



Thursday
26th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1401

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 26th March, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KONI

*996. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administration of the Central Training Institute for instructors at Koni (Bilaspur) has undergone any change;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) how many persons from the Central and State Governments and how many persons from private industrial undertakings are receiving training at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central and State Government staff 81

Nominees of private industrial undertakings 8.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the trainees in this Institute have foreign qualifications or where have they been educated?

Shri Abid Ali: The trainees are sufficiently educated. With regard to their qualifications I will have to request the hon. Member to give me notice and I will give details about it later.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some experts under the Colombo Plan have been sent here for this Institute to train these trainees?

Shri Abid Ali: Not to my knowledge, Sir.

14 PSD

1402

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ समय पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार कोनी शिक्षण केन्द्र को दिल्ली, करनाल ऐसे स्थानों में ले जाने का प्रयत्न कर रही थी ?

श्री आबिद अली : ऐसी कोई बात तो अभी तक क्याल में नहीं आई ।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the total expenditure incurred over this Institute?

Shri Abid Ali: The question pertains to the number of trainees there and not about the expenses.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the trainees who undergo training in this Institute are guaranteed employment?

Shri Abid Ali: Most of these trainees are from the Central and State Governments and some are from private institutions. Therefore, they revert to their respective jobs after training.

LAND TENURE

*997. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of the economic results accruing from different forms of land tenure has been undertaken by the I.C.A.R.;

(b) what agency, has been entrusted with the work; and

(c) whether any results have been obtained so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, under the scheme on village rehabilitation at Amroli, District Baroda, Bombay State. The main objective of the scheme was

to rehabilitate the Raniparaj Bhils on the lands from which they had been ousted by the money-lenders.

(b) The scheme is being administered by the multipurpose cooperative societies formed in each village under the supervision of the Collector, Baroda District.

(c) Originally, the following four systems of farming were tried:

- (1) Peasant proprietorship.
- (2) Lease tenancy.
- (3) Collective.
- (4) Cooperative.

2. On the recommendation of an expert officer who inspected the scheme, the following two systems which were found successful, are now being tried:

- (i) Tenancy in perpetuity.
- (ii) Collective farming.

3. The scheme is still continuing.

Shri B. K. Das: I wanted to know, what are the results obtained from this scheme, in part (c) of my question?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have said, we have tried four methods. I will give you the profits according to each method. According to the proprietary method per acre the profit was Rs. 61-2-6. According to the lease tenancy the profit was Rs. 35-12-0. According to co-operative farming it was Rs. 15-12-0 and under collective farming it was Rs. 29-8-0. So the proprietorship system was first, lease tenancy was second, collective farming was third and co-operative system was fourth.

Shri B. K. Das: What facilities were given to the peasants in working these four types of proprietorship?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This would involve a very long answer to describe all this.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that different economic results have been obtained, may I know whether all these four types were tried under similar conditions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This was a well thought out experiment started by the late Baroda Government as early as 1946 and every effort was made because we wanted to evaluate the results to work them on more or less similar circumstances and conditions.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the census operations envisaged in the Five Year Plan would cover the field of such land tenure?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think it arises out of this question.

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of varying forms of land tenure in the country, may I know where else this sort of experiment or statistical survey has been carried on?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: To my knowledge, nowhere else.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I know whether Government have under contemplation the question of taking this experiment to other parts of the country also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As pointed out this is essential for the State today and it was with the assistance of the State that we went so far. I do not think that any other State has proposed to undertake such an experiment.

Shri Nanadas: Under the proprietary tenancy what was the unit taken for calculation of these profits?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The lands in the village were on the whole divided into plots of 11.7 acres.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the officers were deputed to attend a conference to investigate land tenure systems and have they submitted a report?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not have any information. It does not arise out of this.

ADVANCES TO MESSRS. SCHLIEREN OF SWITZERLAND

*998. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of advances given up-to-date to Messrs. Schlieren of Switzerland in connection with the contract entered into with them for the manufacture of new light weight coaches;

(b) whether the agreement pertaining to the training of Indians for the manufacture of similar coaches in India is being fulfilled; and

(c) if so, when is the work likely to start in India and where?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total amount of advances paid at the time the orders for a total of 100 coaches were placed in Switzerland, on the basis of 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the coaches, is 5,615,000 Swiss Francs (or Rs. 61.87 lakhs).

(b) Yes.

(c) The work on the construction of a factory at Perambur near Madras for building such coaches was started early in 1952, but it will be at least another two years before this factory goes into production.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know what part of the contract entered into between this Government and Messrs. Schlieren of Switzerland has been completed and what are the details which still remain to be completed?

Shri Alagesan: This has been sufficiently debated in the House and we have sent a fairly high-ranking officer to Switzerland to negotiate for having the agreement revised. It is in the process of being implemented.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In answer to part (c) the hon. Minister stated that the construction of a factory at Perambur for building such coaches was started in 1952 and that it will be at least another two years before this factory goes into production. What about the training of Indians in connection with the building of such coaches here in India?

Shri Alagesan: All that has been arranged under the new agreement.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that the agreement provides that the money can be paid only on the fulfilment of all conditions, may I know how far the condition of getting 100 people trained has been fulfilled?

Shri Alagesan: It is known that we have stopped the fourth payment and we have not made that yearly payment that we have stipulated. We have not also placed further orders because there was some delay on the part of the firm in fully implementing the agreement.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know how many coaches have been received up till now?

Shri Alagesan: Fifty.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the agreement provides that in case of a breach, a notice can be sent to the firm and may I know in this case of breach of contract whether a notice had been sent to them?

Shri Alagesan: There is provision in the agreement for recourse to arbitration. Now we are having the agreement revised and we have not taken any such step.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I take it that there is a provision for sending a notice.

Shri Alagesan: The agreement is public property. It is placed in the Library of the House. The hon. Member may look into it.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know whether it is a fact that the new light coaches are highly inflammable?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether any Swiss experts have arrived in India and if so, what steps are taken to implement the agreement?

Shri Alagesan: There were some of them who stayed for quite a long time and they helped in preparing the designs.

LAND ACQUIRED FOR DEESA-KANDLA RAILWAY

*999. **Shri Jasani:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how much and when land was acquired for the purpose of constructing a railway line from Deesa to Kandla?

(b) How much amount was provided for giving compensation to the owners of the acquired land?

(c) Has any amount been paid to the land-owners and if so, how much?

(d) If not, what are the reasons for delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Land was acquired progressively as under:—

In 1949—1005 acres in Banas Kantha and Mehsana Districts.

In 1950—4047 acres mostly in Kutch State.

In 1951—38 acres in Mehsana District.

In 1952—30 acres in Mehsana District.

(b) A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made for giving compensation to the previous owners of the acquired land.

(c) Yes. A sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs has been paid so far.

(d) There are no claims at present outstanding with the Railways, who place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Civil Authorities as and when required.

Shri Jasani: How much time will it take to disburse the rest of the amount?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It all depends upon the civil authorities, because the actual disbursement is to be made by the Civil authorities and not by the Railways. We have placed a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs that is, the full value of the land, at their disposal. They have got to make payments.

Shri Jasani: Is it a fact that it is more than three years that the compensation has not yet been paid to them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, that is so. But as I have stated before, in the year 1951-52 and 1952-53 the Railway Authorities have placed the full amount of compensation at the disposal of the civil authorities and the dispersal is entirely in their hands and not with us.

Shri Jasani: Will the Railway authorities now see that the amount is paid soon to the landowners?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said that it is in the hands of civil authorities like the Collector, etc.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): That matter will have to be taken up with the State Government.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***1000. Shri Jasani:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1179 asked on the 15th December, 1952 and state whether the Report submitted by special officer, appointed for promoting the organisation of co-operative societies among the railway workers, has been examined by Government?

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The report is still under examination by the Railway Board.

Shri Jasani: What time will it take to complete the investigation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The recommendations contain certain matters which are of very vital economic importance and therefore we cannot be hustled into taking a hasty decision.

Shri Jasani: What are the recommendations made by the special officer?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The recommendations made by the special officer

are under consideration of the Railway Board and I think it is premature to disclose them. As soon as we are in a position to do so full information will be placed on the Table of the House.

TELE-COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

***1002. Shri Lakshman Singh Charak:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any officers from India were sent to U.K., U.S.A. and other countries to study the Tele-Communication System after the 15th August, 1947?

(b) How much money has been spent by Government during their stay abroad?

(c) Have any reports been submitted by them to Government and if so, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House copies of the reports?

(d) When will the Tele-Communication System be used in India?

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

(b) The total amount spent in respect of officers deputed after 15th August, 1947 was approximately Rs. 2,17,500.

(c) Most of the officers were deputed for specialised training in workshops or training schools. They were not required to submit any reports to Government.

Reports from the remaining officers can be shown to the hon. Member or such other Members as are interested in them. These reports, however, are of a highly technical nature containing a wealth of scientific details, blueprints, graphs, etc.

(d) Presumably, the Member wants to know how the special knowledge acquired by these officers is going to be utilised for the purpose of development of Tele-communication system in India. If so, the knowledge so acquired by these officers and officials is already being put to use for improving the tele-communication system in India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether over and above sending persons outside, Government have borrowed any foreign experts for the improvement of the tele-printer system?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not exactly for tele-printer, but for mechanisation, of the telegraph system we asked for the aid of two experts and we are getting them.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether we have any tele-communication contact with France; if not, how much more have we to pay for our communications through England?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I wonder how this comes within the scope of the question tabled. We have got a telephone system through London.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: How much more have we to pay on account of that—this comes within the scope of the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise; anything relating to tele-communications cannot be asked.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

*1004. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by the Central Government to organise fundamental investigations on various subjects in order to throw more light on the properties and manner of action of manures and fertilisers as recommended by the Expert Committee of Manures and Fertilisers;

(b) whether any of the State Governments have taken steps in this direction; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether any scheme has been drawn up and if so, what is that scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). This recommendation has been taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Schemes of simple experiments on cultivators' fields in one selected district of each state, on the basis of Dr. Stewart's recommendation, to be followed by long term complex experiments, are already in operation in the States of Madras, West Bengal, and Bihar with the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and are expected to start from 1st April, 1953 in the States of Bombay, Orissa, P.E.P.S.U., Punjab, Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) A copy of the model scheme on the subject prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and recommended to the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 59.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there is any proposal to start a Central Laboratory for developing a co-ordinated soil testing service for the

farmers in the different regions, to ascertain the fertility of the different soils?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are some suggestions made to Government to that effect and they are being considered.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are these investigations being carried on according to crops or in relation to it; and in what areas are these investigations being carried on?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I believe these have to be taken in conjunction with the quality and variety of soil; it is inevitable.

श्री एस० एल० द्विवेदी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बगैर सल क्यूरिक एसिड इस्तेमाल किये हुए किसी लेबारेटरी में किसी फरटीलाइजर की इजाद हुई है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख: यह तो सब जगह होता है जहाँ जहाँ हमारी लेबारेट्रीज और रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स हैं ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Rayalaseema is included in this scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say, Sir.

RATIONALISATION OF PORT CHARGES

*1006. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is lack of uniformity and understanding among the port authorities in regard to port charges, rates etc. from port to port?

(b) What is being done towards the rationalisation of port charges and to bring about an effective co-ordinated action on the part of the port authorities in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Port Trusts which are semi-autonomous bodies are expected to raise sufficient revenues from their port charges to balance their expenditure on a "no profit" and "no loss" basis. As the expenditure, traffic structure and flow of traffic vary from Port to Port, it is not possible to have uniform rates for all Ports. For example at a tidal river port like Calcutta with an expensive Docks system very much larger expenditure has to be incurred by

way of interest on capital loans, and on dredging and maintaining the navigability of the river, pilotage etc. than at Bombay or Madras. The desirability of achieving uniformity to such extent as local conditions may permit is, however, always kept in view by the Port authorities as well as by the Government when budgetary proposals are framed and approved.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, what are the differences in rates between port and port, of course, excluding such difficulties as exist?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, portage varies; it is a long schedule, the information cannot be given in a sentence.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister be pleased to lay it on the Table of the House in due course?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, I shall do it as early as possible.

PRICES OF SUGAR AND GUR

*1007. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the prices of Gur and Sugar have recently shown any upward trends?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) What steps have Government taken to prevent these upward price-trends?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). There was a slight rise in sugar prices in January, 1953, due to expected fall in production and export enquiries from abroad, and also depletion of stocks in deficit areas owing to slow off-take in October and November. The prices of sugar have since then shown a downward tendency. There has, however, been a steady rise in gur prices due mainly to fall in production.

(c) Exports of both sugar and gur have been banned. A large quantity of sugar has been released for sale by sugar factories, and despatches of sugar from factories have been accelerated.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know by what quantity production of gur has fallen from the original estimate?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what period of estimate my hon. friend refers to.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I mean current season or the current financial year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It may be about 2½ lakhs.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How do Government account for the reduction in production and what steps have Government taken to prevent further reduction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Reduction in production is due to bad crops in Western Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab and also some parts of Madras. But even with the reduction I think that we will be carrying about 4 lakh tons for the next year. Therefore the reduction will be about a lakh or so.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How do Government intend to prevent this reduction in production?

Shri Kidwai: What will be the use of producing more unless we can export? And at the present prices we cannot export.

Shri T. N. Singh: What steps do Government propose to take to combat the sudden collapse of prices of gur that has occurred in recent months?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member is not aware of the gur prices prevailing in the country today.

Shri T. N. Singh: I did not hear the answer, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister thinks that the hon. Member is not aware of the gur prices prevailing in the country.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it contended that gur prices did not fall a few months ago?

Shri Kidwai: Gur prices did fall last year. They went down to about Rs. 5 a maund in some places. Then gur export was allowed and the prices rose to Rs. 13. And this season they are not below Rs. 13, but they are over Rs. 13.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether Government is making any attempts to encourage the manufacture and sale of palm gur to avoid inconvenience to consumers of gur and sugar?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, we are encouraging the manufacture of palm gur.

BHADRACHELLAM ROAD—PENUGADUPA RAILWAY LINK

*1008. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Singareni Collieries Company, Hyderabad State, to extend the Railway line from Bhadrachellam

Road to Penugadupa where mining operations have since been started:

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when the construction will be taken up; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the new link will enable stepping of coal production by 2,000 tons a day?

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

(b) The proposal to provide an extension is at present only in the preliminary stages of investigation and it cannot now be stated as to when actual construction would be taken up.

(c) The production is expected to be increased by about 1300 tons per day by 1957.

Shri Vittal Rao: Am I to understand from the reply that the work will not be taken up even in 1953 and 1954?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member's assumption is correct, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस कंस्ट्रक्शन से कोई फायदा भी होने वाला है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Am I to understand that the Government are satisfied that the present arrangements are enough to meet the demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it arise out of the railway link?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir. Are Government satisfied that the present arrangements are satisfactory without extending the railway line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, we are investigating the line.

FRUIT PRESERVATION SCHEME

***1009. Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for training in Fruit Preservation is going to be started in the financial year 1953-54; and

(b) whether any scheme for development of Indian fruits will be started in the near future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) No. The development of the fruit industry is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. The

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is, however, financing research schemes on important All India problems.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is any Adviser for Fruit Preservation at present in the Government of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Government of India had for some time an Expert Adviser. But the experiment was not successful. Therefore it has been dropped.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What is the total amount of tinned fruit that we import annually; and has there been any decline in it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how much financial assistance has been given in 1952-53 to the State of Madras in this respect?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are various schemes going on. I can tell the hon. Member of at least one scheme where the share of the State Government is Rs. 31,900 and that of the I.C. A.R. the same amount.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Are there any foreign people who are engaged in this fruit preservation industry; if so, how many are there?

Shri Kidwai: Does he refer to foreign countries or to this country?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: How many foreigners are engaged in the fruit preservation industry in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question will have to be addressed to another Minister, because research on fruit preservation is now the responsibility of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research who are now doing this work at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Does the Government contemplate to sanction any amount under the Cottage Industries for this fruit preservation business?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is going to be investigated soon, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have in view the starting of a canning plant at Punalur where there is a steady supply of pine-apples?

Shri Kidwai: We will have to make enquiries from the State Government if the question is put.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के आम के वास्ते भी ऐसी कोई योजना है ?

श्री किडवाई : अभी तक यह नहीं पालूम कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का आम कहीं और भी पसन्द किया जाता है ।

REPORT OF THE EXPERT STANDING COMMITTEE UNDER I.C.A.R.

*1011. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any Expert Standing Committee has been set up under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

(b) If so, has any report been submitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a review of steps taken in each State for evolving pure strains for the main food crops and for distributing them in the years 1951-52 and the first half of the year 1952-53?

(c) What is the extent of the area that has been brought under pure and improved seed in each State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It has been decided to set up a Central Seeds Committee in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture itself with a membership of five experts partly from the Ministry and partly from the State Governments and two representatives of growers to be nominated.

(b) No. The Committee has not yet met.

(c) The latest information is that contained in App. X of the Grow More Food Enquiry Report, copies of which were circulated to Members. A copy of the same is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 60.]

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to popularise the use of pure strains?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The steps taken are, I believe, well-known.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: What is the agency employed for distribution of the same?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is the Agriculture Departments of the State Governments.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has the Government evolved any scheme to separate the seed areas for the purpose of seed preservation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Every State has some seed farms.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the proportion of the area under cultivation of pure strains to that under cultivation of hybrid strains?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already replied that the latest information is contained in the Grow More Food Enquiry Report, and I have placed a copy on the Table.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is with respect to total area under cultivation. I want the proportion of pure strains to hybrid strains.

Shri Kidwai: It is a question of calculation and computation which may be made from the reports.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does it mean that the rest of the area is under hybrid cultivation?

Shri Kidwai: Maybe.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly look into the report and make the calculations.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has Government done anything to enthrone the cultivator himself to separate a particular area for seed purposes?

Shri Kidwai: Sometimes it is done, and I think the hon. Member will find in the neighbourhood of his own district there are many producers whose produce is purchased by the Government for seed purposes.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: My question is not that. I want to know whether Government has evolved any scheme for every cultivator to separate a particular area for seed purposes; or has Government done nothing of the sort?

Shri Kidwai: I think if every cultivator starts doing it then Government will not be asked to intervene!

Shri T. N. Singh: Have Government accepted in full the recommendations of the Grow More Food Committee in regard to seed production and distribution, and have they been implemented?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Or, the whole, yes, Sir. I would not swear that every recommendation has been accepted. The hon. Member was, I think, a Member of the Committee. And most of the recommendations have been accepted.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether Government are satisfied that the State Governments have enough farms and seed nurseries to spread the new strains developed by an experimental station?

Shri Kidwai: I have seen such farms in Orissa.

Shri Raghavaiah: Is the Government aware of the complaints made by the peasants' organisations in States regarding the irregularities in the distribution of seeds to the peasants and if so, what have Government done to remedy this?

Shri Kidwai: Such complaints are sometimes received. The Centre knows that the State Governments are concerned and we draw their attention to such complaints.

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी का उपयोग

*१०१३. श्री बलबन्त सिन्हा महता :

क्या संचरग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) जहाँ तक हिन्दी भाषा के उपयोग का सवाल है, डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा की गई प्रगति ; तथा

(ख) इस वर्ष हिन्दी के प्रचार को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सरकारी योजना ।

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The following steps have been taken to popularise the use of Hindi in the Department:—

(i) Recruits to the Indian Postal Service Class I are now required to pass a test in Hindi which has been included as a Compulsory subject in the Departmental Examination.

(ii) Hindi has been placed on par with the regional language in all Postal Circles. All fresh recruits have therefore to possess a knowledge either of regional language or of Hindi.

(iii) Instructions have been issued to see that no articles addressed in Hindi are refused for booking at any post office.

(iv) Hindi is also used on postage stamps, postcards, and inland letters.

(v) Obliterating stamps supplied to newly opened post offices are in Hindi.

(vi) Special arrangements for transmission of telegrams in Indian languages in the Devnagri script exist at about 100 places.

(vii) Greeting telegrams can also be sent in Hindi.

(viii) Telegraphic Money Orders in Hindi can be exchanged between a few cities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(ix) Registration of abbreviated telegraphic addresses in Hindi was introduced from 1-1-53.

(b) The current year is practically over. The Department has taken up *inter alia* the following steps to make Hindi more popular:—

(i) The Department is considering whether any incentives in the shape of cash rewards, issue of certificates, commendatory entries in confidential records, can be offered to the employees for learning Hindi.

(ii) The Department is also negotiating with State Governments whether they will be willing to open Hindi classes in P. and T. offices for P. and T. employees as an integral part of their plans if any, for the propagation of Hindi.

(iii) Forms used by the public are being printed in Hindi for postal Circles where Hindi is well known. In other Circles, bilingual forms will be introduced and they will be replaced ultimately by forms in Hindi.

(iv) The preparation of a Hindi Edition of the P. and T. Guide, which is used by the public as a book of reference, has been taken up. The Hindi Edition of the P. and T. Pocket Guide is already being published.

(v) Telegram forms and envelopes in Hindi are to be introduced, shortly.

I beg to apologise for the length of the reply.

श्री बलबन्त सिन्हा महता : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने कि कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार अपने विभागों का हिन्दी करण कितने अरसे में कर लेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस के बारे में आवश्यक नियम विधान में मौजूद हैं ।

श्री बलबन्त सिन्हा महताः आप की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में तार भेजने की प्रगति बड़ी मन्द है, क्या में पूछ सकता हूँ कि इस में दोष व्यवस्था तथा प्रचार का है अथवा जनता का जो अपना अधिकतर काम अपनी भाषा में करती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस के बारे में उत्तरदायित्व रखना कि किस पर अधिक उत्तरदायित्व है कठिन है। किन्तु मैं कुछ आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ जो माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिये पर्याप्त होंगे। सन् १९४६-५० में तारों की संख्या २,५७० थी जो कि देवनागरी लिपि में भेजे गये थे, १९५०-५१ में यह संख्या बढ़ कर ५,४८४ हो गई, सन् १९५१-५२ में यह ७,८०१ हो गई और इस के बाद अगले साल के दस महीनों में यानी अप्रैल १९५२ से जनवरी १९५३ तक यह संख्या १५,५३४ रही।

श्री बलबन्त सिन्हा महताः क्या सरकार ने प्रान्तीय भाषा के विद्वानों और हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के विद्वानों से सहयोग लेने का कोई प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं हुई है। हमारा लक्ष्य सब को मालूम है और आवश्यकतानुसार जिस विद्वान की सहायता और सहयोग मिलेगी उसे हम आभार के साथ ग्रहण करेंगे।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि अभी जिन तारघरों से हिन्दी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था है वे तारघर ज्यादातर बड़े शहरों में ही हैं, जिन कस्बों में अंग्रेजी के जानकार लोग बहुत कम हैं उन में भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था

नहीं है ? क्या ऐसी जगहों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था चालू किये जाने पर विचार किया जावेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : शनैः शनैः किया जावेगा।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी एक बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी सूची इस बात की दी कि क्या क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है उन के महकमे में हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो प्रश्न उन को दिया गया था वह भी हिन्दी में था और क्या वे यह नहीं समझते कि हिन्दी प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में देना उन के महकमे में हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : विधान में अभी कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी नहीं है कि अनिवार्य रूप से हिंदी प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाय। किन्तु यदि किसी की भावना को ठेस पहुंचती है तो आगे इस का भी ध्यान रखा जावेगा।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether in a country like India with literacy coming to the tune of less than 10 per cent., you are going to introduce Hindi for all Post and Telegraph forms in future for all the States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is never the intention to force down the language in any haste on the people whose mother tongue is not Hindi. We want Hindi to come to its own gradually in the course of 15 years.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the answer that some State Governments are persuaded to hold Hindi classes for workers in the P. and T. offices, may I know whether these classes will have any tests and whether promotion will depend upon the success in these tests?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of promotion being based on these tests. We are trying to act upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

namely in introducing the National Language in the course of the pre-scripted period given in the Constitution.

TOURISTS DELEGATION FROM U.S.

***1014. Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Study-and-Learn Tourists Delegation from U.S. had arrived at New Delhi in February, 1953; and

(b) whether they arrived on request made by Indian Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, fourteen leading American Travel Agents arrived in India on February 22nd on the invitation of the Government of India to make a fourteen day study tour and see for themselves the tourist facilities available in India.

Shri Buchhikotaiah: May I know what all places they visited?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They visited Agra, Jaipur, Aurangabad, Ajanta, Ellora, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Darjeeling.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My I know whether they have left back any impressions about India and the toured places?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Before leaving this country they issued a press statement in which they made certain suggestions. They suggested that customs and exchange control restrictions should be relaxed, the number of forms which were to be filled by the incoming tourists were to be simplified, hotel accommodation was good in the places where they went and that the bath room facilities in hotels should be improved.

Shri Buchhikotaiah: Is it a fact that they were allowed to have indulgent photography?

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether Government has spent any money for them and whether Government has provided any facilities for them, and if so, what are those facilities and the amount of money?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Government has incurred a little over Rs. 8,000 as overall expenses over their tour. They have spent that money here; they have spent a lot more money from their pockets.

Shri Namdhari: Do Government expect any delegation from Russia for bringing back Mr. Gopalan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what were the special reasons, if any, for which a team of tourists have been invited from United States of America alone?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There was no special reason for bringing Americans particularly. But, the British Overseas Aviation Company offered to bring a party of 14 American tourists. This is nothing new in this country. It is the custom in other countries, America, France, Belgium, etc., to take tourist parties to other countries and show them the beautiful things in other countries.

VITHALWADI RAILWAY STATION

***1016. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons staying in Ulhas Nagar township (Bombay State) have made representations to Government to provide facility for booking of goods and other facilities at the Vithalwadi station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Traffic Manager in his letter No. Gw. 2561, dated the 21st December, 1951, had replied to Shri Indur Jeswani to the effect that Vithalwadi was included in the 1952-53 programme; and

(c) why there has been delay in carrying out these improvements and when they will be carried out?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) There are two reasons for the delay. Firstly, the consent of the Military Department to the removal of the Military Siding which is necessary for carrying out the improvements, has only now been received. Secondly, an alternative proposal has been under consideration for the provision of a new station between Vithalwadi and Ambarnath which it is believed would be convenient for a portion of the Refugee Township. The financial implications of the alternative proposals are under examination. If it is finally decided to provide this new station then the improvements at Vithalwadi will require certain amendments.

