not yet come into being. The appointed day has not yet come. You find distrust—please mark my words—an underlying distrust that the better placed people in the new Andhra State will not give a fair deal to the poorer sections.

Shri Raghaviah: That was not the intention.

Shri Puaneose: That was the experience in the past.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend says, this is the impression of the past. It proves it; it has nothing to do with anything here; it is human nature. I am only stressing human nature. It made me sad. You wanted deliverance let us say, from the South; you are getting deliverance. What is more: the hon. Finance Minister is here. It is not a question of Rayalaseema or this or that. I have said it very often in the course of this debate, I think; you consider all your problems and then come up and the Centre will help you to the best of its ability. It is not a colossus financially here. That is a different matter.

[Dr. Katju]

But, here something is being said to set up one against another. Please remember the language.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri K. K. Basu: यह गलत बात है।

Dr. Katju: Please do learn for God's sake to listen. I never interrupted you.

What is the language? Nothing to do with Finance, nothing to do with any contribution by the Centre, nothing to do with any joint request by all the Andhras to put pressure upon the Finance Minister to give 20 crores or 30 crores or 40 crores. The language is this:

"The President may give directions from time to time to the State of Andhra for ensuring the economic and irrigational development of Rayalaseema."

The underlying suspicion, the underlying insinuation is that if the Andhra State is left to itself it will neglect Rayalaseema. To this aspect I have the strongest objection. As some hon. friends said, why should you have that distrust?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt you for a minute?

Dr. Katju: Why should you interrupt me?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In order to repair the damage done in the past years, this request is made.

Dr. Katju: So far as the Andhra State is concerned, there is no past. It starts with the future. The past may be the Tamil past. Where is the past of the Andhra State?

In the Andhra State there are twelve districts. Six or seven are well off and five are the poorer people and you say "We don't trust them" before they start. They will start from the 1st of October of the appointed day, and you are feeling that they might pinch you. You think as one hon. Member said: Where there is scarcity, you may be prepared to give maunds of paddy, or Rs. 10 or

Rs. 20/, but if they want you from your budget—your budget, not the Central budget—Rs. 5 crores for irrigational projects, you extremely doubt whether that would be forthcoming, and you want the President to intervene, to give directions to the State of Andhra to behave better. I say why should I have it. This is on the merits of the case. It hurts me you see. And that is what I said: there are difficulties in every province where one language is spoken, because these are the economic conditions, these are questions of unemployment, education, so on and so forth. I dealt with this question on a previous occasion on a small point. I cannot do it again.

Now, please remember we have got "A" States and we have got "B" States. And we have got "C" States which do not come into this discussion at all. So far as "A" States are concerned, they have got clear-cut defined spheres of jurisdiction. We cannot interfere there. Unless the Constitution itself is amended, the President cannot give any sort of direction in relation to matters which come within their own sphere of legislative activity and executive activity. In regard to "B" States which came into being under well-known circumstances—unions of old Indian States—the House will recollect there is Article 371. There, the language is important. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, during a period of ten years.....the Government of every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by, the President."

That is only for ten years. It is for these ten years—these ten years began from 1950, they will expire on the 26th January, 1960—that the President may issue general directions.

You do not want to create the new Andhra State as a "B" State. What sort of a State is it then? Is it "E" or "F" State because I cannot use "C" and the "D" is only Andamans? You say here that the President may give directions from time to time. The period is unlimited, it can be ten years, twenty years, thirty years or forty years.

"The President may give direction from time to time to the State of Andhra for ensuring the economic and irrigational development of Rayalaseema".

And if that direction is not complied with, is this House prepared to say that the President may take over the administration and carry it on himself? It is absolutely contrary, I may say with great respect, Sir, to the whole constitutional structure. This amendment—I do not know whether it was worded after proper consideration of the Constitution—goes contrary to the root of it.

Mr. Chairman: But the Governor can be given some such power or some obligation may be imposed on the legislature so that the autonomy of the province may be kept intact and yet Rayalaseema's interests be safeguarded.

Dr. Katju: You are now suggesting by way of, if I may say so, rebuke..

Mr. Chairman: You were saying it was going against the constitutional structure and in that context referred to me.

Dr. Katju: I am only saying this, that so far as the language is concerned, it is unknown to the Constitution—the President giving direction to any State for unlimited point of time. Then comes a suggestion which has been just made by the Chair, *viz.*—I could not work it out so quickly in my brain—instead of the word "President" you substitute the word "Governor". In the whole of the Constitution, the only Governor who has got some sort of a

right to act is the Governor of Assam in relation to tribal areas. Otherwise, one of my hon. friends who is not sitting here said: "The Governor is a figurehead. He cannot do anything. He cannot be entrusted with any power." Is it suggested that the President may give directions to the Governor to do something himself? That will be again, I am suggesting to you, against the constitutional structure. You may amend the Constitution, of course. There are lots of things that can be done. It is not a mere minor question. It is a very important question. This House or its predecessor spent months and months and years and years in drafting this Constitution. The whole of it was worked out in detail after the greatest thought by the greatest jurists and politicians and leaders of public thought, and now you say, because it strikes you—don't forget the reality of it—that the coastal areas may not deal fairly, equitably, justly with the Rayalaseema districts. the whole constitutional structure should be set aside, and something new should be introduced.

Mr. Chairman: May I just ask the hon. Home Minister why were the fundamental rights created in the Constitution? The people had full faith in the Government of India and the Union, yet the statutory rights were created.

Dr. Katju: I am not accustomed to exchange arguments with the Chair.

Then, I come to the question of directives. Somebody suggested: let there be a directive. I have got a grievance against Justice Wanchoo. I know him very well. I have appeared before him in Court. He is a very learned man. But, sometimes the moment you become a politician or take up some sort of semi or demi judicial function, you lose sight and you indulge in generalities. Now, what did he say?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is why you rejected it!

Dr. Katju: He said:

"I doubt whether it would be possible or even wise to make a statutory provision of the kind desired by the people of Rayalseema."

That is, some sort of a provision made in the Act itself. Then he says—it is not judicial language, it is a sort of loud thinking; in order to please anybody when you are dictating this draft report, you just add a sentence—

"But something in the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy which one finds in the Constitution, might be put down in the law constituting the new State so that the Rayalseema people may feel that their economic interests have been safeguarded."

I feel perfectly certain that if this question were to come before Justice Wanchoo when he is sitting in Court, he himself would declare within half an hour judicially that this cannot be done. Why do I say so? Because we have got a special chapter, a chapter of directives,—Part IV of the Constitution. It is "Directive Principles of State Policy" governing every State, the whole of India. You are not going to pick out State "A", State "B" or State "C". What are the directions? They are regarding—Mr. Gopalan knows it, he has raised that debate—the right to work, reducing unemployment, prohibition (I wish that might be carried out better), the separation of the judiciary from the executive, and there is one which might be of assistance. I should like to draw the attention of the future Andhra Government to that particular directive. It might be stretched. Directive 46 says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational, and —mark—economic interests of the weaker sections of the people...."