Shri Gidwani: Is it contemplated to provide these two stations with booking and other facilities?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, the whole matter is under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that the displaced persons are being put to heavy expenses for want of these facilities?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes; Government are aware of that. They are examining the proposals.

Shri Gidwani: Will the Government see that the matter is expedited?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes.

CATTLE-CUM-DAIRY FARM AT KARNAL

*1017. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm at Karnal is running at loss since its inception; and

(b) if so, why this state of affairs cannot be improved?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. But the existing facilities with regard to irrigation and development of the cultivable area available at the Farm are not adequate for producing its entire requirements of cattle-feed and fodder. This necessitates purchase of large quantities of cattle-feed and fodder from the open market.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase irrigation and cultivation facilities at the Farm in order that it can produce its own requirements of cattle-feed and fodder and become self-financing.

Shri Gidwani: When was this farm started?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give the date of starting.

Shri Gidwani: What has been the total loss so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have got the last year's figure. It was Rs. 1,70,920. I may inform the House that this year's loss if any would not exceed about Rs. 20,000.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the loss is mainly due to the low breed of the cattle there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No; on the whole they are good cattle.

Shri Gopala Rao: What is the purpose of running this cattle-cum-dairy farm? May I know whether that purpose is served for the last so many years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes; considerably.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the reason for this great discrepancy? Last year it was Rs. 1,70,000; this year it is only 20,000. How is this loss made up?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Formerly, irrigation facilities were very limited.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too much noise in the House. Order, order. There is an hon. Member over there showing his back to the Chair. That is very wrong. I cannot allow this kind of practice. If hon. Members want to talk on the floor of the House other than those who are called upon to speak, they will kindly go to the lobby and speak. It is very disrespectful to the Chair to show one's back to the Chair and carry on conversation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The reason for diminution of the loss is that we have now secured larger irrigation facilities with the result that we will be producing a larger quantity of fodder for our use and we will not have to go to the open market to purchase fodder.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The capital expenditure on irrigation has not been calculated, I presume.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Usually we do calculate depreciation.

Shri Nanadas: What is the total amount spent so far on this scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From inception?

Shri Nanadas: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think the hon. Minister has got the figures.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether there is any proposal to run this farm on a commercial basis?

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

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that prior to the inception of this farm, another Government farm in C.P. was closed and it was thought that this would be a better place and will run more economically? What is the reason why the anticipations have not been realised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): I hope the hon. Member remembers that it was transferred from C.P. to this place only two years ago. If we are reducing the loss from 1,70,000 to 20,000, that should be considered as a success.

LATE ARRIVAL OF PASSENGER TRAIN AT GUNTAKAL

***1019. Shri Raghavachari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions during the period from 1st April, 1952 to 1st March, 1953, the passenger train from Bangalore to Guntakal has arrived late at Guntakal;

(b) on how many occasions through passenger bound for Madras and Bombay could not catch the Bombay Mail leaving Guntakal at 18.18 hours to Madras and the Madras Express leaving Guntakal at 18.27 hours to Bombay; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy this?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 261 occasions.

(b) Bombay—Madras Mail 88 occasions. Madras—Bombay Express 22 occasions.

(c) The Southern Railway administration has been asked to take all possible steps to improve the punctuality of its arrival at Guntakal.

Shri Raghavachari: The Fast Passenger starts only from Bangalore. Why should it not start half an hour earlier to avoid this late arrival?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The train starts from Mysore.

Shri Raghavachari: No; it starts only from Bangalore.

An Hon. Member: Bangalore is in Mysore.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion.

Shri Raghavachari: Will any arrangement be made to give more time between the arrival of this train and the departure of the others at Guntakal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): That is being looked into.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What were the main reasons for these irregular timings? What are the suggestions

made by this Ministry to improve the timings and punctuality of the Railways?

Shri Alagesan: The railway administration is taking several steps. One of them is to shift the water columns in a few stations, which take time just now. With other improvements it will be possible to get this train in time to the station.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether this late running of trains is due to the competition from the buses?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, the maximum time taken for the arrival when the train is late?

Shri Alagesan: For that I should like to have notice.

Shri Raghavachari: Is any action taken against the officials responsible for this chronic late-running of trains?

Shri Alagesan: No particular official is responsible for this.

CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

***1020. Shri Rajagopala Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Central Jute Committee is still functioning?

(b) If so, who are the representatives of jute growers on the Committee?

(c) What is the representation given on the Committee to the spokesmen of jute growers in Madras State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The representatives of the Jute Growers on the Committee are as follows:

West Bengal	...3
Assam	... 2
Bihar	... 2

(c) None at present. I have omitted to read out the names.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: May I know the names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee? Who are they?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the whole list here. I have got only the growers' representatives.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: I want to know the names of the Committee's Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got them. He has got only the names of the growers' representatives.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the total number, and what are the interests represented on this Jute Committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total number is fairly large. I think there are about 27 members including the President. I have got the President's name here. The Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the President, and altogether, there are 27 members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the interests represented? That is the hon. Member's question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will read out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the 27? The hon. Minister may lay it on the Table of the House.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That won't satisfy the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Generally broad outlines and the interests represented may be read out.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will give it Sir. That is exactly what I was giving.

There are four representatives of the Government of India; then, representatives of the Agricultural Department of West Bengal; the Agricultural Department of Bihar; the Co-operative movement in West Bengal is represented; then members elected by the Jute Mills' Association—two; one member elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; one member elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; two members by the Indian Chamber of Commerce; one representative of the shipping and bale jute interest nominated by the Calcutta Bale Jute Association; one representative of jute trade nominated by the Government of Bihar; one representative of the Government of Assam; three representatives of agricultural interests of West Bengal nominated by the Government of West Bengal; two jute growers nominated by the Government of Assam; then, two by Bihar and one by Orissa (the Director of Agriculture); one member nominated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to represent the interests in U.P.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there no representative from Madras?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, because Madras has yet to be an important jute growing area.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, why Orissa jute growers are not represented on this Committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This lack of representation for any State is kept in view when the Government nominates these representatives, and very often, if a particular State is not represented, they are included in the nominated members.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is it not a fact that this Committee is entirely dominated by the manufacturers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir, but by representatives from Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has read it out.

Shri Raghavaiah: What are the functions the Committee is expected to discharge, and has it made any progress at all since its inception?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I can read out the object for which the Committee was established—the whole lot of it.

Shri Raghavaiah: Instead of nominating by State Governments the representatives of jute growers, will the Government consider

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No good, That is a suggestion for action. Under a particular statute they are doing it. Hereafter, the hon. Member may write to the Minister.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why adequate representation has not been given to the jute growers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is quite adequate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister thinks it is quite adequate. Let us not enter into an argument.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I ask whether the two representatives of jute growers from Assam are actual tillers of the soil or politicians?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I can give the names of those who represent the growers' interests: Shri Akshoy Kumar Das, B. L., Barpata, District Kamrup; the Director of Agriculture is the second representative.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Last year, certain of those who are said to be representatives of growers in Bengal demanded a definite price for jute to be fixed. Was any definite decision taken about this in the Central Jute Committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The hon. Member must give notice of the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This relates only to the composition of the Committee.

TIMINGS OF PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING BETWEEN RAJAHMUNDRY, VIJAYAWADA AND GUDUR

***1021. Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the timings of the Passenger trains running between Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Gudur and Madras are not convenient to the passengers travelling during day time on coast and other business;

(b) whether it is a fact that the train connections to branch lines at Vijayawada, Gudur and Renigunta Stations are such that passengers have to travel by buses; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise the train timings for the said stations so as to suit the convenience of the passengers travelling during day time?

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

(b) No, considering that the number of main line trains arriving at Vijayawada, Gudur and Renigunta is greater than that of the trains from these stations on each of the branch lines connected therewith and also the requirements of the local traffic to and from these stations to be catered for in respect of the branch lines, the connections provided are reasonable. Information available does not show that passengers travel by buses due to the present connections at Vijayawada, Gudur and Renigunta.

(c) The train timings at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Gudur have been arranged taking into consideration the overall requirements to be met and the availability of coaches and locomotives, etc. The changes in train timings that are proposed to be introduced from 16th April 1953, will also go to improve the position.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the parcel passenger running between Vishakhapatnam and Madras is not convenient to the people attending Courts, schools and colleges as it is running during nights and the Janata Express.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is it—an argument or a lecture? Only questions ought to be put here.

Shri Nanadas: Yes, I am only putting a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Murthy.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Do Government know that these trains are overcrowded, and may I know what steps are being taken to relieve the congestion?

Shri Alagesan: There is very much less overcrowding in the trains now.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether there is any train between Vijayawada and Madras, apart from the early morning train and the Express on which long distance travel alone is permitted, at a convenient hour between 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.?

Shri Alagesan: I think, Sir, the hon. Member knows it better than myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as these things are concerned, time-tables are published everywhere. Questions on whatever is contained in these time-tables ought not to be put here on the floor of the House.

Shri Raghuramaiah: In view of the fact that there is no convenient train between 8 A.M. and 2 P.M., will the Government please consider having such a train run on that line?

Shri Alagesan: I am prepared to discuss the question with the Members coming from that area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members want information about timings, number of trains and so on, they can find it in the time-table. If they want to utilise this opportunity for making suggestions, hon. Members can always see the Minister or write to him. Next question.

Shri Raghavaiah: I have got a supplementary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know the hon. Member has got many supplementaries, but unfortunately I cannot allow them. I have called the next question.

Shri Raghavaiah: In view of the fact that we all come from that area, we should be allowed to put one supplementary and get his answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. The hon. Member can write and get the information.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY SIDING TO REFINERIES

*1005. **Dr. Amin:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide railway siding to the refineries to be set up at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports and if so, what will be the length and cost of construction of each siding?

(b) Is it a fact that the cost of construction of the siding within the refinery premises will be borne by Government and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Are other Indian industrial undertakings given the same facilities and if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The total length of the "Siding" at Bombay will be approximately 6 miles and the cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 77 lakhs. There are no sidings under consideration at Madras or Calcutta.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

STATEMENT RE CORRECTION IN ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 357, DATED 2-6-52

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting the reply given to supplementary to Starred Question No. 357 asked on the 2nd June, 1952.

In the reply to Shri Nambiar's question asked on 2-6-1952 as supplementary to the Starred Question No. 357 by Shri K. Subrahmanyam, Railways mentioned by the Minister for Railways should be 'Northern, North-Eastern and Eastern' instead of 'North Western and North Eastern'.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS FROM U. S. A.

*1001. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India under the first Operational Agreement of the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Scheme signed

in New Delhi on the 1st May, 1952, agreed to import about a lakh tons of fertilisers including Sulphate of Ammonia and other artificial fertilisers?

(b) If so, what are the terms and conditions of this supply?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. The agreement originally provided for the import of 88,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia and 20,000 tons of other fertilisers. As a result of subsequent review, however, it was decided to import 1,14,750 tons sulphate of ammonia and 13,750 tons of other fertilisers, within the original dollar provision.

(b) The terms and conditions are given in the Operational Agreement No. 1, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 61.]

TRADE IN COARSE GRAIN

*1003. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to appoint or have appointed some special agency to trade in coarse grains?

(b) What is to be the nature of such an agency, and what would be the conditions of its work?

(c) What has necessitated the appointment of such an agency?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). Following the decision to remove restrictions on internal movement of coarse grains within each State, it was decided that purchase of such coarse grains from surplus States should be co-ordinated by the Centre. In the beginning, the Governments of surplus States promised to make such procurement but, except in one State, no headway was made. While, thus, little quantities were secured by Governments, the trade pointed out that large stocks were accumulating. In the case of Madhya Bharat, a trade agency which offered a rate of Rs. 10/- per maund for Jowar for the export of 10,000 tons, was appointed to procure on behalf of the Centre. Hardly any quantities had been procured by the Madhya Bharat Government this year, and their f.o.r. price of jowar was higher than the rate settled with the trade agency. The Centre would accept any other offers for export at this, or at a lower price. The question whether any similar arrangement should be made in any other areas is under consideration.

SENIORITY OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1010. **Shri Kelappan:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to the merger of several Railways in the formation of the Western Railway, employees of smaller units like the Rajasthan and Saurashtra Railway have lost their seniority of service?

(b) Is it not a fact that assurances were given at the time of the merger that the seniority of no railway employee would be allowed to suffer by the merger?

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

(b) The assurance given was that every effort would be made to ensure that the staff of the ex-States Railways do not suffer in any way and that their existing and future position in the new order of things would be secure.

TOBACCO RE-DRYING MACHINE AT GUNTUR

*1012. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state when, at what cost and under what circumstances a tobacco re-drying machine for installation at Guntur in Madras State was purchased by the Central Tobacco Marketing Committee?

(b) When and at what cost was the site acquired for installation?

(c) Why the machine has not so far been installed?

(d) Is it a fact that the Guntur Tobacco Marketing Committee requested that the machine may be given to them for operating?

(e) How is the machine sought to be disposed of?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Tobacco Re-drying Plant was purchased by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras, in December, 1949, at a cost of Rs. 2,82,000/-. It was purchased because adequate re-drying facilities were not available to the grower exporters and small exporters at that time and the charges levied by private re-drying plant owners were considered to be exorbitant.

(b) The site was acquired in May, 1952, at a cost of Rs. 82,472/-.

(c) Firstly, the question of location of the plant and secondly the acquisition of land for erecting the plant took a considerable time. In the meantime the capacity for redrying tobacco

at the privately owned re-drying plants in the area had increased and became adequate for the available quantities of tobacco to be re-dried. Consequently it was decided to dispose of the plant.

(d) Yes.

(e) The plant is proposed to be handed over to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee if suitable terms are offered by them; failing which it will be disposed of through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

YIELD OF SUGAR-CANE IN U.P.

*1015. **Shri H. S. Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of sugar-cane per acre has been decreasing in Eastern districts of U.P. for the last ten years; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to increase the yield of sugar-cane per acre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No. The yields have been varying from year to year, depending upon the amount and distribution of rainfall, and the extent of infestation of the crop with pests and disease, etc. During the past five years for which separate data are available for Eastern U.P., in the first three years the average yield of sugar-cane per acre rose from 281 maunds in 1947-48 to 312 maunds in 1949-50, while during the next two years they ranged between 259 and 265 maunds.

(b) A Five Year Sugarcane Development Scheme has been in operation since 1948-49 in the important sugar producing States. This scheme provides for increased irrigation facilities, supply of improved varieties of seed, adequate supply of fertilisers, etc. Appreciable increase in yields has been achieved in the concentrated areas of development, and it has been decided to extend the scheme for another 3 years upto 1955-56.

FOOD SCARCITY IN TINNEVELLY DISTRICT OF MADRAS

*1022. **Shri A. V. Thomas:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that distress and scarcity conditions exist in Tinnevely District of the Madras State;

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are reports of migration of families from Vypar, Puliankulam and other villages from that District; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Sri Kamraj Nadar, M.P. and President of Tamilnad Congress Committee to the effect that unless relief is given to these famine areas quickly, disaster will result and many will perish?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

KADUR-CHIKMAGALUR RAILWAY LINE

726. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various representations have been made to the Government of India emphasising the necessity of constructing a new railway line between Kadur and Chikmagalur in Mysore State; and

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

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

(b) In view of the limited funds and resources available for meeting the transport requirements of the country taking into account the developments proposed in the 5-year plan, it is not possible to consider at present the provision of a new line from Kadur to Chikmagalur. The rail connection between a Port on the West Coast and Hassan is a more urgent need and the survey of the Mangalore-Hassan line is being undertaken in the first instance.

QUININE

727. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of quinine manufactured at each of the Government factories at Madras and West Bengal during the years 1949 to 1952;

(b) the cost of production per pound at each of these factories during the above period;

(c) the total quantity of quinine imported and from which countries it was imported during each of the above years;

(d) what is the import price of quinine per pound; and

(e) the total requirements of quinine in India during each of the above years?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The information required in respect of the State Government factory in West Bengal is given below:

Year	Total quantity of quinine manufactured (lbs.)	Cost of production per lb. (Rs.)
1949	65,890	25
1950	52,576	28
1951	57,421	43
1952	51,191	43

The information in respect of the Government factory in Madras is awaited from the Government of Madras and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) to (e). The required information is given below:—

Year	Total quantity of quinine imported (lbs.)	Price of quinine sulphate per lb. (as estimated by the Madras and West Bengal and imports)	Annual requirements of quinine (as estimated by the Madras and West Bengal and imports)
1949	1,45,913	38.4	2,91,600
1950	1,236	32.9	1,24,200
1951	25,589	52.1	42,600
1952	62,241	36.6	76,800

The quinine was imported mainly from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Indonesia.

CATERING ARRANGEMENT IN GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

729. Shri Achuthan: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the terms and conditions for catering in the dining van attached to the Grand Trunk Express?

(b) Is it given on contractual basis?

(c) If so, were tenders invited for, and what are the terms of the accepted tender in 1952-53?

(d) Who is the contractor for the year 1952-53 and who will be the contractor for the year 1953-54 if the previous contract is over?

(e) Have any arrangements been made to serve South Indian meals in the train from this Dining Van?

(f) If so, what are the rates and conditions?

(g) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The caterers are required to sell articles of good quality at prices fixed by the Administration and are forbidden to assign, mortgage or sublet the whole or any part of the contract. The Administration provide the contractors with the refreshment cars free of rent and also cooking utensils, pots, vessels, gas or electrical energy as necessary for preparing meals etc. in these cars. The contract is liable to be terminated by either party on giving in writing three months' notice.

(b) and (c). All catering contracts on Railways are awarded on the licensing system as opposed to the tender system and the same procedure was followed in this case.

(d) The catering firm of Messrs. Ballabhadas Eshwardas were the contractors for 1952-53 and they will continue in 1953-54 as well, provided they continue to render satisfactory service.

(e) Yes.

(f) The following are the rates charged for the various South Indian dishes:

Dishes	Quantity	Rate
		Rs. A. P.
Dosa with Masala	Each	0 5 0
Dosa Plain	"	0 3 6
Iddli	"	0 1 6
Uppuma	Per plate	0 4 0
Masala Vadai	Each	0 1 6
Medhu Vadai	"	0 1 6
Bonda	"	0 2 0
Sambhar Bhat (Rice)	Per packet	0 6 0
Curd Bhat (Rice)	" "	0 6 0
Jangree	Each	0 3 0
Coffee (Filter made)	Per cup of 7 oz.	0 4 0

Note.—It is presumed that, by the expression 'Conditions', the hon. Member has in mind the quantity of each dish at the prescribed rate, and this has been indicated above.

(g) Does not arise in view of the reply to (e) above.

GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

730. Shri Achuthan: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the average number of seats available to passengers in the Grand Trunk Express to and fro, in the Third and Inter Class compartments in the year 1952-53?

(b) Are Government aware or has any representation been received from the passengers about the inadequacy of seats in the Inter Class compartments?

(c) Do the locomotives draw to the maximum capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Inter Class 176 to 187 seats.

Third Class 720 to 744 seats.

(b) Yes, a representation has been received.

(c) Yes, subject to operational limitations, such as the necessity of using a particular type of locomotive on certain sections, length of existing platforms at some stations etc.

POST OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

731. Shri Achuthan: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Sub and Branch Post Offices opened in Travancore-Cochin in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) In how many Post offices Saving Bank facilities are available in Travancore-Cochin at present?

(c) Has the phonogram Service prevalent in erstwhile Travancore area been extended to erstwhile Cochin area and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62.]

(c) No. Owing to certain technical and administrative difficulties it has not been possible to extend the phonogram service to Cochin.

RAILWAY TICKETS (CLERKAGE CHARGE)

732. Shri Nambiar: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad Division, Northern Railway has issued a Circular on 30th December, 1952, directing that a clerkage charge of annas two per ticket should be made as from 1st January, 1953, for—

- (i) changing to a higher or lower class than the one purchased;
- (ii) changing the ticket to a different destination;
- (iii) returning tickets when the train runs late;
- (iv) exchanging a single ticket for a return ticket or vice versa; and
- (v) for tickets wrongly issued by the booking clerks?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, under what authority had this particular officer issued such a circular?

(c) Do Government propose to order the cancellation of this circular?

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

(b) On the authority of instructions issued by the Northern Railway Administration in accordance with Rule 60 of the Indian Railway Conference Association Coaching Tariff (No. 16).

(c) The matter was further considered and it has since been decided not to levy the clerkage charge in the case of:

- (i) tickets wrongly issued;
- (ii) tickets purchased but subsequently returned;
- (1) for change to a higher class,
- (2) for change to another destination beyond the original station.

RAILWAY RUNNING STAFF

733. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the categories of Railway employees who are entrusted with running duties on trains, but are not allowed running allowances as compared to some other categories of employees?

(b) What are the reasons for the discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Staff who are on duty on running trains are of two types:

(1) those who are connected with the actual running of the trains viz. drivers, firemen, guards and brakemen,

(2) those who are not connected with the actual running of trains but perform other duties viz. travelling ticket examiners, travelling van clerks, conductors etc.

Running allowances are given only to category (i) above for the obvious reason that they alone have duties in connection with the running of the train.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

734. Shri S. C. Singhal: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of Employment Exchange offices which have been started in India?

(b) What is the annual expense on them?

(c) Do the Employment Exchanges take some steps to equalise the demand and supply of employment?

(d) What usually is the cost per head Government have to spend in seeking the employment for a man?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) Their number at the end of January 1953, was 131.

(b) The estimated expenditure on Employment Exchanges during 1952-53, is Rs. 35.33 lakhs.

(c) Yes: The Employment Exchanges make efforts to balance supply and demand for manpower in the various parts of the country. Vacancies for which suitable applicants are not locally available are filled by applicants from other Exchange areas. Similarly particulars of qualified persons for whom employment is not locally available are circulated to other Exchanges. There is constant flow of information regarding shortages and surplus of various categories of personnel within each region and between regions.

(d) Rs. 11.6 in 1952-53.

SUGAR-CANE WASTE

735. Shri M. R. Krishna: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total quantity of sugar cane waste in India every year?

(b) What percentage of this waste is being used in the production of different materials?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The total quantity of sugarcane waste in India varies widely depending upon total area under cane, cane varieties, condition of crop, etc. In a normal year the production may be 22 million tons. Only a very small percentage of this waste is used for the manufacture of straw boards and compost and as fodder. Reliable statistics about quantities used for various purposes are not available.

ZONAL SYSTEM OF CONTRACTS

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

(a) whether on the ex-S.I.Rly. System, there was the system of District Schedule of Rates for all Engineering Works and that the contractors' agreements were entered into on that basis;

(b) if so, whether there is any change in the above suggestions since the merger with ex-M. and S. M. Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Zonal System of contract had been adopted on the ex-S.I.Rly. System inviting quotations from Contractors and the District Schedule of Rates is abolished;

(d) if so, why and with what comparative advantage to the administration;

(e) whether it is a fact that in one Engineering District on the ex-S.I.Rly. before the adoption of the Zonal System, the rate for earthwork by Ballast Train was Rs. 45 for 1000 c.ft. and now at the rate as per Zonal System of contract, the same work costs Rs. 150; and

(f) if so, why such enormous increase in cost is being allowed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) On the ex-S. I. Railway a schedule of rates was maintained on each District but this did not form the basis of contracts awarded after inviting tenders. Contracts were allotted to petty contractors without calling for tenders at these rates for petty works costing below Rs. 2,000. For works costing over Rs. 2,000, separate tenders were being called for each, and the rates quoted or accepted were not governed by the district schedules.

(b) and (c). Yes. Zonal contracts are entered into as per para. 1108 of the Indian Government Railway's Code for the Engineering Department after calling for open tenders as was

in vogue on the ex-M&SM Railway. The bulk of the works on the Districts are those costing over Rs. 5,000 and for these it is obligatory to call for tenders as per para. 1111E and the district schedule of rates on the ex-S. I. Railway would not apply.

(d) The advantage of this system is that works can be entrusted to the Zonal contractors as soon as sanction is accorded by the competent authority without having to call for tenders in each case. There is, thereby, a saving of 3 to 6 months, in commencement of the works.

(e) and (f). It is correct that the rates for earthwork by ballast train on the zonal tender are higher than Cannanore District's old schedule of rates, which was revised in 1949. The existing contracts are under termination and fresh tenders are being invited based on a basic schedule of rates prepared recently by the Railway Administration.

The rates on the zonal tender on Cannanore district for earthwork by ballast train includes collection and stacking of earth including lead up to line, loading and unloading earth, etc.

SHELCRETING WORK OF ROAD AT ERNAKULAM SOUTH

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

(a) whether the Shelcreting Work of the approach road at Ernakulam South on the Southern Railway was estimated at Rs. 10,000 but the actual amount spent is about Rs. 30,000; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. It was estimated at Rs. 14,475, but actually an expenditure of Rs. 14,846 was incurred on the work.

(b) It will be seen that there is no appreciable increase over the sanctioned estimate.

LIVESTOCK

738. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various diseases that claim a very high mortality every year among cattle and other livestock in India; and

(b) the programme, if any, to combat those diseases in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The following diseases of cattle and other livestock claim a very high mortality every year:—

Cattle:—

1. Rinderpest.
2. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.
3. Black quarter.

Horses:—

1. Surra.

Poultry:—

1. Ranikhet.

Sheep and Goats:—

1. Parasitic diseases.
2. Rinderpest.
3. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

(b) The State Veterinary Departments are primarily responsible for combating these diseases in India. These departments through their staff carry out extensive prophylactic vaccinations against the epidemics which are known to exist in their areas. In the event of an outbreak protection is similarly afforded by inoculation of animals in the affected areas.

In order to eradicate rinderpest the Government of India have formulated a rinderpest eradication programme. As a precursor to this, the I.C.A.R. have sanctioned a pilot scheme for the vaccination of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats under field conditions with lapinised vaccine and to test the nature and duration of immunity produced by it under a variety of conditions met in the country.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA DRUG

739. Sardar A. S. Saigal: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a New Drug to fight Diphtheria has been found at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay?

(b) Has the drug proved effective in trials carried out on children and if so, on how many children it has proved to be effective?

(c) Do Government propose to popularise the Drug?

(d) What is the percentage of Children suffering from this disease and what is the percentage of children who die from this disease?

(e) Was any discovery made as to the cause of this disease while doctors tested it, and since how long is this medicine being used?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The preparation evolved at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay is a modified form of diphtheria Prophylactics which have been in use in Europe and America since about 1923.

(b) Yes, it has proved effective in 254 out of 266 cases.

(c) Experiments are still being carried out and there is therefore no proposal at the moment to popularise the Drug.

(d) The information is not available for the country as a whole. The percentage of children who suffered and died from this disease in Greater Bombay in 1952 is 0.08 and 0.01 respectively.

(e) The cause of the disease—the diphtheria bacillus—was discovered in the late 19th century. Diphtheria prophylactics have been in use since about 1923.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES

740. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a sum of Rs. 14,00,000 originally contributed by British Shipping Companies in respect of the war time services of Indian seamen has been turned over to welfare organisations in the United Kingdom and India has received no share of it;

(b) whether Government are aware that the said sum was earned by Indian seamen under the terms of the British National Health Insurance Act; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to secure the said amount for its utilisation in the interests of Indian seamen?

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

(b) and (c). The amount cannot be said to have been earned by Indian seamen. It represents collections levied by the U.K. Government under their National Health Insurance Act, 1946 from British shipowners in respect of non-British seamen employed on their ships. The contributions are required by statute to be applied by that Government for the formation of a reserve for meeting any liabilities which may

arise by virtue of any reciprocal agreements with other Governments and for the payment to their Merchant Navy Welfare Board and their Seamen's Special Fund. There is thus little possibility of the U.K. Government agreeing to make over to the Government of India any proportion of these collections. Nevertheless the matter was taken up with the U.K. Government some time ago and it transpired that if and when a scheme of social insurance, for Indian seamen was introduced, that Government would be prepared to consider the transference of part of the funds to India.

अमरकंटक भूमि विकास योजना

७४१. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषिमंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विन्ध्य प्रदेश के अमरकंटक में भूमि जोत कर कृषि उन्नति का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है :

(ख) वहां कार्य कब से शुरू कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) अमरकंटक भूमि विकास योजना के लिये कितने ट्रेक्टर भेजे गये हैं ;

(घ) इस योजना में मासिक व्यय कितना होता है ;

(ङ) यह योजना कितने साल तक के लिये है ; तथा

(च) इस कार्य की देख भाल कौन करता है ?

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

(b) In May, 1952, the Government of India sanctioned a pilot project for the development of 1,000 acres of fallow land in the Maikala Plateau of Vindhya Pradesh. The work was so far being concentrated in Pondi Village, 15 miles from Amarkantak.

(c) Seven crawler tractors and one wheeled-tractor with ancillary equipment have been sent for this work.

(d) The average monthly expenditure, including salary, allowances, P.O.L., daily wages, etc., has been of the order of Rs. 82,000 per month.

(e) The scheme was sanctioned in the first instance up to the 31st of March 1953. It has now been agreed that with effect from that date the scheme with all the equipment on site will be handed over to the Vindhya Pradesh Government as a going concern.

(f) The work is now being carried on under the supervision of the Central Tractor Organisation. From 1st of April the work will be carried on by the Vindhya Pradesh Government under their own supervision.

B. C. G. VACCINATION IN MANIPUR AND TRIPURA AREA

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

(a) whether Government have started any centres for B.C.G. vaccination in the hilly areas of Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) if so, how many were given B.C.G. vaccination in the year 1952?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) At present there is one centre each in Imphal and Agartala for B. C. G. vaccination. No centres have yet been opened in the hilly areas of Manipur and Tripura.

(b) The number of persons B. C. G. vaccinated in Manipur and Tripura during 1952 is about 14,200 and 1,700 respectively.

विन्ध्य प्रदेश के डाक मुख्यालय का रीवा को स्थानान्तर

७४३. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या संवरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश के सारे प्रान्त के डाकखानों तथा तारघरों का मुख्यालय रीवा को स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अभी बुंदेलखंड जिले के टीकमगढ़, दतिया, छतरपुर तथा पन्ना शांसी मुख्यालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में श्री

सतना, मेंहर, नागोद, रीवा तथा सहडोल नागपुर मुख्यालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में स्थित हैं ; तथा

(ग) अगर निकट भविष्य में मुख्यालय रीवा आ रहा है तो क्या डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को अपनी पसन्द के मुख्यालयों में जाने का मौका दिया जाएगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). At present of the eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh, four namely, Tikamgarh, Datia, Panna and Chhatarpur are in the Uttar Pradesh Circle, the remaining four, namely, Satna, Shahdol, Rewa and Sidhi, being in the Central Circle. Maihar and Nagod are Tehsils of the Satna District.

For postal purposes, the four districts in Uttar Pradesh are included in the Bundhelkhand Division with headquarters at Jhansi. It has been decided to transfer them to the newly constituted Rewa Division. The result of this transfer will be that the Post Offices in all the eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh will be under the control of one Postal Superintendent.

So far as the Telegraph and Telephone systems are concerned, the four districts now under Uttar Pradesh Circle are included in the Kanpur Engineering Division with headquarters at Kanpur, while the remaining four districts in the Central Circle are included in the Indore Engineering Division with headquarters at Indore. The possibility of effecting rearrangement with a view to placing all the eight districts in one engineering division will be examined.

The staff will be given the option of remaining in their present divisions, so far as possible.

POST OFFICES IN MYSORE

744. Shri Madiiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices of different nomenclature in the State of Mysore;

(b) the amount of rent paid for use of private buildings as post offices; and

(c) the amount allotted for the current year for the construction of post offices in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 63]

(b) Rs. 76,722-12-0 per annum.

(c) Nil.

PRODUCTION OF RICE IN MANIPUR

745. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated tonnage of the produce of rice after the full harvest of November-December of 1952 in Manipur;

(b) whether the quantity of rice produced is sufficient for Manipur for the year 1953-54;

(c) whether there is any surplus rice for the year 1953-54;

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the amount of surplus;

(e) whether procurement of rice is being done by Government and if so, to what extent and at what rate;

(f) whether price of rice shows a steady downward trend there; and

(g) what steps Government have taken to prevent recurrence of scarcity conditions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 83,000 tons.

(b) to (d). It is premature to forecast the situation in 1953-54.

(e) Yes. They expect to procure 1836 tons (50,000 maunds) of rice at the approved rate of Rs. 12 per maund for rice and Rs. 7/8/- for paddy.

(f) Since the commencement of the harvest in December last, the price of rice has been steady at Rs. 9 to Rs. 9/8/- per md.

(g) The export of rice and paddy from Manipur has been stopped for the time being and whatever rice is procured is kept in reserve to safeguard against scarcity.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

748. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of roads that will come under National Highways in Travancore-Cochin at the end of the Five Year Plan;

(b) the mileage of roads to be completed at the end of 1952-53 and to be constructed in 1953-54; and

(c) when the construction of the bridges at Alwaye and at Edacochin (Aroor) will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) About 244 miles of existing roads in Travancore-Cochin come under the present provisional National Highway system. There will be no change in this mileage at the end of the Plan period.

(b) About 10 miles are expected to be improved by the end of 1952-53 and about 40 miles in 1953-54.

(c) By about 1955-56.

PRODUCTION COST OF WHEAT AND RICE

749. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of production per measure or weight of wheat as well as paddy during the last five years in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the average cost of production per weight or measure, of cotton as well as sugar-cane during the last five years in the States mentioned above; and

(c) the reasons for the variations, if any?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The required data are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

RICE SUPPLIED TO TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

750. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement price of paddy in all the States in India (State-wise) in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the quantity procured from each State (measure to be uniform in all States) during those years;

(b) what quantity was supplied to Travancore-Cochin State during those years out of this inland purchase; and

(c) the pool price of imported rice alone during those years and what quantity, out of this imported rice was supplied to Travancore-Cochin during the said years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement showing procurement prices is placed

on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 64.]

The procurement figures are collected on the basis of the calendar year and a statement showing rice procurement in various States during 1951, 1952 and 1953 (up-to-date) is also placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Indigenous rice supplies to Travancore-Cochin are as under:—

	('000 tons)	
1951	Nil	
1952	61	
1953	(upto 15-3-53)	16.6

(c) A statement showing the pool prices of imported rice during the period is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 64.]

The following quantities of imported rice were supplied to Travancore-Cochin:—

	('000 tons)	
1951	270	
1952	250	
1953	(upto 15/3).	23.8

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANIZATION

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

(a) the total unculturable area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation in the year 1952-53;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the total expenses incurred by Government in reclamation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Central Tractor Organisation does not undertake reclamation of unculturable land. It has carried out reclamation operation in the 'Kans' infested areas both fallow and cropped, in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal. The area of such Kans-infested land reclaimed by the Organisation during the season 1952-53, up to the end of February, 1953, is about 51,000 acres. In addition, 11,200 acres of jungle land in the Nainital Tarai of U.P. have been cleared and made ready for ploughing during this period. Out of this area of 11,200 acres, 3,900 acres have also been ploughed. The entire area can, broadly speaking, be considered as 'uncultivated' but 'culturable' land.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on reclamation operations by the Central Tractor Organisation from its inception in 1946 up to 31-3-1952 is Rs. 4,12,63,045.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

752. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casualties (injured or dead) in industrial accidents during the last two years (year-wise) in India; and

(b) the number of workers remaining absent from their duties due to such accidents on an average per day and the loss in production annually?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Information available in respect of accidents in factories during 1950 and 1951 in Part A States and the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is as follows:

	Number of accidents in factories	
	Fatal	Non-fatal
1950	496	1,44,836
1951	360	1,09,974

The figures for 1951 do not include those for West Bengal as they are not yet available.

(b) In the case of non-fatal accidents in which the injured workers returned to work later, the average number of persons absent from duty per day in 1950 was 2,525 in the Part A States (except Bihar and Orissa) and the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The corresponding figure for 1951 was 2,298 in the Part A States (except West Bengal) and the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

No information is available regarding loss in production. The time-loss on account of accidents, however, comes to 0.11 per cent in 1950 and 0.13 per cent in 1951.

GUINEA WORM

753. Shri Bheekha Bhai: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the disease named 'Guinea Worm'?

(b) In what parts of the country has this disease spread?

(c) What are the causes of this disease?

(d) Has any research been made to investigate into the causes of this disease?

(e) Have any doctors specialised in this disease?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The disease is prevalent in the States of Bombay, Madras, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Coorg.

(c) The disease is caused by a worm which is long, thin and of milky white colour. It lives beneath the skin anywhere in the body but commonly on the leg of the patient. A blister develops on the leg or foot where the worm is lodged and when it bursts, a red ulcer is formed through which the worm can be seen. When the affected part comes in contact with water, the worm, which is packed with embryos, passes the embryos into water. These embryos are subsequently taken up by small insects known as cyclops when they are present in water. Man is infected by drinking the water containing such infected cyclops.

(d) Yes. Many researches have been made on several aspects of this disease in many parts of the world and in India. Recently in Rajasthan, researches were undertaken under a grant from the Indian Council of Medical Research on the evaluation of new remedies in the treatment of this disease.

(e) Qualified doctors are familiar with the principles of prevention and treatment required for this disease.

28. X. 53
Par. 8.16 II.14 53
982

Volume II

No. 14



Thursday,

26th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

CONTENTS

Coir Industry Bill—Introduced [Col. 2907]

Demands for Grants [Cols. 2907—2929]

Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 16—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence [Cols. 2907—2928]

Demand No. 114—Defence Capital Outlay [Cols. 2907—2929]

Supplementary Demands for Grants—PEPSU [Cols. 2929—2970]

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(ii)

Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation Bill—Passed [Cols. 2970—2972]

Demands for Grants on Account—PEPSU [Cols. 2972—3032]

Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Passed [Col. 3032—3033]

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Passed [Cols. 3033—3035]

Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill—Amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill agreed to [Cols. 3035—3038]

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2907

2908

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 26th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

COIR INDUSTRY BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill* to provide for the control by the Union of the Coir Industry and for that purpose to establish a Coir Board and levy a customs duty on coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products exported from India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the control by the Union of the Coir Industry and for that purpose to establish a Coir Board and levy a customs duty on coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products exported from India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Some little time ago, this House discussed the estimates in regard to the External Affairs Ministry. In discussing foreign policy, it was often stated that foreign policy

was essentially a national policy of a country. Emphasis may vary and conditions sometimes may introduce some refinement here and there, but essentially it was a national policy. Now, if that applied to foreign policy, much more of that argument applies to defence policy. A defence policy should essentially be a national policy, though, undoubtedly, opinions may differ as to whether emphasis should be made on one aspect of it at one time or another aspect. Also, essentially a defence policy has to keep wide awake. It depends on so many factors

If I may give some kind of a rough and ready equation about defence, I would say that defence consists of armed forces, plus their equipment etc., plus the industrial production of the country, plus the economy of the country, plus the morale of the people, plus the international relations or international position. All these are important, every one of them affecting each other. And the first thing to realise is that defence does not consist merely of the armed forces. Essentially, and more and more, it consists of the strength behind those armed forces, the strength of the nation's economy, the industrial capacity of that nation to produce goods required for defence etc., and other things that I have mentioned.

Now, I have followed personally to some extent, and from reports, the speeches that have been delivered, and we have tried to profit by them. Some of my colleagues in the Defence Ministry have already answered some of the arguments. We shall naturally profit by any criticisms that appear to us to be worthwhile or legitimate. Most of those criticisms, however, either deal with what I might call secondary aspects of our defence, or with such things as pay and allowances and conditions of service. Now, these are important of course. But if the House will permit me, I would rather deal

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

with certain basic things. But I would say this in regard to those criticisms, that some of them astonished me very greatly.

The hon. Member Mr. Nambiar referred to the awful conditions of service, the pays and salaries, of children in chains in hospitals, and generally to the fact that our people in the armed forces are treated badly in regard to food, accommodation etc. Now, if there is one thing that is quite clear and dead certain, it is this: that the men in our services are treated well. In regard to food, it is very good food indeed because I have taken it very often, first class food, and if I may suggest it to Mr. Nambiar if he could go and take that food, his health will improve. In regard to medical facilities, they are excellent—the medical facilities that we give to the people of our armed forces—and in fact the test of all this is the fine young men that you see, fine, strong, hefty, capable of hard work and endurance, far beyond, I regret to say, than any Member of Parliament, and certainly beyond myself. They are good people physically, because they get good food, relatively good accommodation, they are well looked after, medically, and the rest. There is one remarkable thing that I noticed, from the reports, of children being kept in chains; it is an amazing thing to a person who reads about them. The fact of the matter is that in the hospital, small children are given number-plates with small chains attached either to their waists or to their chests, so that they might not get mixed up, and I think he described it as if the children were kept in chains in the hospital. It was a very extraordinary way of describing that.

As for the salaries the hon. Member mentioned, he forgot completely the dearness allowance that they get, which adds up considerably.

Then, some hon. Members are here who have had some brief experience of our armed forces, having been in the army, navy or air force. They were fortunate in having that experience. I have no doubt that that will give them a greater insight into the working of these armed forces. Nevertheless, the mixture, the combination of some small experience as a pilot or something like that, with Membership of Parliament is likely to be heady, is likely to make the hon. Member think that he has become a complete and final expert in all matters military, or air force, or naval. Well, of course we happen to have a few thousands of

persons with infinitely greater experience who advise us in the Defence Ministry,—thousands of pilots who have done much more work than the hon. Member who has become a Member of Parliament, who have spent their lives in ten, 20 years of service. Now, those are the persons who advise us. Naturally we have to take expert advice in all these matters, and we listen to them and their advice, with such intelligence as we possess as laymen, because the final decision is always, of course, of the civil apparatus of a country, but after taking the expert advice. So I would submit that a slight experience as a pilot does not necessarily make one an expert in regard to the use of the Air Force or other matters concerning the Air Force.

Now, I would like the House to remember certain backgrounds in regard to this matter, in regard to the Indian Army. So far as the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy are concerned, as the House knows, they are small, relatively small. We want to enlarge them somewhat, and we are gradually doing it. But the Army is still the biggest factor in our defence apparatus. Now hon. Members may lay great stress on the one or the other. Some Members said that the Air Force is more important; undoubtedly, it is today. Some Members told us that we should spend more money on our defence, specially on the Air Force, while some other hon. Members said that we should spend less money. Well, all of them, from their respective points of view, are correct. On the one hand, it is obvious that we are spending a considerable sum of money annually on our defence apparatus, and we could ill-afford that sum of money; we should like to economise and reduce it as much as we can, and we continually try to do so.

On the other hand, for the moment forgetting it—of course, I do not want to forget it, it is important—the amount of money that we spend for our defence apparatus considering the size of this country and the obligations that the defence apparatus has to discharge, is not too great. Looking at it broadly, we have to balance all these considerations. Naturally, we cannot spend money which we have not got. Naturally, also there is a certain minimum of defence requirements for the security of the country, for the future development of the country which we must provide. Even we may have to scrape for them. So both factors have to be borne in mind. And there is one very important factor. Hon. Members think of the numbers in the Army, the

Air Force and the rest. But throughout history armies and the like have depended, of course, on numbers. Of course on courage and morale, but ultimately on the technology behind them. That was not so obvious in the olden days, but it becomes more and more obvious today. Yet, if any hon. Member takes the trouble to study the history of war—and non-violent as I am, I have taken that trouble occasionally, because it is a fascinating subject,—from the study of the history of war and of famous Captains in history you can see the development of technology even more than in any other way, because war, unfortunately for us, has encouraged the development of technology more than anything else. Because when people are forced into a life and death struggle, their minds function rapidly; they have to find out something. And so always in times of war technology has advanced and ultimately it has not been courage—although courage counts and of course always will count—it has not been numbers, but the technology, the superior weapon that has counted in war.

If I had time I could give many interesting examples to the House, going back to some rather amusing instances of how Attila overcame the Romans because he discovered the stirrup on the horse. A very simple thing—the stirrup—an obvious thing. But the discovery of the stirrup on the horse made his horsemen infinitely better placed to meet the Romans, and they could much more easily defeat the Romans in spite of the courage on this side or that side. So all that counts small improvements have been going on for several hundred years. Constantinople which was under the old Greek Empire with stood the Turks, although the Turks surrounded Constantinople for several hundred years, simply because Constantinople—the old Greek Empire—had what is called the Greek fire. It was that something, that secret weapon they had—the Greek fire—which protected them. And so it went on.

Now coming to the history of India, leaving our ancient history (about which we have no proper historical records; presumably from the technological point of view we were not backward then compared to others), and coming to later times, all our deficiency and defeats have been due to the fact that we were backward in these matters. We stuck to our chivalry, our courage as well as our enormous capacity for fighting each other and disruption. And we were defeated not for lack of courage or lack of brains even, but for backwardness in techno-

logy. It was always so, whether you take it from Babar who first came to this country or others. Why did Babar win? May be they were efficient; but the fact is that they had a better gun. A simple fact—they had a better gun which the Rajput chivalry could not meet. Later, take the whole of the Mughal period. It is a very curious thing that our minds in India were not directed towards technological development. We took things from others. Throughout the Mughal period the persons who made guns in India were Turks always. They were sent for from Turkey and in fact, they had a special title. Most of the ordnance men in those days were called 'Rumi Khans' after the name for Constantinople. 'Rumi Khan' was the title of the man who made the guns. They always used the Turks, that is, always our reliance was on some external person to build something for us to carry on war. Meanwhile, of course, Europe was going ahead—fast ahead—in developing technology and better weapons. And you will see when the English and the French came to India as adventurers, they had the better weapons of course. First of all, their weapons were hired and their officers were hired by the local rulers of the day. They were hired because they had the better weapons; they could train soldiers better, and whoever hired them, they wanted something for it and took a share in it.

So it is extraordinary how dependent we were on others, and ultimately that dependence was bound completely by our becoming totally politically dependent. That happened. That is our history for the last hundreds of years. Now, when we face the problem today, we have to remember this. Hon. Members do not seem to remember that adequately. Hon. Members tell us that we must not be dependent on others. Well, that is obvious. That is the basic fact from which we start in considering defence, that is, we must not depend on others. But how are we to be independent of others? That is not such a simple proposition. We cannot suddenly develop that industrial apparatus in this country. We cannot develop the large numbers of persons who invent things, because, remember, in defence some things are common, that is, they get known by every country. Every country, every big country, has its own types, models, prototypes etc. which nobody else knows till ultimately they are used in warfare and then copied, as for example, the Maxim-gun. So ultimately it is dependence on the development of science and the scientific mind, the inventor, the discoverer. And then it depends on the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

development of industry, that is, the application of that science in technology. Therefore, the biggest thing in defence we have done in India is to put up a large number of scientific laboratories. They are not put under Defence yet, but that is the biggest thing. That is the failing we have suffered, from science, for the last hundreds of years. We have been backward and we will continue to be backward not only in defence but in industry generally if we merely relied on buying some idea or invention from outside. That is pure dependence—we will get secondhand ideas and secondhand machines from outside. So the first thing we did both from the larger point of view of the country and the point of defence was to build up the great and fine National Laboratories that we have. Hon. Members sometimes enquire about them, as if they are mass-producing machine laboratories. A laboratory produces first of all the scientist, the human brain, trained brain out of which occasionally come wonderful discoveries, sometimes smaller discoveries, sometimes nothing at all. You have to take that chance. The human brain does not function this way, that it goes on producing something, manufacturing an article. That is the first thing. Secondly, coming to defence itself, we have tried to build up a Defence Science Section which is important. It is of course in complete touch with our other laboratories, but it pays particular attention to the defence aspect of science and it is in charge of very good scientists—I can assure the House. Naturally it would be absurd for me to say whether in our general science or in our defence science we are to be compared at present to the advanced nations of the world. That is not so. In quantity it is not so. In quality we are not bad; numbers may be small. Anyhow we thought of defence in these basic terms. It is not a question of having a few more men or buying a few more aircraft or a few more ships, old or new. But we have to build up something new and build up something which has not been in the tradition of this country for the last few hundred years, because we were copying, getting others to do things for us. But the process of building up itself requires that we should get help where we could. Obviously, if we start discovering and inventing everything from scratch it will take a mighty long time and others will go ahead. We have always to keep in view that we have to rely upon ourselves, our men, our scientists etc. our technicians, our technologists etc. So we have taken help from abroad; we have tried to. Now, you may criticise

that. That is a different matter. But I am putting the basic thing before the House. We have taken help from abroad where we thought it necessary. We have sent for occasionally from abroad eminent scientists connected with Defence to advise us. We have sent for from abroad eminent theoreticians in Defence matters to come and look and advise us. We have not always accepted their advice but we have wanted to learn from them and we have learnt. I do not mean Ministers and others, but large numbers of our officers have listened to them and cross-examined them and thereby sharpened their own wits and minds on those subjects.

I can tell you that although I happen to be in entire overall charge of Defence only now, I have been taking a most intimate interest in the Defence services ever since I became Prime Minister and I have met large numbers of officers of the services and a large number of other men, and I can express not only my own opinion about it but the opinion of the better placed men, better able to judge, I mean, that our young officer, our average officer is very high-class. I need not say anything about our average soldier. He is known to be a stout man and a courageous man, well-disciplined person. I am for the moment talking about the quality of our officers. It is a high quality and it is a quality which can well compare with any elsewhere. I do not mean to say that we are producing Napoleons and Chengez Khans and the like. I mention Chengez Khan, because my personal opinion is that he was the greatest general history has produced. It has nothing to do with what he did. I am really talking about his generalship. People may think that he swept through the whole of Europe through sheer numbers—nothing of the kind—it was because of his generalship he did that. We are developing the very basis of Defence. It is, first of all, advancing scientifically and technologically, secondly, an intellectually trained officer corps, which can understand not only the improved ways of warfare but which can understand modern trends, modern developments, technical improvements etc., because not only our officer but even the soldier, a man in the Air Force has to become more and more technically minded. War becomes more technical. It still remains much else and it is not a purely mechanic's job but it still becomes more technical.

Now, I should like the House to think for a while of the old Indian Army in the British days, what it was. It was

a fine Army, well disciplined and it did well whenever it was put to the test. But, in effect it was an extension of the British Army in India, and composed of Indians except for the officer ranks, generally speaking. Essentially it was an extension of the British Army in India and the policies were laid down in Whitehall. The general staff was in Whitehall—there might have been a small Army staff here. The real decisions were taken in Whitehall and carried out here. All the officers in the Army were foreigners, except for the last few years when some persons did become Colonels and the like. At the time of partition—I am speaking from memory—I think there were roundabout 8,000 British officers in the Indian Army. It is a large number. We had to undergo a tremendous change. First of all, the Army, Navy and the Air Force had to be split up between Pakistan and India; then the removal of these officers, thousands and thousands of them. Now, however bright our young officers might be, it is not an easy matter suddenly to assume higher responsibility without experience. After all, normally speaking, a man becomes a General—I do not know—after about 20 years of service or about that. However brilliant the men might be, the pushing up of thousands of people was a difficult task for all of them. Well, we have survived that test. We built up a general staff here and we had to depend upon ourselves.

Yesterday my friend, Mr. Tyagi, gave some figures about British or foreign officers. I do not know how Members of the House realise the significance of those figures. I should put them somewhat differently. Today in the Army there is not a single British Officer or foreign officer in any operational or executive post. Not one, from top to bottom; it is a completely self-dependent Army so far as personnel is concerned. We have got some British Officers. We have got one Adviser to advise on whatever organisational or other problem is placed before him. We have got one senior Adviser for some time more—not for very long—and we have got a number of technicians in the Army, people to train, without any executive responsibility. Now, that is a very big change in the Army of the size we have. If you like, you can compare things over the border, in Pakistan. You can see a vast number of English officers in executive responsible positions in that Army and they carry on. We have none in that position. Now, in the Air Force—I am not at all sure for the moment—I think I am not saying something wrong—as far as I know, there are only one or two—of course

the Air Marshal is there. Mr. Jaipal Singh is making signs.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I fully support the hon. Prime Minister. I think, however, my hon. friend is not quite correct when he says there is no executive officer in charge of military training.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said training technicians we may have, a person training in a Military Academy. Those are training jobs; that is to say, no operational work is entrusted to them. In so far as this training is concerned, we have got a number of them.

Now, in the Air Force, there are very very few practically except the man at the top—only the Air Marshal—and may be one or two others, I am not quite sure. That too, I think, in the course of this year, by the end of this year will be completely, 100 per cent., so far as officer ranks are concerned, under Indian officers.