It is true that the words "tract of country" are not used here, but in that tract of the country people live, not animals, and their economic condition is bad. And therefore, the general directive is that the State shall promote with special care the economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes and all that. Now can you have a better directive than this, for the new Andhra Government? In their state, there are people who are weaker, from the economic point of view, because they have no irrigation or other facilities; as some one said here, he went with Mr. Giri, and he found people living in hovels.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: Myself.

Dr. Katju: That reflects upon the people. Here is the directive. Carry it out. My respectful submission to you is that you will not expect me to embody it in the Bill itself—I give you all the sympathy. It is not conventional sympathy; it is all absolutely genuine sympathy—to go against the spirit of the Constitution, to go against the letter of the Constitution and do something which is absolutely contrary to the constitutional structure. I am unable to do it, I cannot do it. I took legal advice, the best legal advice that we can have, and I was told that it cannot be done. So, if it cannot be done, it cannot be done. Therefore, with the assurance of whatever worth it may be, of two kinds—first, that I am fully convinced that—no matter, which Government comes into power in Andhra Pradesh, I am not talking of tomorrow, I am talking of years to come, it may be a Government formed by the Congress party or any other party—the Andhra people who say that they have suffered under some sort of a domination which they have not liked so far, will remember their own past history and will not repeat what they say was done to them by others, with their own countrymen in their own state; they will not do that; if they

do, they will be laying themselves open to enormous criticism: and secondly, I am also convinced that—it is not merely for the sake of Rayalaseema I am saying this—when the new Government comes into power, and the whole of the Andhra State comes here and says it has deficiencies, it will find not only my hon. friend the present Finance Minister, but any other Finance Minister, even after ten, twenty, thirty or forty years' time, meeting their demands, if they have got a good demand, and they have made out a good case. But please remember that there are many Rayalaseemas in India. Do not monopolise any Rayalaseema in your own State. There is the Bhil area with which I am familiar in Madhya Bharat in Jhabua district, where they have had no rains for four years in succession, and I have seen people living there not even on rice, but on grass. Of course, the communist party does not know much about it, because it has not got any state there. Then, we have got the flooded areas of Bihar. Then we come to the eastern districts in Uttar Pradesh. Then, you yourself referred to—I could not make out the reference very clearly—Rohtak, Haryana etc. So, there are so many Rayalaseemas in India, and the Finance Minister is bound to look after them.

I do hope that with what I have ventured to say, and with the other speeches that have been made here, the object of the Mover of this amendment by way of insertion of a new clause has been served. The attention of the country has been drawn to Rayalaseema, the attention of the Andhra people has been drawn, the attention of the coming Andhra Government has been drawn to the fact that they are in duty bound to take the utmost care of this backward tract. So, the object of the amendment has been served, and the amendment may well be withdrawn; otherwise, I shall be compelled to oppose it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: In view of the full sympathy felt by all sections of the House, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Raghavachari: I oppose the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid, if the withdrawal is opposed, I have no option but to put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 22, after line 13, insert:

"64-A. The President may give direction from time to time to the State of Andhra for ensuring the economic and irrigation development of Rayalaseema."

The motion was negative.

Clause 65 was added to the Bill.

Clause 66.—(Special provisions re. Tungabhadra Project)

Shri Shivamurthy (Mandy): I beg to move:

In pages 22 and 23, for clause 66, substitute:

"66—Special provisions with regard to Tungabhadra Project.—

(1) Ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed day, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore and ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the portion of the Project situated in the territories of the State of Andhra shall, on the appointed date, vest in the State of Andhra.

(2) Rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in relation to the Tungabhadra Project shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the said States or if no such agreement is reached within three years from the ap-

[**Shri Shivananjappa**]

pointed day, as the President may by order determine:

Provided that the order so made by the President may be varied by any subsequent agreement entered into between the States of Andhra and Mysore.

(3) The agreement or order referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if there has been an extension or further development of the Project after the appointed day, provide also for the rights and liabilities of States of Andhra and Mysore in relation to such extension or further development.

(4) The rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) shall mean—

- (a) the rights to receive and utilise water which may be available for distribution as a result of the Project,
- (b) the rights to receive and utilise the power generated as a result of the Project, and
- (c) the liabilities in respect of the construction and maintenance of the Project.

(5) In this section, the expression 'Tungabhadra Project' or 'the Project' means the Project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and all extensions and further developments thereof."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved. In pages 22 and 23, for clause 66, substitute:

"66-Special provisions with regard to Tungabhadra Project.—
(1) Ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed day, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore and ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the portion of the Project situated in the territories of the State of An-

dhra shall, on the appointed date, vest in the State of Andhra.

(2) Rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in relation to the Tungabhadra Project shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the said States or if no such agreement is reached within three years from the appointed day, as the President may by order determine:

Provided that the order so made by the President may be varied by any subsequent agreement entered into between the States of Andhra and Mysore.

(3) The agreement or order referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if there has been an extension or further development of the Project after the appointed day, provide also for the rights and liabilities of States of Andhra and Mysore in relation to such extension or further development.

(4) The rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) shall mean—

- (a) the rights to receive and utilise water which may be available for distribution as a result of the Project,
- (b) the rights to receive and utilise the power generated as a result of the Project, and
- (c) the liabilities in respect of the construction and maintenance of the Project.

(5) In this section, the expression 'Tungabhadra Project' or 'the Project' means the Project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and all extensions and further developments thereof."

Shri Shivananjappa: At the very outset, I wish to make it clear that the reservoir, nearly half of 240 miles of

canal and the hydro-electric generating station all lie within the territories of expanded Mysore. The clause as it stands vests the ownership, administration and control of the Tunga-bhadra Project jointly with the Mysore and Andhra Governments, and leaves the rights and liabilities of the respective States undefined. I fear that this will be the subject matter of incessant disputes between the two States. Further, this clause would make Mysore commit itself to the Andhra State, to supply an unknown quantity of water, to an indeterminate extent of land. A contingency may arise when the Andhra State may demand supply of water to all available arable land, in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and the three taluks of Bellary now added to the Andhra State, and there may not be left enough water for the use of Mysore. So, this clause as it stands is unconscionable and unreasonable from the point of view of Mysore.

My amendment embodies certain principles of law and equity. It is self-explanatory, and it envisages that Mysore should have ownership, control and administration of that portion of the project which lies within its own territories, and concedes similar rights to the State of Andhra over a part of the project situated on its lands. If two states owned a particular project, within the territories of the one, it would lead to so many anomalies, and ultimately to administrative inefficiency. Such duality of control would result in inter-state wrangling. My amendment seeks to obviate all these difficulties. It is also quite in consonance with the principle embodied in clause 1(1) of the Seventh Schedule, which says:

“.....all lands and all stores, articles and other goods shall remain the property of, or as the case may be, pass to, the State in which they are situated.”

It also provides for distribution of water to the Andhra areas by agreement and negotiation. If any dispute arises, the intervention of the Presi-

dent is also provided for. I therefore commend this amendment to the acceptance of this House.

Further, the task of completion of this project should be entrusted to Mysore State, because Mysore has got vast experience in hydro-electric engineering, and it was the first State to establish a hydro-electric project in our country, without depending on the help of any foreigners.