The Navy is in a somewhat different position and in all likelihood we shall continue to have some senior British officers to help us there because, frankly speaking, our young men who are very fine have not got the necessary experience yet. They are gaining it rapidly and even at the end of this year, there are likely to be major changes, so that the change-over from the old 8,000 British officers to the present stage in five or six years has been very remarkable indeed.

After all what are we aiming at? Not, merely calling or saying that we have 100 per cent. Indianised Army etc. Of course, we are aiming at first-rate staff, we are aiming at having a definite apparatus in this country which, not only in quantity but also in quality, bears comparison with anything and creating advancing, progressive apparatus, not merely simulating from somebody else. I see absolutely no reason why we should not take the fullest advantage of such help as we can get from abroad, provided that help is given. There are two ways of giving it. One is self-illuminating help and the other is self-perpetuating help, which is very bad. That is for us to see.

Take another aspect of this problem. As I said, Defence ultimately depends on the Army. I was astonished—I think an hon. Member Mr. Gopal Rao used the words, 'What steps have been taken to change the character of the Army, which is savage and brutal and according to old traditions?' I do protest against our Army or its character being called savage and brutal.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Hear, hear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think it is very unfair.

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): What is the relation between the officer and the soldier? How is the treatment given by the officer to the soldier?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know where the hon. Member gets his facts from but so far as I know, the relationship of the officer with his men is exceedingly friendly, exceedingly co-operative.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): So far as we know, it is not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. Of course, I have no personal knowledge of all the Armies in the world, but some knowledge I do have, and from such as I have had either from books by reading about them, or to a slight extent from personal experience, I have found that in every Army discipline is considered important.

Shri Gopala Rao: But not this kind of discipline.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In most Armies, discipline is much more rigid than in India. The relationship of the officer with the men is often much more rigid in other Armies than here. Naturally, one cannot generalise about these matters, but I have found here that when we have got 10,000 or 20,000 officers, it may be that some are very good; some are not so good; and some are bad. That is an individual matter. But taking it by and large, my own impression is that our officers get on very well with their men, and I have seen them not only get on well with them, but dance with them, sing with them, eat with them.....

Shri Jaipal Singh: Good show.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was referring to another aspect of our defence. I have said that ultimately the Army, or the Air Force, or the Navy has to be considered in the background of industrialisation—not only industrial production of the things we need; that of course is there, but it is something much more than that. It is the mind; the technical approach; the technical mind, that we have to produce. In regard to that, if I may say so, the Defence Ministry has made astonishing progress. I say so, because Members ask: 'What have we done? We are static.' I mean Members on either side of the House. They get up and say: 'Oh, it is static; no progress is made.'

I am surprised to learn it, because the progress we have made in that matter is really astonishing, and it is astonishing, not in my own eyes, but in the eyes of others who have come from abroad and who have no reason to praise us. They are experts in this thing and they came here not only four or five years ago, but revisited India two or three times after an interval of a year or two. They can evaluate things, and they have expressed their great surprise at the continuous progress we have made in this business. I can give you figures in regard to the growth of our Ordnance Factories—not only in regard to the growth of our Ordnance Factories and other great industries that are in progress, but to the general progress. Take the Ambarnath Machine Tool Prototypes Factory. It is a magnificent thing which can bear comparison with any factory of that type in the wide world. In fact, building up of these things has produced another type of difficulty for us, of which I will make mention presently.

Take the Ordnance Factories. Apart from the numbers that have grown up—and the number has gone up very greatly—at the present moment, as far as Superintendents etc. are concerned, these are highly technical jobs and it is not easy just to put anybody in a highly technical job, unless you have trained him for it. Now, we have got in these Factories some twenty or so Superintendents etc. At the time of the changeover, there were very few Indians who were even Foreman in these Factories. There was only one Indian officer who had reached the rank of Superintendent, and not even a handful of Assistant Works Managers, and very few Foremen even were there. All were in the lower ranks. Today, all excepting 8 Superintendents are Indians. Most of the Works Managers and Assistant Works Managers are Indians, and in all other appointments there is hardly a single foreigner found. The rapidity with which we have changed in these highly technical things is remarkable. If you go into production figures regarding steel and other things, they are also very interesting and show the rapid progress we are making.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): Is there any design section in the armaments industry? My information is that all the designs still come from England.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are design sections, but most certainly designs still come from England. But

at the same time, we have design sections and as our designs grow, we do not take others', or we take them and compare them. We are passing through this transition, because we have always to consider this, that we cannot allow our quality to suffer. It is an important matter that by merely sticking to a particular design that we produce, we should not have second-rate things. We must have first-rate things. What we are doing today is to purchase first-rate things. That is more important. So, undoubtedly we go abroad for designs etc. but more and more designing work is being done here today.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): About these Ordnance Factories, may I ask one question? At the time of transfer of power, the Ordnance Factories were so equipped that not all the essential parts could be manufactured here, and steps were then being taken to make them completely self-supporting. Has that been done? Are we in a position to make all the essential parts in the Ordnance Factories or are we still dependent upon supplies coming from England?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, the attempt is always made to become completely independent. That attempt is limited in some ways, because in highly industrialised countries, all kinds of small parts are manufactured in a hundred different industries. That is why I referred to the Ambarnath Factory. Our difficulty is that when we do something, we cannot rely upon that industrial background which England or America or France may have. They can produce certain things in civilian and other factories and take advantage of them. We have to produce every single item ourselves, which makes it slightly more costly. Apart from costliness, it means for example, getting a big machine to produce some small article. That machine may be occupied for, let us say, ten minutes a day and during the rest of the twenty-three hours and fifty minutes it has not got any use. That is wasteful. So, we have to balance these factors. One does not suddenly spend Rs. 10 lakhs over a machine which would produce a small but very important component when we can get that small part better and cheaper elsewhere. Therefore, we have to co-ordinate civilian development and the general industrialisation process with this.

In regard to our Ordnance Factories or other defence factories, as some of the hon. Members have pointed out, we have tried to utilise them to the best and the greatest measure and in the largest possible manner for civilian

production also. It is not an easy matter to do all these things. I think my colleague mentioned to the House yesterday that for this very purpose we are appointing a high-power committee to consider and go into some detail about running the Ordnance Factories and other factories more efficiently, but more so to consider how to utilise them for civilian production, so that not only should there be greater production, but this awful question of retrenchment does not come before us. Retrenchment is bad. We do not want to retrench our people, and yet on the other hand, when we are told that we are doing nothing, what is one to do? So, if we can turn over, from time to time, to civilian production and utilise civilian production to produce some goods, that would be desirable. All these things cannot be done suddenly, but since the hon. Member asked me the question, I think it would be correct to say that in a very large measure we are manufacturing those things—not everything.

Here we come up against a very important thing—the basic thing about defence. What does defence mean? An hon. Member yesterday—or was it the day before—referred repeatedly to the inadequacy of "fire power". He repeated the words "fire power" quite a large number of times. I do not quite know what he meant by it, or what exactly he had in mind. What exactly do we aim at? If we talk about our defence, what do we aim at? Are we aiming at—let us put an extreme case—fighting the wide world? No. We cannot do it. No country can do it. Not even the greatest power in the world today can fight the rest of the world. Therefore, you have to keep in mind what exactly is the aim in view. Of course, you have to keep your resources in mind. They are limited. If we had unlimited resources, of course we can do many things. We can have many times over the fire power that the hon. Member referred to, just to play with, not only in Army matters, but in fire-works—I mean occasionally letting off fireworks. I know that. But there is a limitation. Our resources are limited. We have to make the best use of our resources. But how? In this way. You have to determine how much of the resources available are going to be utilised, let us say, with immediate effect. That is to say, suppose we thought that war was coming six months hence—our planning will be completely different. The preparation would be for a war which is coming six months or three months later. We spend money immediately which we normally may not. We would even waste money, because we cannot be left unprepared for that. That would be

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

wasteful expenditure, because if war comes, we should be as prepared for it as we can. If there is no such possibility, we will plan our expenditure in a different way.

Therefore, you have to think of how much you are going to spend on today's preparations and how much to lay the foundations of a higher and superior preparation for tomorrow and the day after. That is the problem in everything, whether it is our industrial development, or the Five Year Plan—today or tomorrow—but more especially in defence you have to do it.

Secondly, you have always to think—and that is a part of the first—in terms of how much you are going to spend on that basic thing which is more important than anything in defence, that is the development of industry, defence industry, if you like. If the last world war was won by the Allies it was on account of the greater production of that colossal apparatus of production of the United States of America than almost anything else. So that everything that we spend for increasing our army today increases our strength for defence in that particular sector immediately, true. But that much we take away from that basic strength which you would get by producing more goods, more equipment for defence. So, we have to balance how much money we should spend on that basic industrial strength, how much for building up more regiments in the army or more aircraft in the Air Force.

Then again, an important question comes up—the types of weapons, etc., that we should use. It is a difficult question which.....

Shri Gopala Rao: What percentage of our defence expenditure is allotted for defence industries, or heavy industries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry the hon. Member is not trying to follow what I am trying to explain.

Shri Gopala Rao: I ask to substantiate what the Prime Minister says.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would beg hon. Members to follow something. I do venture to say in all modesty it is worth following.

Shri Gopala Rao: Please speak something concrete.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Speaking about our Army Budget or Defence Budget, I cannot give percentages now. But a fairly substantial part of it is

going in building up that basic thing the capital expenditure and the rest of it.

Now the question comes up as to the type of weapons. When I use the words "types of weapons or equipment" I include in it aircraft, ships, etc. What are we to have? The normal reaction of one is to have the best, of course, to have the latest. Some body asked yesterday why we were purchasing old junk: why not buy new ships? A very brave thing. Nevertheless in some cases it is much better to buy an old thing than a new one. It depends what you are going to use them for. A new ship costs ten times as much as an old one. The latest type, the most modern type of aircraft, the jet aircraft, may cost a tremendous fortune. You may buy it—if you like, certainly. We may buy a bomber which can go two thousand miles. Of course, if we buy that, we do not buy a hundred other things that we might have bought with that money. You cannot go on expending like that. If we do, we give up something.

Secondly, we have to think in terms of the purpose for which we get these weapons. The more technically complicated weapons we get, the more difficult it is for us to maintain them, with the technical background we have; the more dependent we become on others for the spare parts and the rest, which we may not get later on. We can have only a few of them and if by any chance they are destroyed we are helpless.

Shri Gopala Rao rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister must be allowed to proceed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, this question is a very important question.

Take the old Indian army. What was it built for? It was an extension of the British Army in India, although manned by Indian personnel and other ranks. It was built as a coordinating branch of the British army to help the British in its wars—either small wars in the frontier, or big wars. So it was like an expeditionary force attached to the British Army. The whole conception of that army was to assist the British army in warfare. Obviously we gave up that conception completely. Today we have no expeditionary force at all. We do not think in terms of any expeditionary force. We think completely in terms of defence, not of

going far outside our country. That makes a complete difference to our outlook, whether it is land force, or air force, or naval force. The Navy is meant to defend our sea coast; the Air Force is to protect our frontiers, if necessary go a little beyond them, but not far beyond them. Therefore, normally speaking we will not get aircraft which however wonderful they are, are supposed to go 2,000 miles out. We have no intention of going a thousand miles away to attack. If we get them, we get them at the cost of other things which are more useful to us, smaller planes and other things.

I am putting these things to the House, so that it may be aware of the method of our approach to these problems. Generally speaking, the more complicated apparatus we get today, it is more costly of course, but apart from being more costly, it seems that much of reduction in the money we could have for really building up our own resources in future. So it affects our future strength—these new ships or aircraft that we may get.

Therefore, it is safer, if I may put it, to get to use a second rate weapon which you produce yourself in the country than to rely on a first-rate weapon which you may not get, or may not be able to keep up and which ultimately does not help you in building up your strength. That is one aspect of it.

The second aspect is that in the modern age you cannot go very far with second-rate weapons, apart from the fact that it may mean producing a dangerous situation for you: it may mean loss of morale of your people, of your services, when they use second-rate weapons and find people round about them using first-rate weapons.

So you have to balance these things. Essentially the outlook is a long distance outlook of building up our industry, strengthening our defence industry, advancing our technological and scientific growth, thereby providing the real basis for defence. You may enrol people in the army and train them in six months or nine months and make them fine soldiers. But it is more difficult to train an officer. It is much more difficult to train a highly specialised technically trained officer, or mechanic, call him what you will. It takes time. Suppose I want to increase my Air Force. It is not a question of my buying so many planes from abroad, quite apart from the fact that I try to manufacture my own aircraft. That will take time. We are beginning and we will go fast

But what is more important is that we have to train men to man that aircraft. That takes time. It is not such a simple matter as all that. Suppose we want to add a dozen squadrons. That process begins not by buying the aircraft, but by beginning to train the men for that and gradually getting them accustomed to that aircraft.

So that the matter has to be looked at from a large number of angles. In this matter of course we have to rely very largely on our experts. They are good people. We take advice where we can from foreign experts too. But ultimately naturally we have to rely on the experts that we have here. And we apply such mind and intelligence as we possess to the expert advice we get and then we decide. Therefore I should like this House to consider this problem of Defence in all its wider ramifications that I have suggested today.

My hon. friend Mr. Patnaik who takes a great deal of trouble and has thought a lot about these matters has put forward many ideas in the course of this debate and previously, many of which are worth pursuing. More specially he is interested in the Territorial Army, in the National Cadet Corps. So are we. And certainly those ideas should be examined. I think it is important that our Territorial Army or our National Cadet Corps should become much bigger. They are far too small today. The difficulty of course arises because the question of expense comes in. Now, I think we shall have to solve that somehow. We have got, if I may say so, into rather bad habits from the British days, that is in regard to the expensiveness of a thing. We think in the old British expensive way, and so we get tied up with it. We shall have to get out of it. There is an Advisory Committee in regard to the Territorial Army and the Cadet Corps and I hope they will make some progress in that direction to expand them. And we shall welcome very much the ideas of Mr. Patnaik, Dr. Mookerjee and others on the subject. We shall certainly welcome them. I should like the Territorial Army to be bigger and the National Cadet Corps to be bigger, certainly if you like as a kind of reservoir, but even more so because I think it is a good thing for our people, for our young men to have their discipline. It will be good for them physically; it will make them better men, better citizens, stronger and healthier people, and generally add to the strength of the country. So I attach a great deal of importance to that. But looking at it from the point of view of sheer

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

defence, there are many other factors which I have pointed out—Industry is one.

And finally may I say there is constant, frequent reference to what are called scandals in the Defence Ministry. One hardy perennial which is referred to again and again is what is called the jeep scandal, and the other thing the ammunition scandal. The third to which Mr. Jaipal Singh referred a little while ago was the Sealand scandal. Everything becomes a scandal!

So far as the Sealand is concerned, my colleague the Deputy Minister gave the facts. I hope they satisfied the House. Again the question was asked: Are the Sealands being employed in any other Navy? And the answer was, as far as I know: No, they are not, but they are used by them for transport and other purposes. But the question is for what purpose we require them. It is perfectly true, if you want to ask me "Are they good for going in battle array against the enemy", they are no good. But we want them for a limited purpose, for training purposes, and we got them. They are no good for active warfare, etc. If we get things for active warfare, apart from our background, we have not got the aircraft carrier, etc. So we get these and train our people accordingly.

And may I say this in regard to this hardy perennial, the jeep scandal, and the so-called ammunition scandal, and what Mr. Anthony referred to as the mystery surrounding the Defence Ministry. I really do not know what mystery he was referring to except the 'mystery' of our not placing on the Table of the House and publishing in the newspapers the exact number of ships, their quality, the number of men, regiments, etc. We do not publish them. That is perfectly true. And we do not intend publishing them. Because, it does no good to supply this information to people who may take advantage of it against us. But there is no other mystery about these matters except the normal secrecy involved in certain things, about the type of weapons we keep. Nobody publishes these things, nowadays.

But again coming back to this jeep scandal, I suppose there are few things or few questions raised in this House which have been so thoroughly enquired into, from every point of view, repeatedly, as this jeep purchase business, which began some time in May, 1948—five years ago, a long time ago. In fact it was the very first purchase on a big scale that was made after the transfer from the old India Office.

They used to make our purchases before that. That was the first thing that was dealt with by our own people there. We had no apparatus, proper apparatus, in India House to deal with these matters, which we have now. It was a very difficult time. We were carrying on the Kashmir war. We were on the point of having the Hyderabad operations. We did not quite know the consequences of all those things. There was the most urgent need felt for jeeps. We sent frantic telegrams: get these jeeps anyhow, any kind of jeep. We were quite unhappy. We made mistakes in it. We lost money, admittedly. But you must look at it in that context of things. Do not think we are sitting in an office here issuing public tenders which may take months and years to be answered. Here was an emergency, a war-time urgency; actually warlike operations were going on and there were threatened operations. The question was: you will not get anything later, get something immediately. So in that hurry we made some contracts which were not adequate and which got us into trouble later on. And we have been trying to get out of them by other processes, and by trying to do that getting more entangled in the business. There it is. But they have gone through it very thoroughly. I confess mistakes were made, I admit. But I see nothing in it which can be called scandal or any corrupt practice. Mistakes have been made. Last session, I think, a statement about this was made by the then Defence Minister, Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar after this complete enquiry which he and many of us made. That applies even more to the ammunition business. We got the stuff ordered, and we got good stuff ordered too. There is no doubt about it. But certain procedures have been followed differently. So that, I do beg of the House—I want the House to be as critical as possible, to scrutinize everything most carefully and not to be chary of criticising anything—but I do beg of the House also to consider the context of things and not to run our own people down without being sure that they are deserving of them. If they deserve it let us run them down. But this needless running down of hard-working, honest people, who are doing a difficult job in difficult circumstances is hardly, I submit, desirable.

I would finally beg to submit to the House that taking it all in all—I am not prepared to say that everything that the Defence Ministry has done is free from mistake or error, that it could not have done better here and there; all that is perfectly true; we

can always do better than we have done, and we should do better than we have done—but taking it all in all, the record of the Defence Ministry is, I think, good and has been very advantageous to the country.

4 P.M.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order? This is guillotine time. There is no point of order.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: There is one, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall apply the guillotine first. Order, order.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: It is about.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order please. The hon. Member must resume his seat. Guillotine first and anything else next. I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negated.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Demand No. 12... I had requested my young friend there.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I am putting the guillotine. At this stage no Demand.....

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a question of Rs. 40 (forty) lakhs. He promised he would give me a reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No reply now. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 114 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. P. P.]

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE-ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,06,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE-NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,37,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,64,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,36,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,80,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order? On what has been disposed of?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: The point of order is this. A Member of the Communist Party has called our Army savage and brutal. I am sorry that at that time I was not present in the House. It must be expunged from the proceedings because it is not a parliamentary language and it is an insult not only to our Army but to the whole nation and to this Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only wish that I am not taken by surprise. In view of what the hon. Prime Minister said and in view of the fact that Mr. Gopal Rao had referred to something else, the treatment by the officers of the lower cadre—that is how he tried to explain on the spot—I cannot take cognisance of it. If the hon. Member wants, he may kindly write to me. I will look into the whole proceedings and if necessary I will bring it before the House.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—PEPSU

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of PEPSU for the year 1952-53.

Having regard to the other financial business in the Agenda before the House, I propose to fix a time limit as follows.

The discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of PEPSU will continue for two hours at the end of which I shall apply guillotine and put all the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

Thereafter the Demands for Grants on account relating to PEPSU will be taken up. I think one hour will be sufficient for that, so that at 7 p.m. I shall put the Demands for Grants on Account relating to PEPSU to the vote of the House.

The time limit for speeches will ordinarily be 15 minutes for hon. Members and 20 minutes for Leaders of Groups. The Minister replying may take 20 minutes or more, if necessary.

I shall now place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 1—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Land Revenue."

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties."

DEMAND No. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Elections for Legislatures."

DEMAND No. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Finance Department."

DEMAND No. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,300 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Revenue Department."

DEMAND NO. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FOREST DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Agriculture and Forest Department."

DEMAND NO. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Law and Local Self-Government Department."

DEMAND NO. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of District Administration."

DEMAND NO. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Administration of Justice."

DEMAND NO. 27—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Public Health."

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 31—VETERINARY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Veterinary."

DEMAND NO. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Industries and Supplies."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments."

DEMAND No. 36—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Civil Works."

DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (within the Revenue Account)."

DEMAND No. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions."

DEMAND No. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND No. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,38,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Miscellaneous."

DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons."

DEMAND No. 43-A—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Community Development Projects."

DEMAND No. 43-B—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital

Outlay on Industrial Development."

DEMAND NO. 44—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS. (OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (outside the Revenue Account)."

DEMAND NO. 44-A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Schemes Bhakra Nangal Project."

DEMAND NO. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading."

DEMAND NO. 48—INTEREST FREE AND INTEREST BEARING ADVANCES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Interest Free and Interest Bearing Advances."

I must refer to the Cut Motions. Have hon. Members given the Cut Motions they intend to move to the Secretary? All the Demands relating to PEPSU having been placed before the House are now for discussion and whatever Cut Motions any hon. Member wants to press may kindly be sent to the Secretary. I will now call upon Sardar Hukam Singh to speak.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): That was the first budget placed before the Assembly of this State in regard to which these supplementary grants are being placed here. PEPSU had no Assembly before that. The Union itself was formed about the middle of July 1948 and we had certain Governments in office, but there was no Assembly which could take up any budget. First a Caretaker Government was formed on the 20th August 1948 of certain officials of the PEPSU Administration and then another Ministry was formed which was called broad-based though it consisted of only two gentlemen. There was some agitation by the people and then the Caretaker Government came up which was also dissolved. After sometime, the popular Government of the Congress was formed on the 23rd of May 1951 headed by Col. Raghbir Singh. That was called a popular Government and was composed of Congressmen. I do not know what test it was applied to because previous Governments had not been called popular. I can recollect that only a month before that the Chief Minister had been defeated in a municipal election. Perhaps that added strength to his popularity and to Government as well and that was for the first time when we got a popular Government, a Congress Government in this State. Then since that date, the 23rd of May, 1951, upto March 1952, the Congress remained in power. We are told now that we have these Supplementary Demands before this August Assembly, that this action has been taken because the Central Government found that the administration was deteriorating, that the law and order position had totally gone down and there was instability in the Government. Therefore this action was thought necessary and the President thought it advisable to assume all powers. So far as law and order is concerned, I make bold to say and I challenge anybody who may be here to contradict me where he feels that I am wrong, if the figures be compared with what was happening during the regime of the Congress, and those during the time when this United Front Party was in power, the incidence of crime certainly had been reduced to 50 per cent. if I take one

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

month, February 1952 and 1953,—in 1952 the Congress Party was in power and in 1953 the United Front party was in office, when it was decided that the law and order position had deteriorated very much and the administration must be taken over by the President. In 1952, in that one month, 41 murders took place and in 1953, they were reduced to 21; dacoities 10 in 1952, 5 in 1953; burglaries 137 in 1952, 99 in 1953; robberies 35 in 1952, 12 in 1953.

Then, again, we have been told that in three out of the eight districts there was parallel Government being run by the communists. This would give the impression that perhaps there was no Government at all in three out of the 8 districts. It is true that at the conjunction of Batinda, Sangrur and Patiala, one pocket is certainly there. In that pocket kisan sabhas have been constituted. Not that they have taken the law into their own hands. There was one case to which the hon. Home Minister referred. In that one case which was referred to, of course, a compromise had taken place. The witnesses were not prepared to go to court and they had compromised and that instance has been taken to illustrate that there was no law at all and people were carrying on their own courts. It is utterly incorrect to say that in these three districts they had any parallel Government or that the administration was not being carried on properly as was required by law. Of course, so far as I can find, the hon. Finance Minister is rather feeling it is something, I should say, unusual that I am referring to these things in these supplementary grants.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South East): Because he cannot reply.

An Hon. Member: There are others.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If he thinks that I may take it up when the Vote on Account is coming up, if you feel, Sir, that I should confine.....

Some Hon. Members: Go on.

Sardar Hukam Singh: So far as instability is concerned, that is the second point, which if scrutinised, will explode the whole story. We have been told that out of 60 Members elected to this Assembly, the Congress party, because it was the largest majority party, was asked to form the Ministry. They were 26 out of 60 when they were asked to form the Ministry. They ran about; they were given offices. But, they did not convene any meeting of

the Assembly to pass their Budget. Special provision was made and two months' Budget was passed by an Ordinance. They never called a meeting of the Assembly, even for a day. That opportunity was provided to them so that they may strengthen their position and consolidate their ranks. They offered all temptations to all other parties; Akalis, Jan Sangh and other persons were carried in aeroplanes by the Maharaja of Faridkot to the highest headquarters of the Congress command here in Delhi and they were offered many temptations by the highest there who sit in judgment here now and complain of people crossing the floor. Every attempt was being made at that time to induce the people to come to that side. The Members there who had been given this authority were given every encouragement that they should rope in one or the other by any method they might possibly employ and they did. Now, that Jan Sangh is a pariah and no talks could be had with them. But, at that time, that Jan Sangh members were also taken in and one was made a Deputy Minister there. One Member here, my hon. friend Mr. Agarwal said that though Congressmen had raised their number by taking members from other parties, they have not offered Ministerships. I give him this information that certainly Ministerships also had been offered to them, to include them and swell their ranks. They occupied the office for 2 months or 1½ months. Every temptation was given, and all facilities provided. That artificial respiration could not give any additional strength to the Congress and as soon as they were required to go to the Assembly chamber, they collapsed ultimately because they had no substantial strength there.

Now when there were 26 Members out of 50, not out of 60, and elections in a double constituency had taken place and it was certain and everybody knew that two further seats had been added, at that time, this Proclamation was made and the Assembly dissolved. There was certainly as well that two other seats in Lehragaga whose election was coming up within 14 or 15 days, were going to be added to the United Front strength. Seeing that there was no chance, the Deputy Chief Minister, who was the hero of the Congress party in all the drama that had been played, Mr. Brishban, did not contest that election. He had withdrawn from the contest and had sat silently at home. It was certain that these seats must also have been added. So far as instability is concerned, I think the United Front party was

never more strong than at the time when this Proclamation was made. It had a margin of about 9 seats, and I put it to the House whether other Assemblies with larger strength have even had that margin in Rajasthan, Orissa and other places. This could not be any reason for dissolving this Assembly. The only reason that we can judge is, that as has been urged on the floor of the House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is all this in order?