I therefore suggest that this amendment may be accepted.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I speak?

Mr. Chairman: Let me finish this.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move:

In page 22 (i) after line 26, insert:

“(1) Ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed day, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore and ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the portion, of the Project situated in the territories of the State of Andhra shall on the appointed day vest in the State of Andhra”; and

(ii) Rerunber the existing sub-clauses accordingly.

Mr Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 22 (i) after line 26, insert:

“(1) Ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed day, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore and ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the portion, of the Project situated in the territories of the State of Andhra shall on the appointed day vest in the State of Andhra”; and

(ii) Rerunber the existing sub-clauses accordingly.

Shri Gopala Rao: Sir, I beg to move: In page 22, (i) in line 31 for "or the administration thereof shall, on the appointed" and

(ii) for lines 31 to 41, substitute:

"shall on the appointed day be taken over by a Joint Board to be constituted and consisting of representatives of the States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore together with the representative of the Government of India as the Chairman, for looking after the rights and liabilities in respect of administration, construction, maintenance and operation of the Tungabhadra Project, having due regard to the purposes of the Project".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 22, (i) in line 31 for "or the administration thereof shall, on the appointed" and

(ii) for lines 31 to 41, substitute:

"shall on the appointed day be taken over by a Joint Board to be constituted and consisting of representatives of the States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore together with the representative of the Government of India as the Chairman, for looking after the rights and liabilities in respect of administration, construction, maintenance and operation of the Tungabhadra Project, having due regard to the purposes of the Project".

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, I beg to move:

In page 22,

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

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

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved: In page 22,

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

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

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

In page 23, line 35, after "the said districts" insert "and the Chittoor district".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 23, line 35, after "the said districts" insert "and the Chittoor district".

Shri Raghuramaiah: The amendment moved by Mr. Shivananjappa, if I may say so, is a very clever amendment. But I do not think it can deceive any of us. It makes very innocent reading *prima facie*, because it says "ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall.....vest exclusively in the State of Mysore and ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the portion of the project situated in the territories of the State of Andhra shall.....vest in the State of Andhra". It reads very nice, but it doesn't need much of a human brain to detect the intention behind it. What they want is this. They know perfectly well that the headworks are in Mysore State. By saying 'ownership and all rights in respect of the administration and operation of the project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed day, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore' it means ownership of the headworks. Only some canals run in the Andhra area. That means we have only the ownership of the canals while they take the ownership of the

whole of the headworks. In fact, our whole complaint is that Mysore has butted in at the last minute and to our utter distress, and there is absolutely no reason to hand over that portion of Bellary to Mysore at all, as Justice Wanchoo himself said... (Interruptions). I do not think my Tamilian friends need interfere in this; there is no Tamilian population there. As a matter of fact, I am not going into the merits, but according to us, it is a Telugu area. In any case here is a headworks and because that particular area of Hospet happened to be given over to Mysore, the Government of India have reluctantly to agree to give some sort of control also to the Mysore Government. But then the Chief Minister of Mysore has been—I do not want to use very strong expressions—rather greedy in this. He not only wants to take the benefit of the Mysore part of the project, but he wants to have the whole ownership of it. We have spent, Sir, about 17 crores of rupees on this project, and my grievance has always been that even in this Bill there is provision only to divide the public debt portion of it. Half of 17 crores of rupees has gone from the public debt and round about half has come from the revenue resources. We have spent our hard earned revenue—about 7½ to 8 crores of rupees—and there is no provision in the Bill for making Mysore pay that revenue portion of the expenditure which we have incurred on it. It comes to nearly 4 crores. They are getting the benefit of the project without paying the cost for it—at any rate, to the extent the cost has come from that revenue. It is most unfair. However, while things are so favourable to Mysore, on top of it they come forward and say 'Not only we knock off the project and a small portion of the expenditure, but we want complete control over it'—they want the complete ownership of the project—I do not think, Sir,—to use a mild expression—there has been any more fantastic claim than this, and I would resist it with all the force at my command.

Shri Lakshmayya: I oppose this amendment. Sir, it has been the long cherished hope and aspiration of the people of Rayalaseema to have the Tungabhadra Project constructed. It is the result of a long agitation for the last 30 to 40 years. (Interruption.) After much struggle we got it. I repeat it once again, Sir that in spite of the protest and objections of the Mysore people and also the Kannidaga areas that have been annexed to the Mysore State now, we got it with the grace and kindness of Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi who was the Adviser of Madras State then. After the construction of this project, unfortunately this thing has happened: it is really a tragedy. The history of the Tungabhadra Project is a history of tragedies—tragedy, for the people of Rayalaseema. We all expected that our Rayalaseema would become a land of plenty and prosperity once again through this major project because we thought we could get a lot of electric energy for improving our industry and plenty of water for our fields. But, now, unfortunately it has been annexed to Mysore State. The hon. Chief Minister of Mysore wants, and he shouts from the rooftops that.....

Shri Madiah Gowda (Bangalore South): I rise on a point of order, Sir. Is it fair on the part of the hon. member to speak about the Chief Minister of Mysore in such terms when he is not here to defend himself?

Shri Lakshmayya: That is why I said 'the hon. Chief Minister'.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It would be better not to refer in caustic terms to any Minister—be he Chief Minister or any other Minister. It would be better if references were to be made in an impersonal manner.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission, Sir? Is it the implication of your ruling that we cannot make a reference to the statements made by the Chief Minister of Mysore?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I know that the hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore has made a speech, but at the same time it cannot be castigated in very caustic terms; it can be referred to in fairly decent terms. Secondly, after all the Chief Minister only represents his State. The Chief Minister, personally, has no concern with a matter like this. So I request that if references are to be made they may be made in a decent manner.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I submit that under Article 3 of the Constitution, this Bill was sent to the Madras and Mysore Legislatures. They have debated on it and their policies were declared by the Chief Ministers and other Ministers. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Legislatures, the Bill has come here. Certain changes have been incorporated in the original provisions of the Bill, especially with reference to what we are going to discuss now. Sir, I think it will be open.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not object to any discussion. I do not want that discussion should be shut out; that is not my purpose. I only want that references should not be made in such a way that others may be able to say 'In this Parliament indignant castigations are made against a Minister who is not here even to reply to them'. Therefore, my humble submission is that references should be made in a decent manner and in an impersonal way.

Shri Lakshmayya: With due respect to the hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore, I only referred to his statement which all of you—all the hon. members—have read. This is not a new thing. That is why I would say the hon. the Chief Minister is greedy and avaricious and wants.....

Shri Basappa: No personal motive should be attributed to any of us, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: If these expressions are avoided, it will add to the dignity of the remarks of the hon. member. He can use more dignified language—he knows how to use the language, I need not advise him. I would only like that the matter is not debated in such a way that it leads to bitterness.

Shri Basappa: I suggest that the word "greedy" may be ordered to be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri Lakshmayya: With due respect to the Chair, I wish to assure the House that I never meant anything. My object was only to bring to the notice of the House that this project was meant for the poor and helpless Rayalaseema, for which I find immense sympathy in this House. It was for the people of the Rayalaseema area that this project was planned and constructed. Now, it has been annexed to the Mysore State and the Mysore people want exclusive control over the project.

Shri Madiah Gowda rose—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member who is in possession of the House is not giving way.

Shri Lakshmayya: Hence, even now I suggest to the hon. Home Minister that if the Tungabhadra project area is added to the New Andhra State, a new district can be constituted as Tungabhadra district with other taluks on the ground of economic and administrative convenience. It can be made the boundary of the Andhra State. There would be no difficulty at all. This clause can be removed safely.

Sir, in this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the House that Mr. Justice Wanchoo recommended that the whole district of Bellary should be added to the Andhra State till the formation of Karnatak State. But that has not been acted upon. Since the headworks of the Tungabhadra project are located in the Kannada-speaking area all these difficulties and problems have arisen.

In this connection I am reminded of a story. A jackal on his prey by chance came across a dead hunter, lying with a bow by his side and a fat deer lying dead. He was immensely pleased with the find. But he wanted to begin his feast with the bow-string. He began gnawing the string with his teeth. One of the ends of the bow gave way, struck his head and the animal met with its death. So, if a person is not satisfied with the larger things that are obtained by chance and goes after smaller things, he will meet with the fate of the jackal. Now Mysore has got six Taluks of Andhra unasked for. Not satisfied with it, if they are to insist on having smaller things like the Tungabhadra headworks, it is bound to create heart-burning among the poor, down-trodden people of the Rayalaseema area and it will create troubles.

I, therefore, suggest that a board consisting of the representatives of the Hyderabad State, the Andhra State and Mysore, to be presided over by a representative of the Government of India, may be constituted. It will have a dominating control over the whole administration, construction, operation and maintenance of the Tungabhadra Project. We are thankful to the Central Government for the provision made in clause 66, because the Rayalaseema people would be getting the high-level channel by virtue of this provision.

Coming to the amendment, the Mysore people should be satisfied with the area irrigated by the ayacut. Hospet, Bellary and Sirugappa are the three taluks which would benefit most by this project. In each taluk the area under irrigation has been classified under three heads, perennial, wet and dry. In the three taluks mentioned above they will have an area of 15,000 acres under perennial supply, whereas in the area in Andhra, that is Alur and Adoni, there is no perennial area under ayacut. That is a great advantage for Mysore.

Next come wet and dry areas. They have got about 62,152 acres under wet crop. The one advantage peculiar to them is that a large part of the area in the three taluks would be just below the dam, with the result that they will get plenty of water whereas the areas in Alur and Adoni are far away from the dam. They can therefore have only dry cultivation. Having all these advantages they should not think of exercising exclusive control over this project. They must be satisfied with the provision already made. Any more concessions would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Rayalaseema for whom this project was solely meant.

Shri Raghavachari: I rise to oppose the amendment of substitution of a new clause. I would suggest the incorporation of the words suggested in my amendment "jointly by the said States, or by a Board consisting of both the Andhra and Mysore State representatives and also the representatives of the Union Government."

I am not very much concerned with other matters that are connected with the Tungabhadra project, about the sharing of the cost and its relative benefits, etc. I want that the administration, completion and the continuance of the beneficial use of this project must necessarily be in the hands of an independent body consisting of the representatives of the two States as well as the Centre. You know, Sir, that the Tungabhadra project is the creation from contributions by the two Governments of Hyderabad and Madras. Now Madras is being made into two States. Madras drops out and in its place come Andhra and Mysore. The amendment to this clause, as well as the trend of the discussion in the Mysore Assembly shows that they are not satisfied with joint control with other interested Governments, but want exclusive control over it,—possibly exclusive use also. Ownership in law is only for use: if a man owns

[Shri Raghavachari]

a thing he wants to use it exclusively himself.

Anyone having a knowledge of the history behind this Tungabhadra project will realise that it is a scheme for which the chronic famine stricken people of Rayalaseema craved, claimed and cried for years. It is a matter of common knowledge and experience that when a project of national importance benefiting more than one State is constructed, the Centre takes care to see that the administration shall not vest in the hands of only one of the States.

6 P.M.

Otherwise there will be constant struggle and rancour. No doubt clause 66 makes some kind of provision for an agreement between the States. It also makes provision that in the event of such an agreement not being arrived at amicably, the President will give some instructions. But, by my amendment, Sir, I want that the President, if it is not agreed to amicably between the States, will issue an order for the management of the project by a Board consisting of the representatives of all the three States. It is not merely a thing based upon our suspicions that our interests may be prejudiced. It is a very essential requisite of providing a safeguard which people with some experience of life must provide for the future. We have seen—whether it is true or not—as between Pakistan and ourselves, allegations have been made that water is being withheld. Such allegations will be made and propaganda will be carried on and unnecessary bitterness and ill-will will be created on the one side or the other and it must certainly be avoided. We are all parts of a bigger State—the Union—and it is not meant that one part should quarrel with the other. Otherwise I cannot understand why when such a reasonable proposal is made that a safeguard must be there the Mysore Government and the members representing Mysore should be so much agitated. Then my hon. friend said

that we will have the channel. It is something like 'I will keep the udder of the cow, you better feed it, clean it and do all other things'. It is something like, 'I will have the head-works; you may have the channels.' The mere fact that they are agitating for such a thing as exclusive ownership is an argument in favour of such an independent Board to be constituted for the management of this.

Another point which I wish to submit is this; that even Mr. Justice Wanchoo has agreed to it. My hon. friend the Home Minister might say that he simply wanted to please both sections and so he wrote one sentence here for one section; he dictated to his shorthand writer that one sentence for one section. It is not like that. He whole-heartedly applied himself to the task that was entrusted to him to make a recommendation with all seriousness and after due judicial consideration. The same gentleman has made a recommendation that the Bellary district may be a part of the residuary State of Madras. Then there was no thought or idea of handing over a part to another State. He said, "Even in that case....." that is, in case the Tungabhadra Project, the headworks goes over to some other State.....

"In that case it may be necessary to have some kind of a corporation managing the Tungabhadra project on which the Hyderabad State, the new State as well as the authority administering Bellary district or part of it are represented."