Sardar Hukam Singh: General discussion of the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are supplementary demands.

Sardar Hukam Singh: These are supplementary demands. But, the Budget was never discussed here. This is the Budget for the first time, so far as we are concerned. The Budget never came before Parliament and we had no occasion to discuss that.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Without this, an intelligent discussion is impossible. How are we to discuss all these without some background?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The State's interests are to be protected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. What I say is this. A Resolution was passed here earlier and hon. Members had ample opportunity before. The whole matter was discussed: whether the President should have notified thus and taken this step or not. All that has been said. The Budget has already been passed. This Parliament is only a continuation of the previous Assembly. These are supplementary demands. I thought the hon. Member may refer to this casually; but this seems to be the main topic here. I am sorry I am not able to agree with him.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: He is coming to other topics.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him start then. I am not going to rule out what all has been said. Let him start the new things. Naturally, hon. Members who come from PEPSU would like to give some background. But, I think the background is covering the whole ground.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sometimes, the background is the whole ground that has to be given.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): This is all very valuable, Sir. But, I feel sorry I shall not be

able to reply. I am concerned with the additional funds that I am asking for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to stifle any hon. Member. Hon. Members who come from that place particularly are taking a lot of interest and they are sore about it. They have had an opportunity.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: He was not present that day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been said on that matter.

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): It is not the fault of Parliament that the hon. Member was not present. That was his own fault.

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is my fault. But, I can congratulate my hon. friend that he had had that opportunity. Now, I have mine. He should bear with patience.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly go on.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Now, I take up these supplementary grants. I put it to the Finance Minister even then because I judged from his looks that he was feeling that I was not relevant, but you were much too busy and that could not be referred to you.

So far as these supplementary grants are concerned—there is a sum under item No. 1(c)—Settlement Operations. Due to the starting of settlement operations in Kapurthala and Melarkotla districts, we are asked to vote an additional sum. It has been mentioned on the floor of the House that the PEPSU Assembly did not do any thing. I am here to point out this one instance, that where the revenue was excessive, how far they went, what they were doing for the amelioration of the people. It is here that we find that a Committee has been appointed, and now we are asked to sanction this sum for that Committee. Then again, the Home Minister thinks that the agrarian reforms were most urgent, but this Assembly did not pass that. I am surprised to read his statement on the subject. Here is a Committee appointed by the PEPSU Chief Minister at the time under the chairmanship of the Development Minister, Sardar Dara Singh. It made its recommendations. Now we are required to vote for Rs. 5,000 more. All those recommendations have been put in the form of a Bill. That Bill is before the Assembly. That has been introduced. A copy, as required by law, was to be sent to the States Ministry. That was sent. No reply was given, and unless the approval was given, they could not

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

proceed with the Bill. Now after discussion with the Planning Commission, that approval has been given, but here, that Assembly and that Government are charged with this accusation that they did not proceed with the agrarian reforms. The Government of India has now given the approval to the Bill which has been introduced in the Assembly, and on the 4th March, the Assembly was superseded and dissolved. I wonder how that accusation can be brought against that Assembly and that Government that they did not proceed with the agrarian reforms which were very urgent. Now, I hope we will find some further recommendations in that Bill, because this Government is most anxious to bring forward those reforms. We will see, when they are brought, whether there is any change made, because it is not the fault of the Assembly, but it is the want of approval by the Centre itself, and then the same Assembly is being charged for the delay.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The President has given assent to that Bill, and therefore, I think it will become law.

Sardar Hukam Singh: No, Sir, not that.

Then, we find under Demand No. 11:

“(a) Due to additional expenditure on travelling by the temporary staff for revision of electoral rolls.”

Now, the electoral rolls for 1952-53 also have been completed. They are the latest. Even the revisions have taken place, but now there are rumours that new operations are being taken on hand. About Rs. 4 lakhs might be spent there. I wonder what is the idea under that if that is correct, because I will have to find out if all that rumour is correct or not.

Then, about elections we have been told that there is temporary staff that has to be paid, for which we have been asked to vote this additional sum. Quite right; that was there. How that election was held is a story. It has already been discussed so far as certain areas were concerned, but this area was never here for discussion as to how that was manipulated and how those elections were held. In the Punjab where they found that the Legislative Assembly was not able enough to get their Members returned, they dissolved that and brought in Governor's rule. In PEPSU in May 1951, when the elections were drawing

near, when they found that they would not be returned, the Congress nominated a Ministry which they called a popular Ministry, so that they might win those elections. PEPSU was the only Ministry under which these by-elections were to be held. The Congressmen should see how other Parties would be feeling when elections all over India are held under the Congress patronage. It has been said in the statement of Dr. Katju that however much they might have tried, they would not have created that confidence in the minds of the people that the elections would be fair. That only means that the election can only be fair if the Congress Party is in charge of those elections. Otherwise, whatever else others might do, the Congress cannot feel satisfied that the elections would be fair, and therefore, by every means possible, whether it is justified or not, Congress must be brought into power so that they might be satisfied that the elections that are to be held are fair. And this is what has been done in the present case. In no case, Sir, where it was found that the administration was not being run properly or there was small balance have the elections been delayed so much.

We are told now that as soon as the Delimitation Commission finishes its work, the elections in PEPSU would be held, but it is curious to find—and it has been given out here that this was the necessary contingency—that the Delimitation Commission that had begun its work, instead of directing itself to its work in PEPSU, has gone to Bombay, and it has started at the other end. It is very strange. If the Congress is really sincere and wants that elections should be held in a fair atmosphere and as early as possible, then this gives the lie to their professions. They ought to have proceeded with that State first where this contingency has arisen. I put it to the hon. Minister—as you have rung the bell and my time is over—whether really this Government is anxious to hold these elections as soon as possible.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If it is, Government should come out with a declaration, unequivocal and definite, that within such-and-such time the elections in PEPSU shall be held. But so far as the Delimitation Commission is concerned, as it has started its work in Bombay, we feel doubtful and suspicious and feel that the Government's intentions are not sincere. It does not mean business. It is not

engaging itself in the task of the elections that it should perform as early as possible.

Now, one word, Sir, so far as the Administrator is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken half an hour.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: No one else will speak from our party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one Member, Shri Bahadur Singh.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Among those who come from PEPSU, there is none else to speak barring these two.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The submission I have to make about the Administrator is this. He took charge on the 10th March. He went there to reform the administration, to see that the administration was made purer, that the services were toned up. The Home Minister told us that they were perhaps being demoralized. They have no security. On the 10 he reaches and during the night that he sleeps in PEPSU gets a revelation as the *Pai-gambars* got from God. The very next day he passes orders that four senior officers must proceed on leave. I wonder whether any human being with all the capacity and equipment that God could grant him, could have judged for himself during the 12 hours that he had stayed there who those officers were who were corrupt, who were inefficient, who were not desired. Before doing anything, before acquainting himself with the business of the State, he at once passes orders that these four must proceed on leave. They had not applied for leave. They did not want it. If they are inefficient, let chargesheets be prepared against them, and then let them be dismissed. We do not want corrupt officers. We will co-operate with the hon. Minister, if he really means that. But the suspicions that have been aroused are that the Adviser had either taken his instructions from here or he has been inspired by Congress people there, who want Congress to come into power again, and thus the atmosphere for that is being prepared. Then, there have been wholesale transfers. I wonder if I could name those persons. If I tell the House their community, I would be called communal. But it is strange they are all Sikhs that are being victimised. I am not afraid of being called communal; if I want justice for one community, and if that is communalism, I am really communal, and I do not want to lag behind in that matter. But I wonder if the Adviser

had even the time to look into the records of these persons, before these wholesale transfers have been made. I would only ask the hon. Minister to just find out what has happened in the case of one officer, about whom there were records to the effect that in elections, he was meddling with the boxes, and that he had really interfered with the free exercise of vote, about whom there were complaints that he was present in a meeting presided over by a Communist member, and about whom the panchayat had given its decisions, and about whom the hon. Home Minister is also complaining here. He has been promoted and given charge of a district, while others have been sent back, demoted, transferred, sent on leave or other such actions are being taken against them. I leave it to the Members of the House to judge whether this is a step towards the purification of the services or the toning up of the services. Where it is leading to, I leave it to the Members to judge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have now received the cut motions that have been tabled in the name of Mr. Punnoose.

Cut Motion No. 1 relating to Demand No. 11 is in order.

I find that cut motions Nos. 2 and 3 relating to Demands Nos. 15 and 20 respectively are out of order. The first one relates to the question of appointing one officer to perform the duties of Revenue Commissioner, Chief Electoral Officer and Claims Officer, etc. This Demand No. 15 relates to arrears of pay due to them. That is all that is there.

Shri Punnoose: What is the difficulty?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is that it is a matter of policy. Arrears of pay have to be paid. Now, the hon. Member wants to raise the question of appointing one officer to perform these several duties. The officer was already there. At the time when the Budget Estimates were presented before the PEPSU Assembly, this appointment was approved by that Assembly. Therefore we ought not go into the question of one person being appointed to perform the duties of Revenue Commissioner, Chief Electoral Officer and Claims Officer etc. The arrears of salary are there. The point here simply is whether there is any objection to the arrears being paid, or if in the meanwhile, he has been dismissed, no arrears will be paid; or something of that kind can be raised. Arrears of salary have to be paid,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

unless there is an order that they ought not to be paid. So, this cut motion raises a question of policy, which does not arise here. I am, therefore, not allowing that.

As regards cut motion No. 3 relating to Demand No. 20, it raises the question of higher pay paid to the Secretary, Law Department. If a higher officer is placed as Law Secretary, he carries his higher salary along with him. Therefore even that is a matter of policy. So this question does not arise. This cut motion also is out of order.

As for the other two cut motions Nos. 4 and 5, relating to Demands Nos. 30 and 33, they are accepted, as both of them relate to new services.

So far as the cut motion given notice of by Mr. Jaisooriya is concerned, I have just received notice of it.

Dr. Jaisooriya (Medak): You can waive notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not prepared to waive notice.

The low salaries paid to twenty-four temporary clerks.

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,600, in respect of Elections for Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100."

Huge sums spent for Locust Control measures.

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,200, in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Heavy amount spent for the industrial exhibition at Patiala.

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,700, in respect of Industries and Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut Motions moved:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,600, in respect of Elections for Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not ex-

ceeding Rs. 1,84,200, in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,700, in respect of Industries and Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wanted to speak on the general situation in PEPSU and also on the Proclamation. But as you have ruled out that subject, if you would allow me, I would like to speak on the demands for grants on account, and refer to the general situation in PEPSU and the Proclamation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot in anticipation give any ruling. Now the House is discussing the supplementary demands for grants.

Shri Bahadur Singh: You have said that Members should speak on the supplementary demands for grants only. I want to speak on the general situation in PEPSU regarding this Proclamation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to understand that the hon. Member wants to know whether he can speak on that particular matter, on these supplementary demands for grants? I say 'No'. If the hon. Member wants to say something in regard to some other matter, I will take it that he is not speaking on this subject now, and therefore I will call upon another hon. Member who wants to speak.
Mr. Punnoose.

Shri Bahadur Singh rose—

Shri Velayudhan: He wants to speak, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who are the other hon. Members to speak on his behalf? He is sufficiently old to speak for himself.

He did not want to speak on this matter. Therefore, when the Appropriation Bill comes up, he will speak, and I will reserve my judgment till then.

Shri Bahadur Singh: If you would allow me, I want to speak something on this subject itself, namely the supplementary demands for grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I go on changing my mind? And how can the hon. Member go on changing his mind?

Shri Bahadur Singh: I wanted to speak on that, but after hearing your ruling, I want to speak on these supplementary demands for grants themselves, because I want to explain certain things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member therefore evidently knew this before. I will allow him an opportunity to speak now.

श्री बहादुर सिंह: स आपति जी; अभी जिस दिन पेप्सू में प्रसीडेंट कूल के बारे में सुनाया गया था उस मौके पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि पेप्सू की जो गवर्नमेंट है वह प्रवृत्ति कुछ नहीं कर रही और यह गवर्नमेंट जितने अस वहां पावर में रही उसने वहां कोई लेजिस्लेशन अथवा बिल पास नहीं किया। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट पार्टी की सरकार ने पेप्सू में बहुत कुछ किया है।

[PANDIT THAKUR DASS] BHARGAWA
in the Chair

पेप्सू में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लास से जो दो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर लिये गये थे उन को फल फुलेज्ड मिनिस्टरशिप अभी तक नहीं मिली थी, लेकिन जब यूनाइटेड फ्रंट मिनिस्ट्री बनी तो उस ने एक फुल फुलेज्ड मिनिस्टर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से लिब।। इसके अलावा उस गवर्नमेंट ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो बहुत से लोग गांवों में रहते हैं करल इलाके में रहते हैं, उनके लिये तकरीबन ९०० स्कूल शुरू किये जिससे कि उनमें तालीम बढ़ायी जा सके। इसके अलावा उन को और बहुत सी सहायित्तें दी गयी हैं, फीस माफ की गयी है और स्कालरशिप्स भी दिये गये हैं और हायर क्लासेज के लिये भी उनको काफी सहायित्तें दी गयी हैं। इतने पर भी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब उस दिन फरमा रहे थे कि पेप्सू

गवर्नमेंट ने जो तकरीबन आठ या नौ महीने पावर में रही है, कोई काम नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का यह चार्ज बिल्कुल गलत है और होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से, जो इतने रिस्पेक्टबल आदमी हैं, इस तरह की गलत बयानी बहुत ही अफसोसनाक है।

Shri Punnoose: The very peculiar circumstances in which these supplementary demands for grants are brought before this House make it necessary for me to make a few observations. I fully understand that the scope of the present discussion is rather limited, and I will try to restrict myself. Nevertheless, it cannot be forgotten that the original demands were not voted by this House, and the principle of the whole Budget has not been discussed here. To speak on these supplementary demands, without some reference to the principle underlying the Budget would make the whole discussion, as far as I can see, very very unintelligible. So far as I could see, we have to take the whole subject and not merely a piece of it.

I have given certain cut motions, the object of which is to bring before this House how badly things have been handled in PEPSU. The Constitution in PEPSU has been suspended, and the President has taken over power.

Very specious arguments have been brought in for that and today we are asked to vote for demands—demands emerging from the Administration that was in existence in PEPSU during the past months. The hon. the Home Minister said that the condition of law and order had deteriorated and that a stable Ministry had become almost impossible with the result that the President has to take over power. But looking into these supplementary demands it is clear that the amounts are required for the very offices and officers who have been handling things in PEPSU in such a rotten manner, those very officers who have been responsible for the malpractices in the election; and who have made PEPSU a laughing stock in this country—the Chief Electoral Officer, the Revenue Officer and others. Now, something like 2 lakhs of rupees is demanded for the elections to the Legislature. PEPSU has got a singular record in this particular aspect. It has got the largest number of election petitions and a large amount has been spent on these Tribunals. I would ask the

[Shri Punnoose]

Ministry, the Central Government which is now bringing this demand, what it has done to make an inquiry into the last PEPSU elections.

Shri Velayudhan: Tribunals are there.

Shri Punnoose: These tribunals—how was it made necessary? Why these Tribunals had to come into existence?

Shri Velayudhan: Constitution.

Shri Punnoose: Constitution? The Constitution was thoroughly over-looked. Everybody knows, and it is common talk in PEPSU, that the Rajpramukh and the two contending parties—their forces—had a free play and interplay with regard to these nomination papers, and the Returning Officers were tools in their hands, with the result that a large number of election petitions came up and so much of money had to be spent. So I would strongly bring before this House the point that the present demand is only to condone irregularities that were there in the administration of PEPSU.

Secondly there is another demand, with regard to the Law Officer. At a time when law and order in the State has deteriorated very much, when the Home Minister himself has made it the plea for taking over power, I would like to ask why this additional expenditure? Well it is freely accused that police officers in that State are hand in glove with the Biswedars and even the Rajpramukh. I am told that broad daylight dacoity is taking place and that some of these leading dacoits are going about in the country scot-free while those officers are there. And then this additional expenditure is demanded!

An Hon. Member: Have we got quorum, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, there is quorum.

Shri Punnoose: Sir, there is another demand for Rs. 24,666 for the Rajpramukh.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Number of the demand?

Shri Punnoose: Page 33—staff, household and allowances of Rajpramukh.

Shri Velayudhan: There is the Rajpramukh there.

Shri Punnoose: This Rajpramukh gets more than 5 lakhs of rupees in

his capacity as Rajpramukh and another 5 lakhs and odd in the capacity of the Maharaja of Patiala. On the whole, he gets 17 lakhs of rupees. That means, every living human being in PEPSU is charged 12 annas each for the blessing of having this great potentate, the Rajpramukh, who seems to be hectically active in every political aspect and even in un-political activities. And I am told that this particular Rajpramukh is blessed with a large number of brothers—more than 40—and I am also told that he has got—I have no objection to that—a great blessing of children.

* * * *

Well, Sir, whatever that be, my objection is in voting for this additional amount. What has to be done is that a thorough enquiry should be made into the doings of this Rajpramukh and he should be kept out of the picture; instead of suspending the Constitution in PEPSU, abolish this post. In speaking against these demands, I submit before this House that it is only proper that a thorough enquiry be made into the past elections, how they have been conducted and how the Chief Electoral Officer as well as other Returning Officers have conducted themselves, because such an enquiry is necessary in order to be sure that the next elections would be free and also that the activities of the Rajpramukh who seems to have his finger in every pie there, in every political activity and the Biswedars who are doing all the mischief there be brought to book.

Shri Velayudhan: On a point of information, Sir. May I know from the Home Minister or the Finance Minister whether the Bill that has got the assent of the President for the PEPSU State will become law or will it be suspended?

Mr. Chairman: I have not been able to follow the question.

Shri Velayudhan: The agrarian legislation that has got the assent of the President before, when the Constitution was in operation there, whether that bill will become law in PEPSU State or not.

Mr. Chairman: Which Bill?

Shri Velayudhan: The Agrarian Reforms Bill which had got the assent of the President before.

Mr. Chairman: The question is not clear. If the hon. Member is referring to certain agrarian reforms.....

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Velayudhan: What I was referring to is this. The PEPSU Legislature passed an agrarian legislation that had got the President's assent also. Will that become an Act there now in PEPSU and will it now be brought into effect?

Mr. Chairman: I think so far as these supplementary grants are concerned, the question is absolutely irrelevant.

श्री चिनारिया (महेन्द्रगढ़) : सभापति महोदय ; आज हमारे सामने पेप्सू की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स हैं। इस की पालिसी और जो कुछ हुआ उस पर आज बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। लेकिन सरदार हुक्म सिंह ने कई एक सवालगत इस के मुतालिक छेड़ दिये हैं। अगर मुझे इजाजत हो तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं हर एक का जबाब दूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स यहां इस जगह पर आये यही एक बात इस बात का सबूत है कि वहां कोई स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी। एक असेम्बली वहां फंक्शन कर रही थी। वहां अक्टूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में उस का इजलास होता है। उस वक्त ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स तैयार थीं। मैं भी उन दिनों वहां चला गया था और जिक्र किया कि वहां सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स रक्खी जायें; लेकिन नहीं रक्खी गई। अगर वह इतनी मजबूत थी, अगर उनमें इतनी हिम्मत थी तो आज यहां इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स को बेकवत आने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

मेरे दोस्त ने और भी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि वहां बहुत अच्छे हालात थे और वहां तो बिल्कुल स्वर्ण आ गया था। तमाम लालसैनस ठीक हो गयी थी। उन्होंने यह चीज फिर्स से भी साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि ये फिर्स पहले थे और ये फिर्स आज हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन फिर्स का लिखना किसके

हाथों में था। वह तो पुलिस वालों के ही हाथों में था जिसको चाहा रजिस्टर किया जिसको चाहा रजिस्टर न किया। सिर्फ इतनी बात थी कि कत्ल की वारदातें कम हुईं। वह ऐसी चीज थी जो छिपायी नहीं जा सकती थी। लेकिन डकैतों ने यह महसूस कर लिया था कि कत्ल की वारदात इतनी अच्छी नहीं है जितनी कि एबडकशन, कत्ल में क्या हाथ आता है। उन्होंने एबडकशन करना शुरू किया। किसी का लड़का उठा कर ले गये और किसी की लड़की उठाकर ले गये और उन लोगों से दस-दस पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार रुपये मांगे, वक्त मुकर्रर किया और पुलिस की आंखों के सामने रुपये ले लेकर चले गये। यह हालात थे वहां ला एण्ड आर्डर के और सरदार साहब कहते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर ठीक हो रहा था। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट तो वहां सिर्फ दो तीन महीने रही। उससे पहिले अगर कोई कहे कि हिन्द सरकार ने कांग्रेस के साथ रियायत की तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह गलत बयानी है। हिन्द सरकार ने तो कभी यह ख्याल ही नहीं किया कि कौन पार्टी कहां रहती है और क्या करती है। आजादी मिलने के बाद सबसे पहला काम हिन्द सरकार ने यह किया कि बिला पार्टी के लिहाज के राड़ेवाला को चीफ मिनिस्टर बना दिया।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : वह तो कांग्रेसी ही था।

श्री चिनारिया : मैं बताता हूँ कि वह क्या था। जिस तरह से कि जहांगीर को नूरजहां की एक अदा आ गयी थी उसी तरह से राजप्रमुख की एक अदा सरदार पटेल को आ गयी थी। वह वही चीज थी। दुनिया हमेशा चढ़ते सूरज का साथ देती है। वरना उनका रिकार्ड देखिये कि उन्होंने

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): Sir, I ask is this relevant again?

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member not shout like this? On his objection, I was just asking the hon. Member not to speak about these things and yet he shouted. I will ask the hon. Member to limit his remarks only so far as his reply to the comments of Sardar Hukam Singh is concerned. Otherwise, any remarks which are beside the scope of supplementary grants are not relevant.

श्री चिन्नारिया : खैर मैं राजप्रमुख की हिस्ट्री में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि वहाँ इस तमाम खराबी की जड़ राजप्रमुख ही है। कौन चाहता है कि यह सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स यहां आवें। हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि उसी जगह की असेम्बली करती। लेकिन गैरमामूली हालात पैदा हो गये और इसलिये यहां पर यह डिसकशन हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं यह कहने में बिल्कुल हक बजानिब हूँ कि जो कुछ यह डिमांड्स वगैरह यहां आयी हैं उसमें सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी राजप्रमुख की है। हिन्द सरकार तो यही देखती रही कि किसी तरह से काम चलता जाय। उन्होंने कांग्रेस को तो पीछे रखा और राड़ेवाला को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया, एक दफा नहीं, तीन चार दफा। इसी रियायत का यह नतीजा है कि यह सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड और बजट सब कुछ यहां सेंटर में लाने पड़े।

लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस को खुशी है मैं कांग्रेसमैन हूँ। मुझे इस बात की कतई खुशी नहीं कि वहां डेमोक्रेसी फेल हुई। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस से कांग्रेसमैन को खुशी नहीं है हिन्द सरकार को भी खुशी नहीं है। कौन चाहता है बार बार इलेक्शन लड़ना, कौन चाहता है कि हमने जो कांस्टीट्यूशन इतनी दिक्कत से बनाया है वह फेल हो। न सरदार साहब को खुशी है, न हमको खुशी है और न किसी और को खुशी है। वहां ऐसे हालात हो गये कि यह चीज सामने आयी।

सरदार साहब न कांग्रेस पर यह इलजाम लगाया कि उन्होंने दूसरों को खरीदने की कोशिश की और उनको ओहदे दिये। लेकिन बरबक्स इसके जो पांच छः शस्स आये थे उन में से सिर्फ एक को मैरिट्स पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनाया था जिसको कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट ने स्वीकर बनाया। अगर वह शस्स डिप्टी मिनिस्ट्री के काबिल नहीं था तो वह स्वीकरी के काबिल कैसे हो सकता था। उस शस्स के अलावा जो चार पांच और आये थे उन को कुछ नहीं दिया। लेकिन यूनाइटेड फ्रंट में जो भी गया उसको ओहदा दिया गया किसी को डिप्टी स्वीकर बनाया गया किसी को मिनिस्टर बनाया गया किसी को डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनाया गया। ऐसा कोई नहीं था जिसको ओहदा न दिया गया हो।

सरदार हुकम सिंह : कांग्रेस में आने से पहले वह शस्स क्या था।

श्री चिन्नारिया : कांग्रेस ने उसूल को नहीं तोड़ा। सिर्फ एक आदमी को मैरिट्स पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनाया। यह तो वह बात हुई कि उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे। सरदार साहब जरा अपने गरेबां में मुंह डाल कर देखें कि कौन सी बात ठीक है।

कहा जाता है कि इलेक्शन लड़ने थे लेकिन स्टेबिलिटी थी। अगर स्टेबिलिटी थी तो यह सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स क्यों पास नहीं कर लीं? यही नहीं बल्कि आला मित्कयत का एक कानून पेश हुआ। उसकी सात दफायें डिसकस हो चुकी थीं बाकी सात थीं और आधा घंटा वक्त भी असेम्बली के पास था। लेकिन असेम्बली को एडजर्न कर दिया गया। क्या यह स्टेबिलिटी की निशानी थी कि आध घंटे और नहीं बैठ सके? और यही नहीं सेशन को तीन दिन और आगे चलने को था, लेकिन उक्त

तीन दिन पहले ही खतम कर दिया। क्या यह स्टेबिलिटी की निशानी है ? सरदार साहब इस बात पर गौर कर लें।

हां सरदार साहब ने यह बताया कि जनसंघ वालों को, जिनका आज इतना दमन करते हैं कांग्रेस ने अपने साथ मिला लिया था। मैं आपको बताऊं कि क्या बात थी। बाद में किसी ने उसे जनसंघ का नाम दिया था। लेकिन हमारी आई० सी० सी० के आफिस में उसकी नामिनेशन के लिये दरखास्त मौजूद है। उसने कांग्रेस की तरफ से एप्लाइ किया। लेकिन वह इंडिपेंडेंट खड़ा हुआ। जनसंघ चाहे यह कहले कि वह हमारी तरफ से था या कोई दूसरा कुछ भी कह ले लेकिन उसने आज तक यह नहीं कहा कि मैं जनसंघ से खड़ा हुआ हूं। वह इन्डिपेंडेंट था। पहले वह कांग्रेसमैन था। उसने कांग्रेस में नामिनेशन के लिये एप्लाइ किया था। लेकिन बाद में इंडिपेंडेंट हो कर खड़ा हुआ। फिर कांग्रेस में आ गया तो उसने कौन सी खता की। और आप कहते हैं कि जनसंघ वालों को शामिल किया।

5 P.M.

वृषभान खड़ा नहीं हुआ। करनल रघुबीर सिंह असेम्बली इलेक्शन में तो क्या म्युनिसिपैलिटी के इलेक्शन में भी हार गया। यह तो इतिहास की बात है। मैं तो खुद इस बात के हक में नहीं हूं कि करनल रघुबीर सिंह जो पूरा पूरा कांग्रेसमैन कहा जाय। वह भी कांग्रेस के ऊपर लादा गया और इसी तरह से कांग्रेस कमजोर हुई कि दूसरे आदमियों को कांग्रेस पर लाद लाद कर औ असली कांग्रेस थी उस को कमजोर किया गया। यह महज इसलिये किया गया कि यह न दिखाई दे कि कांग्रेस के साथ रियायत की

जा रही है। वहां सवाल सिक्ख का, अकाली का, इस तरह का था। म कह सकता हूं कि हमारे नेताओं पर अगर इलजाम लगाया जा सकता है तो फराखदिली का इलजाम लगाया जा सकता है, तंगदिली का इलजाम नहीं लगाया जा सकता। एक तंगदिल बाप के अगर दो लड़के लड़ जायें तो वह अपने बेटे को नहीं मारेगा, दूसरे के बेटे को मारेगा। लेकिन फराखदिल बाप अपने बेटे को मारेगा दूसरे के लड़के को नहीं मारेगा। इसी तरह से हमारे फराखदिल नेताओं ने अपने बेटे को, कांग्रेस बेटे को तो मारा लेकिन राड़ेवाला और रघुबीर सिंह और दूसरे जो भी थे, जो गौर थे, उन को बपकाया।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : आप गलत ही कहते हैं।

श्री चिनारिया : जो कुछ मैं कहता हूं वह फैक्ट्स पर कहता हूं चाहे वह गलत हो या सही हो। लेकिन यह नौबत अगर आई तो हमारे नेताओं की फराखदिली से आई वरना इसकी नौबत नहीं आती। आज वही राड़ेवाला जो कि प्रजा परिषद् की मूवमेंट को मजबूत करने के लिये सत्याग्रह की तैयारी करता है उसी राड़ेवाला को कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने, हिन्द सरकार ने सही कांग्रेसमैन समझा। बार बार उस को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया, सिर्फ एक दफा नहीं बनाया। तो खैर बात यह है कि आस्तीन में सांप पालो और उस को दूध पिलावो तो ठीक है, नहीं दूध पिलावो तो डंक मारता है। तो यह डंक मारने दिया। तो यह फराखदिली का नतीजा है फराखदिली नहीं ई तो क्या है। लेकिन, खैर अब ये बातें कहां तक कहीं जायें।

इन सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स के मुतालिक मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि यह अभी

[श्री चिन्नारिया]

हालत में पेश हुई है। एक अजीब हालत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह पेप्सू ही एक अजीब चीज़ है। पंडितजी ने एक दफा फरीदकोट में कहा था कि पेप्सू तो खांसी की गोली होती है, देखें यहां की खांसी दूर होती है या नहीं। मगर मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह एक जहर की गोली है और अगर इस जहर को ठीक नहीं किया गया और वहीं नहीं रोक दिया गया तो यह तमाम मुल्क में फैल जावेगा। वहां और भी बहुत से आपरेशन की जरूरत है। जिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये यह रुपया मंजूर किया जा रहा है उस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की यह हालत है कि एक दफतर से दूसरे दफतर तक आपकी फाइल पहुंचाने के लिये आप को पैसा देना पड़ेगा।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : वही बात है।

श्री चिन्नारिया : आपकी फाइल एक दफतर से दूसरे दफतर तक, एक क्लर्क से दूसरे क्लर्क तक, एक ब्रांच से दूसरी ब्रांच तक, बगैर पैसा लिये नहीं जा सकती। यहां तक हालत है कि अगर आप पैसा नहीं देंगे तो क्लर्क आप की फाइल आपके सामने फाड़ कर फेंक देगा। रिश्वत की यह हालत है। इनएफीशियेंसी यह है कि खुद मुलाज़िम जिन को रिटायर हुए चार चार साल हो गये, आज तक उन के पेंशन के कागज़ नहीं बने। स्कूलमास्टर्स को जिन को एक पैसा भी कहीं और जगह से नहीं आ सकता, तीन तीन चार चार और छः छः महीने तक तनख्वाहें नहीं मिलतीं। फिर सरदार साहब कहते हैं कि स्टेबुल गवर्नमेंट थी; बहुत अच्छा सारी चीजें ठीक थीं। लेकिन उन से पूछिए कि वहां हालत क्या थी। मैंने पहले भी पूछा था कि मालदार की तो क्या एक किसान की भी हिम्मत नहीं थी कि घर

से बाहर चला जाय। वहां इस तरह की हालत थी कि संगरूर और पटियाला के दरमियान एक मेजर अपनी जीप कार में जा रहा था। उस की धीरत उस के साथ थी। रास्ते में एक लक्कड़ डाल कर उसकी गाड़ी रोक ली गई और उसे एक गोली मारी गई। वह गोली उस की रान में लगी। उस की धीरत को बाहर लाया गया और उस के साथ न मालूम क्या क्या 'बुरा सलूक किया गया। यह हालत वहां थी।

सरदार हुस्म सिंह : उस ने रिवाल्वर नीचे छिपा लिया।

श्री चिन्नारिया : यह उसकी बहादुरी या मरदानगी पर मुनहसिर था कि उस ने छिपा लिया या क्या किया। लेकिन मुझे यह बात बतानी है कि एक फौजी आदमी के साथ तक यह हालत थी। और अगर छिपा भी लिया था तो मैं आप को बताऊं कि वह रामचन्द काक का बेटा था जिसने कश्मीर में नाम कमाया।

सरदार हुस्म सिंह : पंडित ही था।

श्री चिन्नारिया : खैर, पंडित हो या कोई भी हो। तो यह सप्लीमेंटरी यहां न आवे तो कहां आवे। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जरूरत ही नहीं है पेप्सू की। हिन्द सरकार और स्टेट सरकारें भी कनसालिडेशन के लिये बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें बनाती हैं। लेकिन अपने घर की भी तो कनसालिडेशन कर लेनी चाहियें पेप्सू की हालत क्या है। हकीकत यह है कि ३५ लाख वहां की आबादी है और १० हजार मुख्या मील उस का रकबा है जिस के घनवर आठ जिले हैं। तो इस तरह आठ जिलों में तीन-तीन लाख, बल्कि दो-दो लाख की ही और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच-पांच लाख की आबादी है। क्या ऐसा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं और है? तो मैं कैसे कहूं कि इस को रखा

जाय। मुझे समर्थन तो खैर करना है ही, लेकिन मैं कैसे कहूँ कि उस छोटी सी जगह में आठ जिले बना कर आठ डी० सी० मुकर्रर कर दिये जायँ और उनका स्टाफ वगैरह। फिर राजप्रमुख अलग, १५ लाख उन के लिये एक तरफ और ५ लाख एक तरफ। छोटी सी रियासत और थोड़े से लोग और उन के ऊपर इतना भारी बोझ लाद देना कहां की अक्लमन्दी है।

खैर, अभी बजट फिर से आवेगा। उस पर पूरी तौर से सब कुछ डिसकस हो सकेगा। तो अब सप्लीमेटरीज पर मैं इतना ही कह कर खतम करता हूँ।

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, having spoken at length last time, I had no intention of speaking on this occasion, but the observations made by various hon. Members just now, force me to say a few words. There are two fundamental principles recognised all over the world which we should never forget. One is that it is the moral responsibility of the majority in every place to win over the confidence of the minority by its fair and generous treatment. This principle should not be lightly ignored if there is to be good will for the administration.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is this relevant to the Supplementary Demands for Grants?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member who is on his legs will resume his seat. He knows the rules of the House. I want to point out to him that since Sardar Hukam Singh had not spoken on the previous occasion, the Deputy-Speaker allowed him some latitude to refer to other aspects which do not strictly come within the scope of the Supplementary Demands. The hon. Member who is now speaking spoke on that day and he has himself prefaced his remarks by saying that they do not strictly come within the scope of the present discussion. I would request him to reserve his remarks for some other occasion. If he wants to speak on the Supplementary Demands, he can; otherwise, I will have to rule that his remarks are not within the scope of the present discussion.

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, I will submit to your ruling and would not say much about the general matter. Since other hon. Members were allowed to

say something which was not pertinent to the Supplementary Demands, I had to make a few observations in the general interests of communal harmony and better understanding, if for no other purpose. But I will submit to your ruling and forego that pleasure.

Under a democracy, it is not enough only to do justice, but it is equally important to show to the public that justice is being done. I do not want to go into the history of the suspension of the Constitution. I had in my last talk exploded the pretensions about deterioration of law and order, about the narrow majority, in Assembly about Members crossing the floor, and so on. I had smashed these allegations. They could not stand a moment's scrutiny. I had also shown that the provisions of Article 352 and Article 356 had been thrown to the winds by our Government. Today, it has been shown by facts and figures i.e. by comparing the record of 1952 and 1953, that Law and Order position has improved very greatly.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is it relevant?

Sardar Lal Singh: Coming to the subject-matter of the Budget, I would like to say that, now that the Central Government has taken over the PEPSU Government, I do hope that the administration will be carried on in a manner which would inspire confidence in the public as a whole and which will be conducive to communal harmony and better understanding among the different classes of people there. PEPSU is a border State and we must not overlook this fact. If there is necessity for communal harmony and better understanding it is in the Border State of PEPSU.

As regards education, I find that even though people of the State have been clamouring to establish a University in PEPSU yet.....

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member again. There is no demand relating to any University in this supplementary demand.

Sardar Lal Singh: It is about education and I can say as to what is needed in the matter of education.

Mr. Chairman: This is exactly what the hon. Member said on the other day. I do not say it is not relevant. If there is a complaint it should be ventilated here. But at the same time I am sorry to say that it is not relevant so far as the supplementar-

[Mr. Chairman]

demand is concerned. If he has to make any observations in regard to any matter relating to supplementary demands, I will certainly allow him to do so. If he has nothing to say he should reserve his remarks for some other occasion.

Sardar Lal Singh: Of course, I shall submit to your ruling; but the Budget includes education and I think it is the right of Members to point out what has been omitted.

Mr. Chairman: The Budget is not before the House; only the supplementary demands are before the House.

Sardar Lal Singh: Then I shall reserve my remarks for some other occasion.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This has been the strangest debate in which I have participated either in Parliament or out of Parliament and much of it has been above my head. It seems to me that instead of being supplementary demands, it is a kind of supplementary debate, in continuation of the debate concerning the resolution which was passed last week, and although I am glad that some hon. Members found an opportunity of making observations which they could not make on that occasion, I hope they will not expect me to furnish a reply, because I do consider that that is not relevant for our purpose.

An Hon. Member: A reply has already been given.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As the hon. Member reminds me, a reply has been given and action has been taken, namely approval of the action of Government.

Before I come to the supplementary demands, I would like to deal with one point which some hon. Members made and that is that they felt justified in making observations in regard to the background and budgetary policy, because they did not have the opportunity of discussing the main Budget. I am told that the main budget was passed in the regular way by the Assembly in PEPSU. Now if that is so we are sort of legal inheritors, constitutional inheritors. All that literature has been published and I take it that it is available to hon. Members. I submit that that cannot furnish them with an opportunity of reopening matters which were fully dealt with on that occasion. There-

fore, I think we must confine ourselves strictly to the items of this Supplementary Demand.

Out of the five cuts which were moved, two have been disallowed, but I see that the hon. Member who moved cut motion No. 2 did make a reference to the subject-matter of his cut motion. I take it that it is a general observation and in the course of my reply I shall deal with that.

I shall now deal with cut motion No. 1 first, which was in regard to the grades of clerical establishments of non-Secretariat Departments in PEPSU. The grades are junior clerks Rs. 40—2—60 and 60—4—200.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Very low!

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: My voice is low, or the scales?

Shri Nambiar: The scales, not your voice.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In addition to the above, they are entitled to dearness allowance at the rates admissible to the employees of the Central Government prior to June 1951. Now these scales of pay were sanctioned soon after the formation of PEPSU with effect from 1st September 1948 and more or less 20 per cent. less than prevalent in the neighbouring State of Punjab. The scales of pay in the covenanting States were much lower than these scales. These scales of pay and allowances are applicable to all temporary posts in the State Departments, including 24 temporary posts of clerks created for three months in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner referred to, or contemplated by the mover of this motion. Therefore, the point I wish to make is that there has been no discrimination in this particular case.

Now, in regard to Cut Motion 2, which was disallowed, but which was referred to nevertheless, I would like to say that Rs. 900 out of Rs. 25,000 represent as payment of special pay and allowances to the Commissioner, Revenue, who worked as Chief Control Officer in addition to his own duties for some time and as Claims Officer in addition to his substantive duties for a different period. The three posts were never combined at one and the same time and this was a stop-gap arrangement pending the appointment of a wholetime officer.

Now, Sir, although the hon. Member who moved the motion has not referred to it, since the moving of the motion casts some doubt on it, I would like to make a few observations in regard to the steps taken with regard to the locust invasion. Locust has been quite active in PEPSU since 1950 and big swarms have been visiting different districts from time to time. During the year 1952-53 locust swarms began to visit the various districts from July 1952. In the months of August and September 1952 some of the areas in the districts of Bhatinda, Sangrur, Patiala and Fatehgar-Sahib were badly affected and eggs were laid in 216 villages extending over an area of 20,000 acres. The situation was at its worst in September 1952, though some of the swarms also visited a number of places in October 1952 as well. In order to fight out this menace staff for the locust control had to be appointed and also such equipment as dusting powder, spray pumps, conveyance, etc., had to be purchased. As one never knows where the locust swarms may strike, the staff had to be kept posted at all the important key points and a number of equipments and insecticides had to be purchased in accordance with the instructions of the Director of Locust Control, Government of India. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,83,900 the expenditure of the staff and their T.A. amounted to Rs. 10,000. Then, there was medicine purchased for Rs. 61,500 and cost of equipment amounted to nearly Rs. 55,000. The rest of the money was spent on 'Miscellaneous' things like conveyance, drugs, etc. But for the taking of timely action, the locusts would have done immense harm to the crops which were almost completely saved from the damage. The locusts also would have multiplied and spread not only to areas in PEPSU, but also to surrounding States like Punjab and Rajasthan.

There was some question about an industrial exhibition which is the subject matter of Demand No. 33. The industrial exhibition at Patiala is being held with a view to popularising and encouraging industries of that State. The total amount of Rs. 80,000 anticipated to be spent for this purpose will be partly set off by the gate money and rent of stalls, etc., which has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. Thus the total net cost to be borne by the State exchequer is not likely to exceed Rs. 10,000 which is quite commensurate with the results achieved by the popularisation of industries among the people of the State.

There was a reference about the allowance of the Uprajpramukh. I am

told that this allowance is to be paid as an arrear to the heir apparent to the late Maharaja of Kapurthala who was the Uprajpramukh and that now that office has ceased to exist.

Shri Nambiar: Then why should the money be paid now?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is the practice of the Government to pay money which is due. The hon. Member finds it surprising, but that is done. These are old fashioned ideas of property and justice.

With respect to these Supplementary Demands it might have been possible for the Government then to put them through the November session. But for some reason that was not possible. That is why they have come here. And purely just on their merits I think you will be satisfied that they are all justified and I hope, therefore, the House will approve of them.

Mr. Chairman: I will proceed to put the cut motions to vote—cut motion 1 relating to Demand No. 11, cut motion No. 4 relating to Demand No. 30 and cut motion No. 5 relating to Demand No. 33. The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,600, in respect of Elections for Legislature be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,200, in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,700, in respect of Industries and Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Supplementary Demands Nos. 1, 7, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31,

[Mr. Chairman]

33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 43-A, 43-B, 44, 44-A, 47, and 48 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. P.P.]

DEMAND No. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Land Revenue."

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties."

DEMAND No. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Elections for Legislatures."

DEMAND No. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

March, 1953, in respect of Finance Department."

DEMAND No. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Revenue Department."

DEMAND No. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Agriculture and Forest Department."

DEMAND No. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Law and Local Self Government Department."

DEMAND No. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of District Administration."

DEMAND No. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Administration of Justice."

DEMAND NO. 27—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Public Health."

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 31—VETERINARY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Veterinary."

DEMAND NO. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Industries and Supplies."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments."

DEMAND NO. 36.—CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Civil Works."

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT).

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (Within the Revenue Account)."

DEMAND NO. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions."

DEMAND NO. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND NO. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,38,400 be granted

[Mr. Chairman]

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Miscellaneous."

DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons."

DEMAND No. 43-A—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Community Development Projects."

DEMAND No. 43-B—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development."

DEMAND No. 44—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT).

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Outside the Revenue Account)."

DEMAND No. 44-A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Schemes-Bhakra Nangal Project."

DEMAND No. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading."

DEMAND No. 48—INTEREST FREE AND INTEREST BEARING ADVANCES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, in respect of Interest Free and Interest Bearing Advances."

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill* to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1952-53.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted

Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Till now the hon. the Finance Minister was in charge of only one House; he had to look after only one House. Now he has been asked, by necessity or by force of circumstances, to look after another House, the House of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Before I discuss certain general matters connected with PEPSU I want to dwell upon a few things which arise out of the budget. There are certain things in the White Paper which has been circulated to us which are not very clear. And I wanted to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to those particular items which are not very clear to us. It is published here that the progress of development expenditure in PEPSU commenced right from the year 1948-49 and 1950-51 and there has been continuous investment in these development projects, but the White Paper says that the Five Year Plan.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, May I interrupt the hon. Member? He is referring to the White Paper.

Mr. Chairman: This Bill relates to the Grants which are the subject-matter of Supplementary Demands. If the hon. Member wants to speak on the budget there will be another chance for him.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Very well, Sir, I wanted to speak only on the budget.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): This is because he is wanting to finish everything relating to PEPSU today.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the clauses.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—PEPSU

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,16,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on

†Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 3—STAMPS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 4—FOREST

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,70,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 5—REGISTRATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 8—IRRIGATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,52,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS AND ADVISER.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Ministers and Adviser'."

DEMAND No. 10—STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Legislative Assembly'."

DEMAND No. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Elections for Legislatures'."

DEMAND No. 12—CHIEF MINISTER'S AND ADVISER'S SECRETARIAT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,400 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Chief Minister's and Adviser's Secretariat'."

DEMAND NO. 13—HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Education and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 17—DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,800 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Development Department'."

DEMAND NO. 18—INDUSTRIES, SUPPLIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Industries, Supplies & Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 19—REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Rehabilitation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Law and Local Self Government Department'."

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMISSIONER

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Commissioner'."

DEMAND No. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 23—CIVIL SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Directorate'."

DEMAND No. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,56,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 25—JAILS AND JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Jails & Judicial Lock-ups'."

DEMAND No. 26—POLICE

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 27—EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,72,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,94,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 30—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 31—VETERINARY

Mr. Chairman : Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. 32—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,28,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. 35—PUNJABI DEPARTMENT

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Punjabi Department'."

DEMAND No. 36—CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,84,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 37—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,57,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT).

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (within the Revenue account)'."

DEMAND No. 39—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Mr. Chairman : Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Chairman]

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,72,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,87,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 44—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 45—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. 46—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,80,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

DEMAND No. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

DEMAND No. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project'."

DEMAND No. 49—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,63,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 50—ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,03,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Advances Bearing Interest'."

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I want to submit one thing. I wanted to enquire from the hon. Minister whether he is not going to make any observations about the budget. One particular thing I wanted to know, was whether the previous Ministry had prepared any budget at all because the budget session was drawing nearer and if they have, I want to know whether that budget is taken as it was or some departures have been made by the Government of India. At least this should be brought to our notice and to the notice of this Parliament. This is what this House expects of the hon. Finance Minister. Let him give some observations at least which might enlighten us and guide us in the discussions we are having just now.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Sorry, Sir, I am not in possession of the information. I myself have made no changes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Our difficulty is that we had not the occasion to look into the budget of the past year not to speak of this year which is placed before us. Therefore it should be much better if we were told of some of the salient features because the time given is only about 12 hours. We could not go through the whole budget during this time.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest that since all these Demands, pertaining to the Demands in the budget, relate to a period of four months, ultimately the whole thing shall come before the House and hon. Members can discuss them then.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We will have an opportunity of discussing the whole budget when it comes in the final shape but at least this part that is being passed now.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not say that the hon. Member is not justified in putting questions. That is not my observation. My observation is that since this

matter will come up again, the entire discussion can be held up for that time.

Dr. Jaisooriya (Medak): When will this matter come up?

Mr. Chairman: When the budget is discussed.

Dr. Jaisooriya: This is only a vote on account. When will the whole budget come up approximately?

Mr. Chairman: I am told next month. There is no difference in procedure relating to vote on account in this House also. We discuss this vote on account and for 3 or 4 months a certain portion of the revenues are given to the Government to be expended. Then ultimately the budget comes and then we discuss the budget. In this case there is nothing unusual.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In that speech made by the Finance Minister, though it was not so detailed, we got everything from him.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will make his speech when the budget is presented.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Even at the time of placing this vote on account in the last session, the Finance Minister did make a speech.

Mr. Chairman: I am not sure. So far as I remember, it is not usual to make a speech at this stage. It is not usual to discuss it even at this stage because after all it is a formal matter. If 3 or 4 months' demands are granted, ultimately at the time of the budget, everything will come before us and we can make changes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): In this list of Demands, for purposes of three months only, how can we give a vote on account for Rs. 2,29,000 as Ministers' expenses when there are no Ministers.

Mr. Chairman: It is a provisional thing. They will not be paid.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When we say that this amount is spent for Ministers, are we saying something quite legally and legitimately?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member fully knows that there are no Ministers working at present and it cannot be said this will be paid to them. They are not authorised to accept any payment. Therefore it is quite clear that this is a formal matter. If the Ministers are not there they will not be paid.

[Mr. Chairman]

Ultimately when the budget comes up, all these things will be taken into consideration.

Sardar Hukam Singh: No discussion on the Demands is being allowed.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants to have a discussion, I have no objection. Usually there is no discussion at the time of vote on account but if hon. Members want to have a discussion, I will not stand in their way. I am not forbidding any discussions. If the hon. Member wants to raise any relevant matter, I have no objection.

Sardar Hukam Singh: You satisfy yourself that there was no discussion last year.

Mr. Chairman: I am not so sure.

Dr. Jaisooria: When the full budget is presented next month, have we got the right to discuss this fully?

Mr. Chairman: Certainly.

Dr. Jaisooria: By convention if a vote on account is taken now there is some.....

Mr. Chairman: Then I take it no hon. Member wants to offer any remarks. If any hon. Member wants to make any observations he is perfectly entitled to do so and I am not standing between the hon. Member and the discussion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If the discussion is permitted, I would like to have an opportunity to say something. May I begin?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know whether any changes had been made in the budget that was prepared by the Ministry that has gone out recently but that information is not available. I have tried to look into the matter myself in the time that was available to me and I find that except for one item—if I am wrong, I would be glad certainly to stand corrected—the whole budget is as was prepared by that Ministry and that one item is the amount that was provided for a University in PEPSU. People of PEPSU have been struggling hard to get their own University. Their attempts have been frustrated by the States Ministry on one ground or the other. I might submit here that we have been told that Punjab and PEPSU can have one University. Our apprehensions are that this is an attempt to spoil the real purpose that people of PEPSU have in getting a University. This is the only State where for the present Punjabi, as

a regional language, is recognised and used for administrative purposes. I am very sorry to bring to the notice of this House that this poor language has not got the treatment that any other regional language has got. So far as its recognition in the Constitution was concerned, it got it all right, as other languages. But, so far as the actual treatment that is being given to any other language in its own sphere is concerned, it is a pity that this language has been treated differently.

I may also bring to your notice that a Glossary of Constitutional terms was being prepared and every language was represented in that committee. That Glossary was finalised and I was told by a Member who was representing this language there, that this was the only language which was left out, in his opinion. The Member that was representing this language is a very distinguished Congressman, and a very, I should say, great personality in this House as well, and the President of a State Congress Committee. He was of the opinion that he had brought certain words and phrases that would very well be accommodated there; but that was not done.

Then in the neighbouring State, Punjab, some time ago, an agreement was reached and the Centre also blessed that agreement, that surely this language should have that status. That agreement was known as the Sachar formula. Even that has not been implemented, though there were objections even to that. It is not being implemented even now. This step motherly treatment towards this language has raised certain important national issues and has estranged, as hon. Members might know, the feelings of two communities in these border States. It was very necessary that the aspirations of the people of this State should have been considered. But, on one or two occasions when, as was required under the Constitution, this proposal was sent by the PEPSU Government to the States Ministry, they did not allow it to be developed and they were postponing these matters. Five lakhs of rupees were put in a fund last year and it was proposed that in this year another ten lakhs would be deposited in that fund so that a University might be built up in the future. But, I find from the Papers that that proposal is not there. My submission is, if really it is the intention of the Central Government, as has been stated on many an occasion here in this House and outside, that our regional languages have got big treasures, they

ought to be developed and they should have their proper status, it was necessary that this proposal should have been given due consideration and that amount should not have been taken out of the Budget that had been prepared. It would not create an impression among the people of PEPSU that the Centre is treating fairly these unfortunate people who have such aspirations and ideas. Even now at this stage, I bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that he should look into the matter, redress that wrong and make up that omission.