He has made a very considered recommendation that it is essential that the management should be in the hands of a Corporation or an independent body. Therefore without going into elaborate arguments in favour of it, I would only say that it would be in the best interests of not only the States concerned but for all for whom the project was started. I am glad that even in section 66 they have

used the word 'having due regard to the progress of the project'. I have also given an amendment for adding one word there. I have said 'the original purpose'. It was first meant to irrigate the famine-affected parts of Rayalaseema including Bellary. Certainly that tract has every right to take the benefit of it. Generated power and energy is also meant for the use of that and other parts. It can easily be said, 'I can easily take away all the power to other parts of the Mysore State'. It was originally meant for the development of Rayalaseema. Therefore, I say that the words 'with due regard to the original purpose' should also be there. It is essential that the management of this big national institution that has cost 20 to 25 crores on this side and 25 crores on the Hyderabad side, must necessarily be in the hands of an independent body and not in a body composed only of people who are even now showing signs of going against the original purpose. Therefore I have proposed the amendment that there should be a Board consisting of the representatives of Mysore, Andhra as well as the Centre because they have been loaning for this and if this is done it will make the different sections of the State happy and live in concord and the representatives of the Centre will be there to guarantee equitable administration.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I whole-heartedly support the amendment. This project was contemplated to irrigate Rayalaseema and other parts of the Andhra State. Some of this territory is being transferred to the Mysore State from the Madras State. According to the Constitution, no person can give away his right either in property or in office simply because other people demand it. My friends Shri Raghavaiah and Shri Raghuramaiah said that if you demand this thing, there must be a brain. It is ordinary common sense which tells us that whenever a project lies in our territory it is our right to claim ownership of it, and to control and administer it. Sup-

posing that territory is in the Andhra State. Can we claim ownership? It is not possible. So, if there is any grievance about our giving water to Andhra or that we are going to take away all the water to Mysore, then let them have any objection. We have absolutely no objection to the water which has been allocated to them being utilised by them but we cannot give out our own ownership and our right over that project to the Andhra people. Supposing they do not believe in us, let them go to a third party, say the Central Government. If they do not agree with our views or with our right of ownership, with our management or full control over the project and if they decide both of us are not coming to some terms they can decide we are agreeable to any reasonable solution. But there is no point in attributing motives to the Chief Minister and that we are avaricious and so on and so forth. That is not right because when they are getting a new State we expect that they would be friends with us and they would keep up this friendship. Our relationship goes on even in future. They require our friendship and they require our full support to strengthen that new State. If they are the champions of Andhra Desh, we are also the champions of our Kannada State. As our Chairman said, let them use some language which is reasonable and which is dignified. We expect them to speak out that such and such a thing is not a perfect and good thing or we must adjust ourselves and try to strengthen our friendship.

I am urging upon the Government to accept this amendment in view of the fact that we are prepared to say that we do not want this water coming from this Tungabhadra Project, to irrigate even an inch of land that is beyond the seven taluks of Bellary district. We are self-sufficient in our water, in our hydro-electric schemes and in all other aspects and now we want—if at all we want water from this project—only to irrigate these seven taluks. So our claims are reason-

[Shri N. Rachiah]

able. We say that this portion has been transferred to us by Central Government as a matter of legitimate right and not as a charity or as a boon to be received by us. They are always attributing motives. They cannot wound our feelings and take all rights simply because we are quiet. I strongly oppose it because they attribute motives. And at the same time, if they are not convinced as Mr. Raghuramaiah said, let the Central Government appoint a committee or corporation as in the case of Damodar Valley, Bhakra Nangal project or any other project in the interests of the nation. If it is a national asset let them appoint a joint committee. We have no objection because we are first Indians and then we are Mysoreans or Andhras. We are amenable to any reasonable solution which can convince all parties and which can convince the nation and the Central and State Governments. As such I support this amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I rise to oppose the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Shivananjappa and support the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari, and also oppose other amendments. Sir, I am afraid a lot of heat is brought into this debate on this particular clause. With your permission and the permission of the House, I propose to limit my observations to documents and nothing more and nothing less. Here let us take the statement made by my hon. friend, Dr. Katju, on the 13th of this month and I am quoting from the stencilled Debates, p. 2372:—

"National interest demands it that it should be properly controlled and Andhra Desh for whose benefit it was really undertaken should have the benefit".

My first request to my hon. friend is to repeat the implication of this statement to the House. The whole discussion hinges upon one single point, whether the original Tungabhadra Project was intended for the

exclusive benefit of the Andhra Desh. Parts of the Andhra territory are today sought to be transferred. Apportionment comes later on. This is the first important point. The second important point is that Tungabhadra Project is not a project which is already there in that particular area. It comprises of three distinct units, the low-level canal, the high-level canal and the hydro-electric project. I beg the House to remember these three distinct factors. All friends of Mysore have been concentrating at the moment on the low-level canal. Here, Sir, I quote the statement made in the Mysore Legislative Assembly on the 27th of July by no less a person than the Chief Minister of Mysore State. He stated that there was 107 miles of low-level canal in the territory to be added on to Mysore State, whereas in the territory of the new State of Andhra there were 118 miles, and so you will see, Sir, how complicated the position is. I would like to quote with your permission another statement made by Shri Hanumanthayya in the Mysore Legislative Assembly. I can vouch for the accuracy of this statement. He says:

"The Tungabhadra project was situated within the transferred territory which on the appointed date would be part of Mysore State. Then it logically followed that the project lying within the State of Mysore must be under the ownership of Mysore State on the basis of location."

Here location means the headworks. Part of it is situated in Hospet, which is transferred to Mysore State. Then, Sir, he says:

"The existing clause 62-A wants Mysore Government to commit itself to the position of supplying water to the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts in the Andhra State as also the three taluqs of Bellary which would go to the Andhra State."

This is exactly the identical provision as clause 66 of the present version

of the Bill Shri Hanumanthayya says:

"We are not prepared now to commit ourselves to supplying water to all these districts."

Which are the districts? The same Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and taluks of Bellary which are to be in the future Andhra State. Then he proceeds to say:

"The project itself envisages certain areas to be irrigated under the Low Level Canal and certain areas to be irrigated under the High Level Canal. If we commit ourselves now, we would be inviting trouble for ourselves. Supposing these three districts and three taluks insist on water being made available, all of them arable land, it may be that we will be left with not enough water for irrigation purposes in our territories."

I may quote further:

"If we commit ourselves now we will be committing ourselves to a position of helping the people of Andhra at the expense of the people of Mysore."

Then, Sir, he finally says:

"We are working here primarily to safeguard the interests of the Mysore people. The amendment was passed on the principle of equity and on principles of law and what was called an impartial approach to the problem".

The amendment passed by the Mysore Legislative Assembly which is supplied to members of this House is exactly word for word the amendment of my hon. friend. Shri Shivanan-jappa.

Before I proceed further with this point, I would like to refer to the Bill as circulated to the two Houses of Mysore and Madras legislatures. At page 35 in VII Schedule, under clause 12(3) the following occurs:

"The expenditure on the Tunga-bhadra irrigation and Hydro-Electric project upto the commence-

ment of the appointed date should be deemed to have been incurred in the territory of the State of Andhra."

That was the original position. Now this particular clause has disappeared from this Bill. I really do not know how and on what grounds this particular clause was removed. I make a reference in order to link up with the position indicated by my friend the Home Minister on the 13th August, "Tungabhadra project was for the benefit of the Andhra people."

Now having said this, I want, with your permission, to take this honourable House through one or two stages of the speeches of my hon. friends from Mysore. "Because the Headworks is located in the territory to be transferred the project must be the property of Mysore". That is the first observance made by my hon. friends. I want every hon. Member in this House to examine the point whether such a claim is reasonable or equitable and whether it does justice to the Andhra people. They say "Administrative units were formed definitely for the purpose of avoiding dual control of authority and consequent conflicts and disputes."

This statement tends to support the claim on the principle, "Because the headworks is in our territory; so, control must be ours." They further say, "Even with regard to the completion of the project, a distinction has to be made between the irrigation side and the hydro-electric side". This is the point on which the Andhras feel very strongly. Here is the categorical statement of my friend at the highest level in Mysore State that they want to distinguish between the irrigation project and hydro-electric works on the one side, and between the low level and the high level canal on the other.

My friends at the highest level, including the Chief Minister, have said, "We have got tremendous experience in the management of hydro-electric project; so we must have the right to manage the hydro-electric side of the Tungabhadra project." It is in this

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

particular context that I would appeal to my hon. friend, Home Minister, for justice. This is a simple proposition. Why do you leave this question for mutual agreement between the future Andhra State and the Mysore State? What prevents you from doing it now?

My friend Mr. Raghuramaiah made a reference to the expenditure of 17 crores of Rupees on the Tungabhadra project. The revenue portion is only four crores.

A reference was made to the division of revenue portion of the liability. Andhra should get a cash credit of two crores more. But what does Mr. Wanchoo say in his report? "When Andhra separates there is nothing to divide in the shape of cash balances". When I am entitled to cash, I am denied cash and it is declared that the project is for the benefit of Andhra people. These are the complications, and yet my hon. friend the Home Minister hopes that the future Andhra Government, in the light of the statements made by high personalities including no less than the Chief Minister of Mysore, will settle the disputes with great speed. For two years he expects us to fight like Kilkenny cats.

I oppose the amendment moved by Shri Shivananjappa, and support the amendment of Shri Raghavachari asking for the appointment of a Board consisting of both the Andhra and Mysore State representatives, as also a representative of the Central Government, in order to lift this dispute from the realm of controversy so that bad blood is not created. None of us wants to fight with each other. The linguistic affinity between Andhra and Karnataka, I am to say, is much more deep than is known in this House. What I have said, I have said with a sense of responsibility. I am sorry to have said these things; but I have done so with a full sense of responsibility. And I have been only quoting documents. Injustice has been done. And I request my hon. friend, even now it is not too late for him to rectify the position. Let him not ask

us to fight. Let the Government of India take it over. I do not think there will be any difficulty in accepting my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari's amendment.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Sir, I should like to intervene in this debate in order to restore some sense of perspective. I do not think a project of the size of Tungabhadra could be regarded as the object of ownership by any State. Especially that is so when that project has been financed very largely by the Central Government. The Central Government's responsibility in this matter from the point of view of planning and the general development of the country, to which reference was made in an earlier amendment, is to see that the objects of the project are realised, that is to say, what the project aimed at is maintained throughout the time that the project is operating. If constitutionally it had been possible, it might have been a solution to appoint a Corporation straightway, in which case there was no question of the ownership of the project vesting in any of the States. Territorially, certainly it is a geographical fact, or it will be, that the project will lie in the area which will now be transferred to Mysore. But that has no essential connection between the completion or the operation or the administration of the project, and it is on this basis that the provisions of clause 66 have been framed. I should like to say at the outset that I believe they represent the most equitable solution of this problem and that I therefore oppose all amendments to it.

Now, Sir, I do not know if the House is in possession sufficiently of the details of this project. It is shared in the first place between—or it was shared between—the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad, and there is a certain amount of joint operation already by agreement, not by the order of the President.

Then, Sir, so far as the portion which lies in Madras is concerned, of

course it is known to everybody that the main dam will now be in Hospet which will be transferred to the Mysore State.

Then there are two canals. One belongs to Hyderabad, and the other canal—that is the only one now—the right bank canal on the Madras side, which is called the low level canal, is 225 miles long. The other one in Hyderabad is 127 miles long. And power is proposed to be developed at suitable sites along the canals.

Then there is provision in the project for a high level canal on the Madras side for the irrigation of two hundred to three hundred thousand acres. But this canal is not included in Stage I of the project which is under discussion and under completion today. It seems to me therefore somewhat fruitless to try and see what will happen to the high level canal, except that since it is included in the project it will be the object of the Government of India to secure that if and when it is constructed the benefits from the high level canal will go to the territory for which they were meant when the project was approved in the beginning. Therefore, I do not think that it would be open to the State in which the headworks lie territorially, to say that because of ownership, we will construct a high level canal which will irrigate some other areas, and not the areas for which irrigation was originally intended. In practice, I do not think such a contingency is likely to arise for the simple reason that neither State will have enough money to construct a high level canal.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: A very happy position.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In other words, they will have to approach the Government of India for further financial assistance and when they come to the Government of India, Government of India will say: we will only help of this is in completion of the original project; we take notice of the rights that had already accrued and we are not to be disturbed by this legislation,

as I hope that would be the case. Therefore, if there is a high level canal, it will only be constructed as I said with the help of the Government of India, and then in fulfilment of its original purpose.

In regard to the present amenities, power or irrigation, I do not think that there is any dispute. That is to say, I do not suppose that it is argued on behalf of the Mysore State that the benefits should be altered. I believe that the Mysore State is quite willing, and they should be willing, that the electricity will be divided according as it was intended to be distributed and that irrigation will also be supplied to the territories which were under Stage I of the project supposed to receive that benefit.

Shri Raghavachari: They do not want to commit themselves; that is their attitude.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I should call that attitude extremely unreasonable, because there are pre-existing rights so to speak. Most of the work has been completed. Only about 4 or 5 crores worth of work has to be completed, I think, in regard to power.

Shri Raghavachari: Yes.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Actual irrigation will be like this: Irrigation acres Andhra 140,000, Mysore 110,000, Hyderabad 450,000. That is for the project as a whole.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Including the high level canal.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Canals: 121 miles Andhra, 104 miles Mysore, 127 miles Hyderabad. Power: 30,000 k.w.; then, transmission systems and so on. It will be the object of the Government of India to secure that these benefits do flow to the territories for which they were meant.

So far as territorial jurisdiction is concerned, like civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, certainly if there is a theft in the headworks. There will be no doubt as to how the theft should be dealt with. Without our saying anything, by the very fact of

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

the transfer of the territory, Mysore has certainly these rights.

Shri Basappa: Duties, not rights.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Unfortunately it happens in this world that many rights often become responsibilities. Therefore, the Mysore State will have these rights: that is to say, civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction over the headworks and the operation of the distribution system within the State. The Mysore laws will naturally apply in regard to them subject to what has been said in regard to the application of laws. This will not and is not intended to affect (a) the property rights in the dam and canals constructed for the reasons that I have mentioned and (b) the licensee rights, that is the right to construct irrigation or power works of the Andhra State under the Project report. In these respects, we cannot put the Andhra State in a worse position than say a statutory corporation or licensee to whom the Madras Government might just have entrusted the execution of the project in all its stages. If that had happened, there would have been no question of territorial ownership. The Mysore State, we are quite convinced, would be under an obligation to give the facilities to the Andhra State for exercising these rights. The portions of the Andhra State which are entitled to rights of irrigation and power are, as I have said, entitled to get them without any reservation or any reduction. It is our hope that, these basic principles having been stated with a certain amount of sanction behind them, the two Governments might come to an agreement for the completion of the work remaining to be done. There is a provision that if there is no agreement, then, the President will decide. The hon. Member who spoke last doubted the utility of the provision for an agreement. And actually, many of these, in practice, are settled by agreement, and on this there have been several meetings, both of the representatives of the Madras State representing Andhra interests and the

Mysore State, with the Planning Commission with a view to arriving at an agreement. And I should not be surprised if, within six months of the passing of this Bill, an agreement actually ensues.