Besides that, I want to make a few observations so far as the remarks of my hon. friend Mr. Chinaria are concerned. One objection that he had, and that has been repeated by my hon. friend the Finance Minister as well, is that the proper time for considering these expenses that are now brought in the supplementary budget was there and that the Assembly should have passed it in the November session. This criticism was also made that the Assembly rose suddenly. Mr. Chinaria repeated 3 or 4 times that this should not have been brought in this Parliament at this time. Much has been made of this incident that the Assembly, though convened for some time, rose abruptly. But, the real thing was not the fear that the party in power had in their mind when they rose, but the practical difficulty that they were experiencing at that time. The Election Tribunals, four of them, were proceeding with Election petitions. At first, the party in power had requested the Election Commission to give them one week's time so that they might hold that session of the Assembly peacefully. That was not given and the reason was justified so far as the Election Commission was concerned. The Commission observed that it was not the business of theirs and that the Tribunals were independent judicial bodies and they should not interfere. Then, the Speaker of the Assembly wrote to the Presidents of the Tribunals that they might see their way to accommodate some Members. Four Tribunals were there and about 10 or 12 Members must have been occupied each day and as has been observed by the Home Minister, there were such a large number of Election petitions. They also refused. It was not possible to continue the session and these election petitions simultaneously. That was the reason why that Assembly was at that time adjourned. There was no fear of the opposition. That had already subsided. (An Hon. Member: Question.)

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member will realise that we are now

discussing a Vote on Account. Therefore, whatever might have been its relevancy on the previous occasion when the supplementary demands were there, so far as this Vote on Account is concerned, I hope he will realise that these matters are not relevant at all.

Sardar Hukam Singh: There are Ministers' expenses.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member knows that there are now no Ministers working. He is referring to past matters whereas this present question relates to coming months. He is referring to what happened in the past, justifying the action of a particular Ministry which is extinct now. I would request him to make such remarks as might be relevant.

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): The hon. Member had made certain observations with regard to the policy of the Punjab Government about the Punjabi language and also he has made some reference to the policy of the Punjab Government.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member has made some remarks, this is not the time to raise objection. Does the hon. Member expect that these remarks are going to be expunged? He ought to have raised objection when the remarks were made.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I beg to submit that I should be permitted to make a statement with regard to the points that have been raised by the hon. Member. I do not want them to be expunged.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the way. If the hon. Member was irrelevant, the attention of the Chair should have been called to that matter at the time when he was speaking. Now, if they were irrelevant then, to say that I should allow another hon. Member to make some observations with regard to those irrelevant matters, is going too far.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: They are not irrelevant. I want to challenge some of his statements. That is my submission.

Mr. Chairman: Some other occasion may be utilised for challenging those statements. This is not the right manner and occasion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I only wanted to bring to your notice rule 188. There are one or two exceptions. The rule says:

"In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is referring to matters which took place previously. He is referring to the state of things which existed and the circumstances in which the previous Ministry did not have the courage to take certain matters before the House and pass them at that time. Those things are gone. They are not relevant.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I leave it there. The other submission that I have to make so far as this Vote on Account is concerned is that the administration which is now in the hands of the Central Government or its Administrator should be run in such a way that the people in general should have confidence in that administration. The hurried steps that have been taken and are threatened to be taken without any enquiry, certainly would not create that impression.

A third thing that I would like to bring to the notice of this House is in regard to Education. Here the provision is 1,00,16,400 for the whole year. So far as Vote on Account is concerned, it is 36,72,100. It is seen that such a large sum, about 20 per cent. of the whole Budget is being spent on Education and similar amounts, if not as large as this one on Public Health and other services that are very necessary. It is a step in the right direction, and that also shows credit to the administration if really this is the budget that was prepared by them. And in other respects also when I find that other expenditures that are provided here really relate to the same thing. I feel that the expenditure now as it is before us—unless we have that occasion ultimately to criticise the various detailed items—is a budget, except the one item about the University, that I feel has been omitted, is reasonable. I feel in regard to the other items that are put here that I have no reason to object just for the present and I conclude my speech.

کہاتی جی۔ ایس۔ مسافر (اموتسر) :

سیہا پتی جی ! پیہسو پر جب پردہاں راج قائم کئے جانے کے متعلق یہاں پر بحث ہوئی تھی اس وقت میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر چکا تھا اور آج میرا کوئی خیال بولنے کا نہیں تھا اور میں نہیں سمجھتا تھا کہ آج مجھے کچھ اور کہنے کی ضرورت یہیں آئیگی۔

لیکن کچھ ممبر صاحبان نے ایک دو باتیں ایسی آج یہاں پر کہیں ہیں کہ جن کو سن کر میرا خیال ہوا کہ ان باتوں کے متعلق مجھے بھی کچھ ضرور کہنا چاہیئے۔

جہاں تک اس بات کا تعلق ہے کہ سر ر ہلد وہاں پر یونائٹڈ فرنٹ پارٹی کی وزارت کو نہیں چاہتی تھی اس کی بابت کافی کہا جا چکا ہے کہ اور کوئی بات ہو تو ہو مگر یہ بات تو بالکل ہی غلط ہے کہ سرکار ہلد وہاں کانگریس کی سرکار کو ہی دیکھنا چاہتی تھی۔ کانگریس سرکار کے علاوہ کسی اور سرکار کو نہیں دیکھنا چاہتی تھی۔ سرکار ہلد کا جو بچھڑا رویہ ہے اس سے یہ بات اچھی طرح ثابت ہو جاتی ہے کہ اس کی ایسی مشا کہی نہیں رہی۔ سہا پتی جی۔ آپ کو اچھی طرح معلوم ہے کہ سرکار ہلد نے ایک دفعہ پنجاب میں پردہاں رول کر دیا تھا حالانکہ اس وقت وہاں پر کانگریس کی حکومت تھی۔ وجہ صرف یہ تھی کہ اس وقت کچھ وجوہات کی بنا پر کوئی اسمبلی منسٹری کانگریس وہاں نہیں بنا سکتی تھی۔ اس لئے انہوں نے کانگریس وزارت کو توڑ کر وہاں پردہاں کا راج قائم کر دیا تھا اور ایسا کرنے میں ان کا مدعا صرف یہی تھا کہ ایک اسمبلی چھڑے۔ تو اس لئے یہ کہنا کہ پیہسو میں چونکہ غیر کانگریس وزارت تھی اس لئے اس کو

برداشت نہیں کیا گیا اور توڑا گیا
تھپک نہیں ہے اور بالکل غلط ہے -

اصل میں پیپسو کے سلسلے میں
ایک بنیادی بات ہے جس کی وجہ
سے وہاں کچھ کڑبڑی دھتی ہے - کوئی
بھی بات خواہ وہ کتنی ہی اچھی ہو
جب اسے کچھ کمونل رنگت دے دی
جاتی ہے تو اس کی وجہ سے شک و
شکوک بڑھ جاتے ہیں - لوگوں میں
بے چھلی ہو جاتی ہے اور سرکاری
کرمچاری یا سرکار جو انتظام کو قائم
رکھنے کی ذمہ دار ہوتی ہے اس کے
دل میں بھی ایسے خیالات پیدا ہو
جاتے ہیں -

مہرے بھائی مانلیہ سردار حکم سنگھ
نے ابھی ایک ریفرنس دی اس میں
اگرچہ انہوں نے میرا نام نہیں لیا
لیکن ان کا اشارہ میری ہی طرف تھا -
پنجابی زبان کے متعلق یہ تو میں
چاہوں گا کہ پنجابی کی ترقی ہو - مگر
اس سلسلے میں یہ کہنا کہ سرکار ہند
کی طرف سے کہ پنجابی زبان کو ایکنور
کیا گیا ہے یہ بات واقعات کے خلاف
ہے اور صحیح نہیں ہے - جس وقت
بابو راجندر پرشاد جو اب ہمارے
پردہان ہیں جس وقت وہ گانستی
ٹھوانٹ اسٹری کے صدر تھے اس وقت
انہوں نے ایک لہلوکچز ایکسپریس
کی سنٹرل کمیٹی بنائی تھی اور
اس میں میں بھی شریک تھا اور اسی
کی طرف اشارہ مانلیہ مہمبر نے کیا

اس لئے سہایتی جی میں آپ کی
واقفیت کے لئے یہ بنا دینا چاہتا ہوں
کہ اس ایکسپریس کی کمیٹی میں
پیپسو کا جو بڑا کالج ہے اس کے
پرنسپل تھیں سنگھ بھی مہمبر تھے -
اس وقت ہم نے کافی کوشش کی اور
کئی لفظ پنجابی کے ہمارے مانے گئے
اور کئی نہیں مانے گئے -

سردار حکم سنگھ : میں مہمبر
صاحب کو یاد دلاؤں کہ مجھ سے اس
مؤثر میں جو رویہ جا رہی تھی اور
جس میں سہیت جی بھی موجود تھے
کہا تھا کہ ہمارا ایک لفظ بھی نہیں
مانا گیا -

گہانی جی ایس - مسافر : میرا
خیال ہے کہ اس سے آگے چلکر جب
میں بتاؤں گا تو سردار حکم سنگھ کو
بھی یہ بات ماننی پڑے گی کہ پنجابی
کے سلسلے میں کس طریقے سے اور
مذاہب تھلک سے کام ہوا ہے - اس
کے بعد پنجابی کے لئے ایک لوکل
کمیٹی بنائی گئی تاکہ پنجابی میں
جو گانستی تھوٹن بنایا جانے والا ہے
اس کا وہ ترجمہ کرے اور اسے تیار کرے -
اس کمیٹی کے بنانے کا مطلب یہ تھا
کہ جو مشکل مشکل ترمیمیں ہیں وہ
پنجابی زبان میں کس طرح ہوتی
جائیں - اس لوکل کمیٹی کا جتنا
کام تھا یعنی گانستی تھوٹن کا پنجابی
میں ترجمہ کرنے کا سارا کام
پتھالہ کا جو پنجابی تپارٹمنٹ ہے

[گھانی جی - ایس مسافر]

اس کے ہی سپرد کر دیا گیا تھا۔ سارا کام جو ترجمے کا تھا اور جو ٹرمس بنانے کا تھا اور جن کو کانستی ٹیوشن میں انکلوڈ ہونا تھا وہ سارا کام ہی ان کے سپرد کر دیا گیا اور میں خود سہیل گول کمپنی کا میمبر ہونے کی وجہ سے اس لوکل کمپنی کا میمبر تھا اور پتھالہ کالج کے پرنسپل تھیں تاکہ کے مکان پر بیٹھ کر اور کافی دن صرف کر کے وہاں یہ چیز تیار کی گئی اور پنجابی کے کانستی ٹیوشن کا ترجمہ کیا گیا جس میں وہ ٹرمس بنائے گئے۔

6 P.M.

اس لئے یہ کہنا کہ پنجابی کو سلیٹر کی طرف سے کہیں اگدور کیا جاتا ہے یا اس کے لئے کوئی الٹ طریقے اختیار رکھے جاتے ہیں یہ غلط ہے۔ دراصل بات یہ ہے کہ وہاں کچھ راجپوت پارٹیاں اس قسم کے حالات کو ایکسپلائٹ کرتی ہیں جس سے لوگوں میں بے چینی بڑھتی ہے۔ چین نہیں آتا۔ مثلاً جب پیپسو میں ایلکشن ہوئے۔ پنجاب کا میں ذکر نہیں کرتا۔ تو ایک پارٹی کی طرف سے یہ نعرہ تھا کہ ہمارا ایلکشن اسی بات پر ہے کہ پنجابی اسپیکرنگ صوبہ قائم کیا جائے۔ جو لوگ پنجابی صوبہ کے حق میں ہیں وہ ہمیں ووٹ دیں اور جو ہمیں ووٹ نہیں دیں گے۔ ہمارے مقابلے کے آدمیوں

کو دیں گے وہ ایک طرح سے پنجابی صوبہ کے خلاف کاروائی کرنے کے مرتکب ہوں گے۔ میں اسے ایکسپلائٹیشن اس لئے کہتا ہوں کہ جس بات پر سارا ایلکشن لڑا گیا جس بات پر سارے جھگڑے وہاں پیدا ہوئے۔ جس بات نے وہاں کمیونل رنگت اختیار کی۔ جب وہ ایلکشن ختم ہو چکا تو کانگریس حکومت بن کر ٹوٹ گئی۔ اس کے بعد یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ کی وزارت بننے لگی تو یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ کے لیڈر نے جو مدعی تھے اس بات کے کہ وہاں پنجابی صوبے کی بات پر ایلکشن کیا جائے۔ اس نے اعلان کیا کہ میں اس سوال کو چھوڑتا ہوں۔ پنجابی صوبے کے سوال کو میں ختم کرتا ہوں۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ صرف ایکسپلائٹ کرنے کے لئے۔ ووٹس حاصل کرنے کے لئے پنجابی صوبے کا نام استعمال کیا گیا۔ اور جب وہ ایلکشن ختم ہو چکا تو خود انہوں نے اس بات کو چھوڑ دیا۔ اس تھلک سے جب کام چلتا ہے تو کچھ نہ کچھ بے چینی اس میں پیدا ہو جاتی ہے۔ اصل کام نہیں ہوتا۔ اور اس قسم کے لوگوں کی ذہنیت کچھ کمیونل سی بن جاتی ہے اور لوگ اچھی بات کی بھی مخالفت کرنی شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Are we discussing the election policy or programme of the Congress or any other party now?

Mr. Chairman: It is a byproduct of the argument.

اندر سے بے چہلی دور ہو جائیگی - یہ
ایک بڑی ضروری چیز ہے -

میرے بھائی نے ایک بات کا اور
ذکر کیا ہے کہ پیپسو اسمبلی کا
..... سیشن

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member not to go into that subject. He will remember that I asked Sardar Hukam Singh also not to go into that subject, because it is the subject matter of the supplementary demands for grants. We are considering now the Vote on Account, and I would request the hon. Member not to refer to what happened in the past. He may confine himself to the Vote on Account.

گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر : سدھا
پتی جی ! اگر آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ
اس کے متعلق ذکر کرنے کی کوئی
ضرورت نہیں تو میں اپنی بات کو
یہاں ہی ختم کرتا ہوں اور آپ کا
شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے
پنجابی زبان کے متعلق خیال ظاہر
کرنے کا موقع دیا -

(English translation of the above speech)

Giani G. S. Musafir (Amritsar): Sir, I had already expressed my views at the time when there was a debate on the question of establishing President's rule in Pepsu, and so I did not want to say anything nor did I feel the necessity for it today, but since some hon. Members have spoken something, I am compelled to speak out my mind on the occasion.

Much has been said about the fact that the Government of India never wanted a Cabinet of United Front Party in Pepsu. There may be other things but that is a matter altogether different. This, however, is absolutely incorrect that Government of India wanted to establish there a Congress Government only and not any other Government. The attitude of the Government in the past shows that they never wanted such a thing. Sir, you

گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر :
پیپسو یونیورسٹی کا جو معاملہ ہے -
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پیپسو میں
بہت جلد یونیورسٹی بن جانی
چاہیئے - وہاں جب پردھان راج قائم
ہو گیا اس کے بعد اس بات کو کافی
مشہور کیا گیا - اور اچھے اچھے سچوں
نے میرے کانوں تک یہ بات پہنچائی
کہ وہاں پردھان راج ہوتے ہی
یونیورسٹی کے معاملے کو ختم کر دیا گیا
اور جو پنجابی کا ڈپارٹمنٹ تھا اس
کو بند کر دیا گیا - مگر سدھا پتی جی -
آج کے اخبار میں ہی میں نے
پڑھا ہے اور کل کے اخبار میں بھی
چھپا تھا کہ دراصل یہ دنوں ہی
بائیں غلط ہیں - پیپسو سرکار کی
طرف سے تردید کی گئی ہے کہ یہ
دونوں ہی باتیں غلط ہیں کہ وہاں
پنجابی کا ڈپارٹمنٹ ختم کر دیا
گیا ہے یا جو وہاں کی یونیورسٹی
کا سوال ہے اس کو ختم کر دیا گیا ہے -
میں تو سدھا پتی جی - آپ کی
وساطت سے بڑے زور سے یہ بات عرض
کرونگا کہ یونیورسٹی کا جو معاملہ ہے
وہ کوئی کمپوزل معاملہ نہیں ہے -
اس کو کسی بھی تھلگ سے اس طرح
پر نہ لیا جائے - ہماری سرکار جتنی
جلدی پیپسو میں یونیورسٹی قائم کر
دے گی اتنا ہی وہ اس غلط فہمی
کو دور کرنے کا کارن ہوگا اور لوگوں کے

[Giani G. S. Musafir]

are well aware that the Government once established President's rule in Punjab although there was Congress Government at that time. The one reason for that was that the Congress Government could not for certain reasons form a stable ministry there and consequently the Congress Ministry was dissolved and President's rule was established. The motive behind all that was to form a stable ministry. It is, therefore, absolutely incorrect to say that the Pepsu Ministry was not tolerated as it was a non-Congress one.

The truth is that because of a certain fundamental reason there is always some disturbance in Pepsu. Any basis, whatever that be, if given a communal colouring, aggravates doubts and suspicion. As a result of it people are at unrest and doubts crop up in the minds of government employees or that Government which is responsible for the administration there.

My colleague hon. Sardar Hukam Singh made a reference just now. His reference was directed towards me although he did not mention my name. I have every desire to see the Punjabi language flourish, but it would be absolutely untrue and improper to say that Government of India have ignored the language and done nothing in this direction. The hon. Member referred to the days when our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was the President of Constituent Assembly at that time, had formed the language Experts Central Committee of which I too was a member. Sir, I would like to add for your information that Shri Teja Singh the Principal of the degree college in Pepsu was also a member. We exerted much on that occasion with the result that some words of Punjabi were approved and incorporated while others were disapproved.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I would like to remind the hon. Member of that occasion when we in the company of Seth Ji were going by car to Rupar, where on the way he told us that no word was approved.

Giani G. S. Musafir: Let me proceed further and then, I think, Sardar Hukam Singh shall agree that the Government did a suitable work in connection with Punjabi. After that a Local Committee for Punjabi was formed so that the Constitution to be made would be rendered into Punjabi. The aim behind the formation of the Committee was to find Punjabi equivalents for difficult forms and the way to use them. The function of the said Local Committee, which was to render

the Constitution into Punjabi, was entirely entrusted to the Punjabi Department of Patiala College. They had to translate and had also to coin terms which would be included in the Constitution. Being a member of the Central Committee I was a member of the Local Committee as well. We had our sittings at the residence of Shri Teja Singh, Principal of Patiala College, and thereafter spending many a day the translation of the Constitution was prepared in Punjabi and the terms were coined. It is, therefore, incorrect to say, that the Centre is ignoring Punjabi or adopting some reverse means for its propagation. The fact is that some political parties there are exploiting the situation in such a way that people lose peace of mind and feel restless about the question of language. Take, for instance, the elections in Pepsu—I do not mention Punjab. There was a party which raised its slogan that the election would only be held if a Punjabi-speaking province was created. They pleaded that people favouring the formation of a Punjabi province should vote for them and said further that those who voted for the candidates in opposition would be blamed for having acted against the formation of a Punjabi province. I call it an act of exploitation because after the election when the political differences and the communal disturbances were over, the Congress Government was formed and then dissolved. Consequently, the United Front Ministry came into being, and their leader who claimed to have an election on the issue of a Punjabi province announced that he dropped the question of the creation of a Punjabi province. I mean to say that the situation was exploited and votes were won simply in the name of Punjab province; and when the election was over, the question was dropped. There is bound to be some unrest if things move on like that. The original work is ignored and a sort of communal mentality develops in such a type of people with the result that they start opposing even a good suggestion.

Shri Nambiar: Are we discussing the election policy or programme of the Congress or any other party now?

Mr. Chairman: It is a byproduct of the argument.

Giani G. S. Musafir: I feel, a university should spring up soon in Pepsu. Many a gentleman there in Pepsu came to me when President's rule was established and told me that the question of

establishing a university was dropped and the Punjabi department was closed. Sir, I have, nevertheless, read in today's newspaper, and the news was published in yesterday's paper also that both the things were incorrect. Pepsu Government have contradicted the rumours and say that neither the department has been closed nor the question of university is dropped. Sir, through you I would like to say emphatically that the matter of University is not any communal matter; and should not, as such, be taken in this light. The earlier our Government establish a University in Pepsu, the sooner the misunderstanding will be over, and the restlessness in the minds of people will vanish. This is the most important step to be taken by the Government.

My colleague mentioned also that the Session of Pepsu Assembly.....

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. member not to go into that subject. He will remember that I asked Sardar Hukam Singh also not to go into that subject, because it is not the subject matter of the supplementary demands for grants. We are considering now the vote on account, and I would request the hon. Member not to refer to what happened in the past. He may confine himself to the vote on account.

Giani G. S. Musafir: Sir, if you feel that there is no necessity of mentioning anything about it, I shall close then. I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to express my views about Punjabi language.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are many Members who wish to take part in this discussion. But as I suggested previously, it is very unusual to have a long argument at this stage. It is a very formal matter, and I would request hon. Members to exercise restraint. The Budget for 1953-54 will come again before the House, and hon. Members may utilise that occasion to make their remarks. May I take it then that no hon. Member is.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will take only five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bahadur Singh.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to make some pertinent remarks on this question.

श्री बहादुर सिंह (फिरोजपुर-लुधियाना—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): सभापति जी, ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई नियत नहीं है कि पेप्सू में कांग्रेस को पावर में लाया जाय। मैं दो मिनट में कहता हूँ कि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर साहब वहाँ गये हैं उन्होंने कांग्रेस को मजबूत करने के लिये सिर्फ डेढ़ दिन में क्या कुछ नहीं किया। वह १० मार्च को पहुँचते हैं, १२ मार्च को सुबह ही कुछ ट्रान्सफर हो जाते हैं और कुछ लोगों को फोर्स लीव पर भेज दिया जाता है, कुछ लोगों को निकाल दिया जाता है। ऐसे आदमी को, जिस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरीज पेंडिंग है और जिस के खिलाफ करप्शन का मुकदमा है, डी० सी० बना दिया जाता है। डेढ़ दिन में किस तरह से उन को पता चल जाता है कि कौन लोग खराब ह।

इस के पीछे एक चीज है जिस को समझन की जरूरत है, अगर समझने की कोशिश की जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य : समझ ही तो नहीं है।

श्री बहादुर सिंह: समझ आती है सोचने से। वह चीज यह है कि सारी स्कीम सेन्टर में तैयार की गई थी कि फलां फलां लोगों को निकाल दिया जायगा। उस के बाद ही पोजीशन कन्सालिडेट हो सकेगी। और तब ही एलेक्शन करवाये जायेंगे। वनां वह आदमी जो १० मार्च को जाता है उस को १२ मार्च की सुबह किस तरह से पता चल जाता है कि यह लोग खराब हैं और उन की जगह किस को रखना चाहिये। ऐसे शस्स को, जिस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरीज पेंडिंग है, डी० सी० बना दिया जाता है। वह शस्स दामोदर दास है जिस को डी० सी० बना दिया गया है और इसी तरह से कुछ को दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाता

[श्री बहादुर सिंह]

हैं और कुछ को दूसरी जगह से तीसरी जगह भेज दिया जाता है। तो कैसे कहा जाय कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह स्कीम तैयार नहीं थी कि कांग्रेस को कन्सालिडेट करना है, ऐसे लोगों को ऐसी पोजीशन में रखना है जो कि एलेक्शन के वक्त उन को कामयाब बना सकें, क्योंकि पहले एलेक्शन में जो कुछ हुआ है वह कांग्रेसी भाई जानते हैं, कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, और वह वैसा कर के ही कामयाब होंगे। क्योंकि उन को पता है कि कामयाबी कैसे नहीं हो सकती। नालागढ़ में लोगों ने बता दिया है कि कांग्रेस वालों की सिक्योरिटी फारफोट हो सकती है। जो एलेक्शन १५ तारीख को होने वाला था उस को बिदड़ कर लिया था। उन को खुद यह मालूम है कि वह जीत नहीं सकते। जीतने का यही तरीका है कि कुछ अफसरों को ऐसे मुकामों पर रख दिया जाय जहां वह बक्स वगैरह तोड़ सकें और कांग्रेस की पोजीशन कन्सालिडेट कर सकें। इस लिये मैं शानी जी से कहता हूं कि अगर कांग्रेस को मजबूत करने की नियत नहीं है तो आखिर डेढ़ ही दिन में यह सब क्या हो गया।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री चिनारिया (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मैं पहले तो वोट आन ऐकाउन्ट्स पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में नहीं अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

कुछ और माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं हिन्दी में ही बोलिये।

श्री चिनारिया : अंग्रेजी थोड़े दिन प्रैक्टिस करने के बाद बोलूंगा, अभी तो हिन्दी में ही बोलने दीजिये।

तो हमारे सरदार साहब ने कहा कि पंजाबी युनिवर्सिटी का एक आइटम था जो यहां आने के बाद निकाल दिया गया। मैं तो कहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी अक्लमंदी की जो इस को निकाल दिया। पेप्सू एक अजीब हालत में बन गया; इसकी आबादी यू० पी० के एक जिले के बराबर भी नहीं है। यू० पी० के एक जिले की आबादी ४२ लाख है और यह ३५ लाख आबादी की जगह, उस में युनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाये। क्या अजीब बात है? यह पेप्सू कायम रह नहीं सकता है, चाहे पंजाब में मिल जाये या राजस्थान में टुकड़े टुकड़े हो कर मिल जाय, लेकिन यह रहने वाली चीज नहीं है। सर कहाँ, पैर कहाँ, धड़ कहीं; कहां महेन्द्रगढ़ और कहां नालागढ़, कपूरथला। क्या यह चीज चलने वाली है? फिर जिस का एक तिहाई हिस्सा ऐसा जिस का पंजाबी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। मैं उस एरिया से आता हूं जिसको हिन्दी स्पीकिंग कहते हैं, उस जगह हिन्दी बोली जाती है। कंडा घाट और नालागढ़ भी ऐसे ही हैं जिस की आबादी एक तिहाई सारी आबादी की है, उस का पंजाबी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं।

खैर मुझे पंजाबी से कोई बैर नहीं है। मैं कहता कि पंजाबी क्या ऐसी जवान है। अगर है तो क्या कोई ऐसा सूझा है जहां कि अपनी जवान के लिये एक डिपार्टमेंट रखा गया हो। यह पेप्सू है जहां कि पंजाबी डिपार्टमेंट रखा है। यह इसलिये कि आज उनको एक जवान गड़नी है। नार्थ इंडिया की जो भी जवानें हैं वह देवनागरी से मिलती

जुलती हैं। गुरुमुखी और देवनागरी में इतना ही फर्क है जितना कि मुंडी और लुंडी महाजनी राजस्थानी में फर्क है। यह एक ही चीज है। यों तो दस बारह मील के बाद थोड़ी थोड़ी ज़बान बदल जाती है। और एक्सेन्ट बदल जाता है। मैं आपको एक फिकरा कहता हूँ। पंजाबी में कहते हैं 'की करदे हो'।

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member not to broaden the issue? The issue is not Punjabi vs. Hindi or Punjabi vs. Urdu. The only point made was that there was no provision for a University. To that aspect, the hon. Member may address himself, but to treat the entire discussion as between Hindi and Punjabi is not proper.