The position is this, that so far as liabilities are concerned—that is all there is to it, since there is a debt to discharge—the larger part of the expenditure has been incurred within the confines of what will be Mysore State. Therefore, shall we say that, if we follow the ordinary rule about the division of assets and liabilities, then a larger part of the liabilities will rest on the Mysore State, but the larger part of the benefits will be given to the Andhra State? Therefore, it will be, I think, in the interests of the Mysore State to approach the Andhra State and ask for a shifting of the burden of the liability. I cannot see what justification there would be for a transfer of cash, but there is a case for a transfer of liability, that is to say, it is quite possible that the Mysore State will say that although we contain within our limits.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt you? In the informal talks we had this afternoon, I thought Dr. Katju and his collaborators said that it will be roughly one to two Crores to be transferred to Andhra, at least in book account.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not aware of any transfer of cash at all in this matter, because these are assets and no one is paying anything in cash for assets in respect of these irrigation works. But, it seems to me that an arrangement like this whereby the larger part of the liability corresponding to the larger part of the benefits is transferred to the Andhra State would be an equitable arrangement. Anyway, if this arrangement is not arrived at.....

Shri Raghavachari: It is not cash, but a credit will be made in favour of Andhra State, and debit against Mysore. That is the point.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know credit at whose cost.

Shri Raghavachari: The credit is for the ownership, for the use of the benefits being transferred to Mysore State who are initially responsible to contribute so much. That is the debit against them, and credit in favour of Andhra.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot say really what the solution would be. I am only indicating a solution.

Shri Raghavachari: That is all right.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I was not present at this meeting, and as I said, the first stage is for the two Governments concerned to come together, and to see how the financial adjustment is to be made.

Shri Raghavachari: Substantially it is correct.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: And there is plenty of time for the President then to take the advice of the Central Ministry to take a decision in this matter.

Shri Raghuramaih: May I know whether it will be then open to the Andhra Government to urge that the revenue portion of the expenditure also will have to be taken into account in dividing the liability?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I don't think so, Sir. I think there is no question of tracing back any revenue expenditure of any capital work. I mean that is the basis of the provision for the distribution of assets and liabilities. It could only be a kind of surmise, and one man's surmise may be entirely different from another person's surmise. We can only take into account the fact that there is a residual liability which represents a debt to the Central Government, and it is only that which will be shared in accordance with any agreement to be arrived at between the two States in the manner I have mentioned. Therefore, I do not think there will be a question of any adjustment of revenues. Anyway, there is no reason why I

should anticipate all these decisions and complicate possibly an agreement between the two States. There is no reason why I should express my views, but I only say these are ways in which the matter could be settled. At least, these are ways in which it seems they could be equitably settled, the rough principle being that the share of liabilities should be in accordance with the share of benefits from the project.

Even for this two year period, I think the President has, under one of these sub-clauses, the right to issue directions, so that it is not as if the matter is left entirely in the air.

Therefore we are convinced—I am now speaking on behalf of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry—that the arrangement which has been made here, in the present clause 66 is the best, in view of the multifarious interests which are involved in this matter.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to stand in the way of the hon. members. They can certainly speak, but in view of what has fallen from the hon. Finance Minister, I would respectfully ask hon. members to consider whether they should proceed with all these amendments. If any point is not clear, questions may be asked. I can understand that, but after what has been so clearly elucidated by the hon. Minister, I would request the hon. Members to consider whether it is worthwhile to go on with the amendments. We may consider whether we should accept the statement of the hon. Minister as deciding the issue—if any hon. member is not satisfied, he can put questions—or if the House likes, we can proceed with the amendments also. If the House likes it, I have no objection.

Shri Raghavachari: My amendment does not certainly come in the way of an agreement being reached at all. I have only added at the end, that if there is no such agreement, then the President may pass some orders for the project, including the question of management of the project.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That only spells out the word 'otherwise'. It is not necessary to spell out exactly how it should be done. 'Otherwise' leaves enough latitude to the President to constitute a proper Board.

Shri Raghavachari: I have only amplified the word, so that it will be perfectly clear. 'Otherwise' may mean that, but I am including it here, and then this 'otherwise' is still there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the clarification so ably given by the Finance Minister, that there is a large amount of responsibility on the part of the Centre for the management of the Tungabhadra project, not only for financing it, but also for completing it, and seeing that there are already suspicions amongst the Andhras that the Mysore State will give them some trouble, and the Mysore State thinking that the Andhras might claim more than their share, I would ask, why not we straightaway proceed with the constitution of a corporation or a board which will take over.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It cannot be done constitutionally. A corporation has to be formed with the consent of the two states concerned, and since the Andhra State has not come into being, no corporation can be formed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Today the Madras State is there, and I think the Madras State will not be averse to constituting a board. What prevents the Central Government in seeing to it that there is no bickering, or ill-feeling or acerbity, and straightaway proceeding with the plan for the execution of the project, by the formation of a corporation or a board right now?

Shri Keshavaiengar: I think matters have been made perfectly clear by the statement of the hon. Finance Minister. I do not think the aspersions cast on Mysore just now by several hon. members here on the floor of the House, are in any way justified. Virtually it is the liabilities that Mysore has got to share. On a careful scanning of the Tungabhadra project, it

has been clearly made out that not even an inch of the canals from this project runs in any of the areas other than the districts that have now been transferred to Mysore. As for the question of sharing of revenues, I must say revenue expenditure is not to be shared at all. Even if it is to be shared, it must be remembered that the 7½ lakhs of people within the transferred area have also contributed their quota to the revenue share of the previous Government. That factor also has to be taken into consideration.

As has already been stated by the hon. Finance Minister, the new state has not yet been formed, and the question arises with whom we are going to negotiate and form a corporation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Madras please.

Shri Keshavaiengar: Of course, the natural course of events was only sought for by this amendment. In the natural course of events, the land goes and the properties on the land go with the land. It is only immediately the appointed date comes in and the particular State is formed. I am sure Mysore will not have any hesitation to consider this as a national asset and it will be in the interest of the other population of Mysore—other than that of the Bellary districts—to see that the Corporation is formed and the assets and liabilities are allowed for the control, operation and administration of that Corporation. It is only to enable ourselves to do that that the Chief Minister was asking for the transference of the ownership of the entire project. The House is fully aware that Mysore has had ample experience in the management of projects like this. There have been several instances of sharing the benefits of hydro-electric projects between the States of Bombay and Mysore and between the States of Madras and Mysore. There were several instances of that kind and this is only in order to safeguard the interests of Rayalaseema. In fact, as you have already heard, the major portion

of the benefit of the canal goes to Andhra and only the liability comes to the State of Mysore.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Why do you take it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it a new form of 'white man's burden'?

Shri Keshavaiengar: It is only to continue this benefit that Mysore wanted the preservation and management of this project. I do not think there will be any hesitation for the formation of the Corporation; it has got to be done in due course and not immediately. (Interruption.)

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the House generally accepts Clause 66 and that the amendments are not going to be pressed.

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): Sir, I want a doubt to be cleared regarding the 7th Schedule. In the 7th Schedule it is stated—paragraph 1(2)—

"In this paragraph, the expression 'land' includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property and the expression 'goods' does not include coins, bank notes and currency notes".

I would like to know what is the significance of this clause.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is a question for the lawyers, not for me. I say that the specific provision of this clause will apply.

Shri Raghavachari: Subject to the other provisions.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri K. K. Basu: Ask him to consult the Attorney General.

Shri N. Somana: It says: "Subject to the other provisions of this Schedule".....

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri N. Somana: They do not relate to the existing structure of it. "....all land and all stores, articles

and other "goods shall remain the property of, or, as the case may be, pass to, the State in which they are situated".

Mr. Chairman: This Schedule is yet to come up for discussion. If the hon. member wants to move an amendment to the provision in the Schedule, even after this clause is passed; he will be perfectly within his rights.

Shri N. Somana: But this clause 66 is subject to the provisions of the 7th Schedule. It says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, but subject to the provisions of paragraph 12 of the Seventh Schedule..."

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Only para. 12

Mr. Chairman: Paragraph 12 is yet coming up for discussion. If the hon. member is not satisfied, he can certainly move an amendment then.

Shri Basappa: We cannot pass this until that is discussed.

Mr. Chairman: We can certainly pass this. Why should we not?

Shri Basappa: This is subject to that.

Mr. Chairman: Now in clause 47 we are speaking of the Schedule. The Schedule has not yet been passed, but at the same time when we consider the Schedule, everything will be open before this House. We are not committed to passing para. 12 as it is. Para. 12 will be subject to discussion in the House when the 7th Schedule comes up.

Dr. Katju: May I point out, Sir, in addition to what you have said that in clause 66, which is being discussed, the opening words are: 'Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act.....'. Therefore, clause 66 stands by itself; it is not controlled by anything elsewhere in this Act either in the Schedule or otherwise, except para. 12.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I seek a clarification from the Home Minister? If he will kindly refer to the

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

Seventh Schedule at page 34, the words in brackets are: "See sections 47(1), 48(3), 51, 52 and 66(1)." Can he kindly explain what that means?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Reference to 12.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Clause 66(1) also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That simply means the Seventh Schedule is mentioned in this clause, but only to the extent to which it is mentioned.

Mr. Chairman: In clause 47 also the Seventh Schedule is mentioned. The adoption of the clause does not commit the House to the adoption of the schedule. The schedule will be considered on its merits.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I ask a clarification of the hon. the Finance Minister? Are we to understand that immediately after the formation of the Andhra State a corporation will be constituted?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They will have to pass a resolution. The two legislatures will have to pass a resolution authorising the Central Government to form a corporation, as was done in the case of the Damodar Valley Corporation. They will naturally take some time; it cannot be done immediately after the formation of the State.

Shri Rama Rao: If Mysore keeps quiet?

Dr. Katju: May I just add a word? I suggest that the language of clause 66 is of the utmost benefit and advantage to everybody concerned. If there is an agreement, that is the end of the matter. If there is no agreement, then the President may do what he likes: he may himself constitute a joint Board. No further legislation may be necessary. I am only speaking offhand. As to the agreement I was rather distressed to hear my hon. friend comparing two States of India with two Kilkenny

cats. I do hope this is not the way in which they will approach this important matter. If I had said that, there would have been an uproar. But my hon. friend from Andhradesa described himself....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You have heard the Mysore Chief Minister.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the House is in agreement to the withdrawal of all the amendments.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I would like to put a question to the hon. the Finance Minister. In line 35 on Page 23, I would like to add 'Chittoor district' after the words 'said districts' because the benefits of hydro-electric and thermal power should be extended to Chittoor district also because it is part of Rayalaseema. As the other four districts are mentioned by name, I would like Chittoor district also to be added to it. I think it is by mere oversight that Chittoor district has been omitted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Irrigation is not for Chittoor district. This relates only to high level canals; that is why the four districts are mentioned.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: With regard to transmission of thermal and hydro-electric power also they use the word "said districts".

Shri Venkatraman: I support the amendment moved by my hon. friend. Now they are getting electricity from the Mettur project from the Tamil area and probably it is not enough for them. In the Tungabhadra Project they will get about 30,000 k.w.

Shri Basappa: We want to know the purpose for which this project is intended, and the territories which it is expected to cover.—whether it is meant only for the Rayalaseema districts or other Andhra districts also. The project is meant only for Rayalaseema districts. If they go beyond that, let us be very clear.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): Sir, may I say a word? I know some-

thing about the Tungabhadra project. It is a big project, next to Bhakra-Nangal. The question is whether Chittoor should also come in after Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappah and Kurnool. That particular part of the paragraph in sub-clause (5) of clause 68 applies to the distribution of water. At no stage was the distribution of water expected to be applicable to the Chittoor district.

With regard to transmission of electrical energy they were receiving supply from Mettur. I have no objection personally. I feel that there ought not to be any difficulty in the matter of distributing, supplying or furnishing current from one part of the country to another. That is a different matter.

But, if you talk of the Tungabhadra project as such, as it was envisaged in the beginning, Chittoor did not come into the picture either for the distribution of water or for the supply of energy. Of course, there will be some sort of grid in which all the systems will be merged together and each will be supplementing the other. That is a different matter. But, when it is a question of this Tungabhadra project, I think we should take a more realistic and more correct view of things. I do not want to deprive Chittoor of this project but it was not contemplated.

Shri Lakshmayya: Perhaps my hon. friend does not know that Chittoor district was also included in the MacKenzie scheme of 1901.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to put the amendments to the vote of the House, if the amendment is not withdrawn.

An Hon. Member: Sir, the hon. Minister has not given his reply.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, there is no evidence with regard to this, whe-

ther this project included the supply of electricity to the Chittoor district also. I have not got the map here. I am not in a position to say. All I can say is that the present provision was drafted after scrutiny by the Planning Commission. This is a matter of drafting. If it can be drafted as to include all the districts for which it was intended to supply electricity under the project, then it might satisfy all. I do not think it is really necessary.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? The House may have to adjourn in a minute. Can we not take this up tomorrow?

Dr. Katju: I do not really know what all this is. We have been discussing the structure of clause 66. If it is inaccurate, which part of it do you say is inaccurate? Then, let us have it tomorrow.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It would be possible to find out if Chittoor is included in the project and if there has been any inadvertent omission of any district then it can be incorporated, in accordance with the principles that I enunciated at the beginning. This can be done tomorrow and subject to this we can proceed.

Mr. Chairman: Subject to this, I think the sense of the House is that the clause is accepted. I do not want to put it to the House now. I will postpone it for tomorrow.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, may we take it that the vote will be recorded tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the vote will be taken tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the clock on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1953.