श्री चिनारिया: खैर मैं इसको छोड़ता हूँ।

گہانی جی - ایس - مسافر - پیپسو
یونیورسٹی کا یہ مطلب تو نہیں ہے
کہ وہاں صرف پنجابی ہی پڑھائی
جائے گی - وہاں تو ساری ضروری زبانیں
پڑھائی جائیں گی۔

[**Giani G. S. Musafir:** Pepsu University does not imply that only Punjabi would be taught there. All languages will be taught there]

श्री चिनारिया : मैं तो इसको इस नुस्ते निगाह से देखना चाहता हूँ कि एक जिले जितनी रियासत के लिये यूनीवर्सिटी के क्या मानी हैं।

एक दो और बातें मेरे दोस्त ने कह दीं। पिछली बातें जब कही जाती हैं तो खटकती हैं और जवाब देने का तबीयत करती है। कहा जाता है कि वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर साहब ने यह कर दिया

वह कर दिया। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अभी तो वहां कितने ही ऐसे आदमी हैं जो बरखास्त करने के काबिल हैं। उन्होंने यह जो कुछ किया है वह तो एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है। यह तो नश्तर है। यह वहां के हालात को ठीक करेगा। वहां तो यह हाल है कि जीना मुहाल है। उनके लिये ठीक होगा लेकिन हम से पूछिये जो कि वहां रहते हैं। वहां का कोई आज खयाल नहीं किया जाता। वहां कोई नहर नहीं है, न सड़क है। और न किसी और बात का खयाल है। अभी तो एक ही जगह नश्तर लगा है। इस पेप्सू के अन्दर तो इतना पीप भरा हुआ है कि इसमें जगह जगह चीरे देने पड़ेंगे। यह तो पहला चीरा है। इसमें इतना दर्द क्यों होता है। राजरमुख से चपरासी तक ज़हरत है जगह जगह नश्तर देने की जहां भी खराबी हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तलवार चलाइये।

श्री चिनारिया : हम तो अहिंसात्मक हैं इसलिये नश्तर ही ठीक है।

अभी तो बजट आगे आ रहा है और बातें कहने का आगे मौका मिलेगा। मुझे एक बात यही कहनी थी।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, सरदार हुस्म सिंह जी ने यह गिला किया है कि केन्द्रीय हुकूमत पंजाबी के साथ जैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिये वैसा नहीं कर रही है। मैं भी उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने गरेबां में मुंह डाल कर देखें कि उनकी पार्टी की सरकार ने क्या किया है। हिन्दी आज हिन्दुस्तान की मातृभाषा है और जितनी भाषायें हैं वे रोज़नल भाषायें हैं।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

पैप्सू को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जा सकता है। पैप्सू के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद है जो हिन्दी बोलती है और हिन्दी समझती है। लेकिन आप पैप्सू में चले जाइये। वहां दफ्तरों के नाम आपको हिन्दी में या अंग्रेजी में लिखे नहीं मिलेंगे, सिर्फ गुरुमुखी में लिखे मिलेंगे। क्या मातृभाषा के साथ इस तरह का सलूक करना चाहिये? और फिर वह यह गिला करते हैं। इसी बात से जाहिर हो जाता है कि यह गिला कहां तक जायज है।

मुझे एक और अर्ज करनी है। वैसे ज्यादा बहस तो बजट के वक्त होगी लेकिन चन्द चीजें मैं इस वक्त कहना चाहता हूं। वहां जो खराबियां थीं उन की वजह से कांस्टीट्यूशन सस्पेंड किया गया है। और आज पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में पैप्सू का राज्य आया है। हमारी बहुत गालों से यह बदकिस्मती थी कि जो पैप्सू का हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया है उसको एक कालोनी के तौर पर ट्रीट किया जा रहा था। जिस तरह से एक हुक्मरां एक कालोनी के साथ बरताव करता है उसी तरह हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया के साथ किया जाता था। यह बात जरूर है कि इस एरिया में से जिन लोगों को पसन्द किया गया उनको अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को मजबूत करने के लिये ले लिया गया था। लोगों को यह गिला था कि पहले १३ मेम्बर बदले उन में से नौ मेम्बरों को ओहदे दिये गये। इसके इलावा हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया वालों के साथ ठीक बरताव नहीं किया गया। अब चूंकि इस्तिफा़रात पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में आये हैं मैं इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

मैं आप के द्वारा एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। इलेक्शन ट्राइबुनल का जो

फसला हुआ उसके अन्दर भी एक बात दर्ज है कि पता नहीं किस वजह पर दरखवास्तें रद्द की गयीं। दूसरे मामलों में लोगों ने कुछ रियायतें कीं। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि पैप्सू के लिये रियायत करना कोई नयी चीज नहीं है। वहां के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अगर बेहद बरजे का करप्ट कहा जाय तो गलत नहीं होगा। रिश्तेदारों का तांता फंसा हुआ है। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर देखा जाये तो एक एक आदमी के आठ आठ जिलों में रिश्तेदार मिल जायेंगे। तो जो पैप्सू का राज्य है वह रिश्तेदारी का सौदा है। अब इसको रिश्तेदारी का मामला न रहने दिया जाय।

मैं ज्यादा उस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन सरदार हुकम सिंह जी ने जो कहा उनका जवाब देने के नाते मैं एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं। उनको जो ख्याल है कि जो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट हैं वह इलेक्शन ट्राइबुनल की जिना पर नहीं पास की गयीं यह गलत है। वह वहां पर हाज़िर नहीं थे।

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it relevant, Sir?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : जिस रोज असम्बली में सेशन को एक दम से ऐडजर्न किया गया उसकी वजह दूसरी थी। किस्सा यह था कि एक क्लॉज के डिसकशन में एक मेम्बर ने एक दूसरे मेम्बर के खिलाफ ऐतराज किया और कुंवर दीप सिंह के बारे में यह डर हुआ कि यह बदल जायगा और पांच मिनट के अन्दर हाउस उठ कर चला गया। इस वजह से वहां डिमांड पास नहीं हुई। इलेक्शन ट्राइबुनल की वजह से नहीं। ट्राइबुनल के सामने तो कांग्रेस के भी केस थे और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के भी थे। मैं उस तरफ और ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरे मेरे साथी सरदार बहादुर सिंह ने एक बात कही। वह भूल गये कि तजर्बा भी दुनिया में एक बड़ी अच्छी चीज होती है। जिस के लिये वह प्लीड करना चाहते थे उसके खिलाफ कह गये। इसका इनडाइरेक्ट इन्फरेंस यह है कि वहां खराबी थी। मैं किसी अफसर के खिलाफ या हक में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन मैं एक बात आपके जरिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो यह फ़ेवरिटिज्म और करप्शन है यह बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है। इसका ख्याल रखा जाय।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to have some two minutes to speak on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many minutes?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Five minutes, Sir.

This is the first time that President's rule has been established in a Part B State. What puzzles most of us about these Part B States is that all these Part B States have been formed by union of the various Indian States that existed before, just as this State was formed from the various States of Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Malerkotla etc., similarly all over India wherever these Part B States have been formed they have been formed by the amalgamation of the various States. All these States had their full administrations running. They had their High Courts, they had their Police, they had their Army etc. Everything was there and nobody used to contribute a farthing to these rulers of these States and these States were running as solvent States, without any deficit finance. How is it that today, when all these are amalgamated, and all the various expenses have gone away, all the various duplications, triplications and quadruplications, all these expenditures whatever was being done on the various Defence departments and the heads of Departments have disappeared, what has happened that these States have become deficit? Why? This is the first time that our Finance Minister, the Union Finance Minister has to probe into this affair. I will request him to direct his attention to this state of affairs. What is now happening? Why is it that deficit financing is introduced in this State also? I would again request him to go into it. Why have this fiction of entering in a

Budget all those items which are not likely to be incurred at all? I draw his pertinent attention to Demands Nos. 9 to 12. The demands refer to Ministers, State Legislative Assembly, Elections for Legislature, Chief Minister's and Adviser's Secretariat etc. Are we expecting to incur all this for which the provision has been made? These papers had already been printed and they have been shoved in. That is the whole thing. I will ask the Finance Minister just to apply his mind to this. We want, as a matter of fact, that every particular item should be studied so that people who are not biased in any manner, one way or the other who come to this Parliament may see whether the expenditure that we are going to incur is properly incurred or not and whether our officers do really apply their minds to the things that are presented to us. I would, therefore, request that this aspect of the case may also be looked into by him and we should not have any sort of fiction in the Budget.

लाला अचिन्त राम (हिसार) : माननीय

अध्यक्ष जी मैं इस डिबेट में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन एक आध बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूं जो हमारे सरदार हुकम सिंहजी ने कहीं। मैं आम तौर पर उन की बातों का बहुत ऐतबार करता हूं, लेकिन उन्होंने आज जो एक बात कही तो मैं सोचता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक है। उन्होंने यह बात कही कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का इरादा यह था कि वहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट कायम हो जाय। मैं सोचता हूं कि यह बात कहां तक ठीक है। फर्ज किया जाय कि अगर वहां कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट कायम भी हो तो आप देखिये कि वहां कैसी हालत है, राजप्रमुख के मुताल्लिक वहां तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं। आप यह बात भी जानते हैं कि इस समय देश में राजप्रमुख के मुताल्लिक कैसा वायुमंडल बना हुआ है। पेंपू के राजप्रमुख और दूसरे राजप्रमुखों के बारे में देश में इस वक्त इतना वायुमंडल है कि अगर वहां कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट करनी होती तो वहां बहुत आसान था। पटियाला में आल पार्टीज कानफरेंस हुई जिस के अन्दर कांग्रेस

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

के क्या कम्युनिस्ट के क्या और अकाली भी शामिल हुए। उन्होंने सब ने इस बात की मांग की कि राजप्रमुख को हटाया जाय। अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा होता कि वहां पर कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट कायम की जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि आसान काम था कि राजप्रमुख को छुट्टी दे दी जाती। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी निहायत अक्लबन्दी से काम लिया और राजप्रमुख को नहीं छोड़ा। बजट को देखने पर मुझे खुशी हुई कि राजप्रमुख वैसे के वैसे बहाल हैं। उन की तनख्वाह, पेंशन, सब चीजें वैसे की वैसे बहाल हैं। मैं सच कहता हूं कि इस बात को देख कर मुझे खुशी हुई। तो ऐसी बात देखते हुए यह कहना कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा था कि राजप्रमुख को हटाया जाय या वहां पर कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट कायम की जाय मैं समझता हूं कि इस से जरा मुझे कुछ सचाई मालूम नहीं होती।

अब आप दूसरी बात लीजिये। आप को पता है कि अभी पेंप्सू प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि पेंप्सू को पंजाब के साथ मिला दिया जाय और पंजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हम को पेंप्सू के साथ मिला दिया जाय। दोनों ही प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटियों के प्रस्ताव हैं। तो आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह कहना बड़ा आसान था कि भाई पेंप्सू के अन्दर गड़बड़ है इसलिये इस को पंजाब के साथ मिला दिया जाय। यह मामूली बात थी। लेकिन जो हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की हाई कमांड है, उस को देखिये कि उस का क्या रबैया है। उन्होंने दोनों को मिला देने की डिमांड को टर्न डाउन कर दिया। तो मैं खरदार हुक्म सिंह जी से कहूंगा कि अगर

इरादा ऐसा ही होता तो राजप्रमुख के मुताल्लिक या पेंप्सू को अमालगैमेट करने के मुताल्लिक जैसा मसाला मिल रहा था उससे यह हाई कमांड के लिये आसान काम था। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप बिल्कुल गलत हैं। लेकिन यह बात कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर तुली हुई है कि वहां कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बन जाय; मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे हालात थे कि जिन को देखते हुए यह आसानी से कर सकती थी लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया। तो उन के रिफ्यूजल से मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई।

हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब, डाक्टर काटजू साहब ने वहां काउन्सिल आफ स्टेट में ब्यान दिया कि हमें इस बात से ग़रज़ नहीं है कि कौन पार्टी पावर में आये। हमें इस बात से ग़रज़ है कि वहां का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक हो। तो जब डाक्टर काटजू साहब ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर गौर करें। मेरे ख्याल से उन के लिये यह कहना ठीक नहीं था कि वहां कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट कायम करना चाहते हैं। फिर आप देखिये कि वहां पेंप्सू में क्या हालत है। मैं जिस दिन तलबण्डी में बाकआ हुआ तो वहां भटिंडा में था। वहां खबर आई कि एक लड़की को उठा लिया गया। मैं नहीं कहता कि और जगह ला एण्ड आर्डर की हालत ठीक है। लेकिन वहां पेंप्सू में यह हालत थी और जब यह खबर सुनी तो आज तक मेरा दिल बैठा हुआ है कि कैसे लड़की को उठा कर ले गये और कहा कि रुपये दो तब लड़की मिलेगी। इस तरह की बात वहां होती है। जब मैं पेंप्सू गया और मैंने पेंप्सू के अन्दर ही एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने की कोशिश की तो मुझ से कहा गया कि वहां दिन के वक्त भी जाना सेफ नहीं है। वहां पेंप्सू गवर्नमेंट ने यह इन्तजाम कि

हुआ है कि हर ट्रक और हर बस के साथ पुलिस जाती है। तो वहां पर यह हालत थी। इसलिये यह सब देखते हुए यह कहना कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा है कि वहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट कायम हो, ठीक नहीं है। मैं सरदार हुक्म सिंह साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप तो बड़े इंसान पसन्द हैं, आप तो ऐसी बात कहते हुए जरा झिझकिये। इस तरह की बात कहना आप के लिये मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि अगर जरा सी बात हो तो ऐसा कहें। अगर थोड़ी सी कहीं बात है तो उस को इस तरह मैगनीफ़ाई मत कीजिये। जो अच्छी बातें हैं उन को भी तो कहिये।

अब बाकी रही बात पंजाबी के बारे में। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब मैंने ने बजट को देखा। बजट के अन्दर पिछले साल १९५२-५३ में पंजाबी के लिये दो लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया और अब वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने ठीक ही किया कि बजट के अन्दर दो लाख ९४ हजार या ९५ हजार रुपया रखा। यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब बात थी, रीजिनल लैम्बेज को ऐनकरेज करना। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस बजट को जो प्रावीजन इस के लिये किया गया, उस को वैसे का वैसे ही मंजूर किया। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई कांग्रेस के हक में पालिसी है या पंजाबी को डिसकरेज करने की पालिसी है, मैं समझता हूं कि मुनासिब नहीं है। यूनिवर्सिटी के मुतालिक तो ज्ञानी जी ने कह ही दिया है। वहां यूनिवर्सिटी कायम हो उस में सभी बातें होंगी।

इस वास्ते मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एक्यूज कर रहे हैं यह ठीक बात नहीं है और वह गुनाहगार नहीं है। यह वाकई बहुत फ़ख़् की बात है कि इतना मसाला होते हुए भी भारत सरकार पेंप्सू के मामले में निष्पक्षता से काम ले रही है

और पंजाबी के बारे में उसका एटीच्यूड खुद अपनी मिसाल है।

अभी जो वाइट पेपर पेश किया गया उसके अन्दर यह कहा गया और यह माना गया है कि पेंप्सू के अन्दर पिछले साल शराब बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में इस्तेमाल हुई और जो डेक़्रिसिट है उस डेक़्रिसिट को शराब की आमदनी से पूरा किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़े दुःख और अफ़सोस की बात है कि वहां पर शराब का इस कदर इस्तेमाल हुआ। प्रेसीडेंट्स क्लब जो वहां पेंप्सू में कायम किया गया है उसकी कामयाबी इसी से नापी जा सकेगी कि आप वहां पर कहां तक फ़ेयर इलेक्शन्स करवा सके हैं, कहां तक अमनोअमान कायम रख सके हैं और शराब जो वहां इस्तेमाल हो रही थी उस में किस कदर कमी आप कर पाये हैं। इन चीजों पर प्रेसीडेंट्स क्लब की कामयाबी जानी जा सकेगी और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां पर लोग शराब के कारण पागल हो रहे हैं। जब तक आप वहां पर शराब बन्द नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कैसे वहां पर इलेक्शन्स फ़ेयर और ठीक तौर से होंगे और ला एन्ड आर्डर कैसे कायम होगा। जब तक वहां पर लाखों रुपये की शराब इस्तेमाल होती रहेगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि आपको कामयाबी हासिल नहीं होगी और मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार की नीयत बिल्कुल साफ़ है और यह कहना कि पेंप्सू में प्रेसीडेंट्स क्लब कांग्रेस के हक में उठाया है बिल्कुल गलत है और सरकार के साथ नाइन्साफी करना है। भारत सरकार ने तो अपना फ़र्ज अदा किया है और वह देखना चाहती है कि वहां पर इलेक्शन्स फ़ेयर हों और वहां पर ला एन्ड आर्डर कायम हो। मैं अपनी सरकार से दुबारा अपील

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

करता हूँ कि वह फौरन वहाँ पर शराब को बन्द करने का इन्तजाम करे, क्योंकि जब तक शराब चलती रहेगी तब तक राहबन्दी, डकैती और लूटमार होती रहेगी और औरतें उठाई जाती रहेंगी। वजट के अन्दर एक पाई भी इस काम को अंजाम देने के लिये नहीं रखी गई है। मैं कहूँगा कि जहाँ आप ने इतना खर्चा रखा है, वहाँ इस शराबबन्दी का प्रोपेगन्डा करने के लिये पाँच, सात लाख रुपये का प्राविजन जरूर रखिये ताकि इस ६ या ९ महीने के प्रेसीडेंट्स कूल के अर्से में आप प्राहिबिशन कर सकें और वहाँ पर इलेक्शन ठीक तौर से करा सकें। हमारे सरदार हुक्म सिंह दावा करते हैं कि इस वक्त पेप्सू में उन की मेजरिटी है। मैं इसको इस वक्त कंटेस्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं उन से कहूँगा कि यह बात तो उनके हक में ही हुई है कि ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ताकि इलेक्शन्स ठीक तौर पर हो सकें और यह तो उसी तरह है जैसे कोई आदमी अपने हाथ से खुजली करता हो और कोई डाक्टर उसको रोकने के लिये उसका हाथ पकड़ ले और कहे कि खुजली मत करो। वह तो उसके लिये भला ही होने वाला है क्योंकि वह चार दिन के भीतर ठीक हो जावेगा, बिल्कुल ठीक। यही बात सरदार हुक्म सिंह पर भी लागू होती है। बेकार में आप खुजली कर रहे थे—किसी को मिनिस्टर बनाया जा रहा था और किसी को हटाया जा रहा था। होम मिनिस्टर ने प्रेसीडेंट्स कूल कायम करके आप को खुजली करने से रोक दिया है और आप को मौका दिया है कि आपका जैसा दावा है कि पेप्सू में हमारी मेजरिटी है, तो अगले इलेक्शन में जो ऊपर होंगे अपने दावे को सही साबित करें और मेजरिटी दिखावायें और इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट ने

जो कुछ स्टेप उठाया है, वह आपके हक में ही है।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : इलेक्शन कराइये तो।

लाला अचिन्त राम : चबराइये मत, इलेक्शन होगा और जरूर होगा और बदले हुए हालात में अमन चैन जब कायम हो जायेगा तब इलेक्शन कराया जायगा और उस वक्त आपको मौका होगा कि आप अपनी मेजरिटी लायें।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : इलेक्शन कराइये तो।

Lala Achint Ram: Wait for a second, please.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member addressed the Chair, this trouble would not have arisen.

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): This is a radio talk, Sir.

लाला अचिन्त राम : मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इलेक्शन होगा और जरूर होगा। आप फिक्र मत कीजिये, इलेक्शन जल्दी ही होगा। आप अपनी कोशिश कीजिये। पहले आप वहाँ के हालात ठीक कीजिये जिससे अमनोअमान कायम हो, ला एन्ड आर्डर कायम हो, ताकि जैसा आप का दावा है आप अपनी मेजरिटी ला सकें और सूबे और देश को फायदा पहुंचे। मैं सरदार ज्ञान सिंह राड़ेवाला को या राजप्रमुख को कभी भी कम्युनलिस्ट कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने तो रियासतों के मिलने के वक्त तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की रियासतों को लीड दी थी। राड़ेवाला कम्युनलिस्ट है, यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ। उन्होंने तो सरदार पटेल का साथ दिया था। इस वास्ते आज भारत सरकार इस बात पर

भरोसा करती है कि वहाँ के हालात शीघ्र ही सुधर जायेंगे और तब जनता को मौका दिया जायगा कि वह अपनी मन पसन्द सरकार चुने। इस वास्ते मैं एक बार फिर आपके जरिये सरदार हुक्म सिंह से अपील करता हूँ कि वह सरकार को वहाँ पर शान्ति स्थापित करने में मदद दें।

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my only excuse for taking part in this discussion is that I represent a constituency which at countless points is a neighbour to PEPSU. I may tell the House that many people from the villages in my constituency have come to me and said that conditions in PEPSU are not as good as they should be and that they are not feeling safe. I could not do anything, except to bring it to the notice of the people concerned, which I did. The step that has been taken by the Central Government is one which should be pleasant to the people of PEPSU and to the people in the villages and places in the Punjab which are contiguous to PEPSU. I can assure you that those people are very happy that they can now live in safety. I also think that PEPSU is very fortunate in getting the type of administrator that it has got, because he is known for his administrative ability, integrity and his ability to smoothen difficulties.

Shri Nambiar: Similar men can be sent everywhere—even to my State.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Yes. He can be sent by me, not by you. You will always say something opposite to what I say.

Shri Namdhari: That is his profession.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Anyhow, it cannot be helped. You and I sail in different boats. I was saying that the present step is going to do good both to PEPSU and to Punjab. It has been said that so many transfers have been made and so many things have been done. In the interest of efficiency of administration, these actions should have been taken, and if administrative efficiency means anything, it means expediency and swift execution of plans. I think I am not giving a secret away when I say that our Home Minister stated on the floor of this House that the Central Government are trying a new experiment in PEPSU. In America, sometimes you have a Democrat as President, and in some State you have a Republican running the Government. Similarly, such an ex-

periment is being tried by the Central Government. We were all happy that while the Central Government was a Congress Government, the PEPSU Government was a non-Congress Government. It was an experiment and we wished that Government all success, but if they did not give a good account of themselves, what can be done? The present action has been taken due to the force of circumstances and exigencies. The action cannot be called into question in any way.

My hon. friend spoke about the Punjab University. I belong to a State which is the neighbour of PEPSU. In the Punjab University we have the representatives of PEPSU. I do not make a secret of my intention when I say that we welcome the formation of a PEPSU University. Whether such a small State should have, and can afford to have a University of its own, is not my concern. It is the concern of that State. But no one will deny that if PEPSU wants to have a University, it can have it.

One hon. Member said that we were meting out a step-motherly treatment to Punjabi in the Punjab University.

I think that is not correct. Take the Punjab University. In the Punjab University we have the Department of Hindi and we have the Department of Punjabi. The Department of Hindi is run by one Reader and the Department of Punjabi is run by another Reader. Then in the Punjab University we have what you may call a Publication Bureau. In that Publication Bureau we are bringing out the history of Punjabi literature, of Punjabi grammar. We are doing all that. I do not think that can be called step-motherly treatment.

At the same time we have instituted M.A. in Punjabi and I may tell the House that whereas a student who is doing M.A. in English reads plays by Shakespeare and reads short stories by great writers, an M.A. in Punjabi reads stories and plays written by those persons who are happily alive. So far as merit is concerned, there is no comparison between Shakespeare and the other people. We want that the Punjabi language should be encouraged. Therefore M.A. in Punjabi was instituted.

Then I want to say one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should allow others also to speak.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I have been waiting all the time, listening to all these persons.

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

Reference was made to the Sachar formula, which is in vogue. I do not say that I agree with it. But the Sachar formula is in vogue and the whole of the Punjab has been divided into two parts one Punjabi speaking area and the other Hindi speaking area. The Sachar formula is followed right from the first primary class up to the 10th high school class and I do not think anything unfair has been done. But whereas my hon. friends say that Punjabi has been treated in a step-motherly fashion in Punjab, I would say that the boot is on the other leg. It is not the Punjabi language that has been treated in a step-motherly fashion, but it is the Hindi which was treated in a step-motherly fashion in PEPSU.

I am a teacher: therefore school masters and students come to me with their grievances. I was told that there were some schools which were not recognised or given grants, because they said that they wanted to teach their students in Hindi. I would like to give the names of those schools, but it will not do good to anybody. They have divided PEPSU into two parts—one Hindi speaking zone and the other Punjabi speaking zone. The result was that Hindi was not given—I would not use the words step-motherly treatment—the right kind of treatment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Because it was a political formula.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: If Sachar formula is a political formula, the formula which was applied in PEPSU was worse than a political formula. I may say that Hindi was not given even its legitimate place there, or its due place. Then the division of *ilaka* of the Union was very arbitrary.

As a citizen of the Punjab, whose constituency runs into PEPSU, I welcome this and I also hope that the new administrator would introduce other reforms. He will see to it that while the interests of Punjabi are safeguarded, I would be the last man to say that Punjabi interests should be sacrificed, the interests of Hindi are not neglected and Hindi is given its due place, when the PEPSU University is formed, if it is formed some day—it is their own look out—it should be seen that both the divisions of PEPSU, the Hindi-speaking and the Punjabi-speaking, receive equal, fair and just treatment.

These are the observations I want to make.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): With reference to some of the observations that have been made by some hon. Members I would like to say a few words. It has been stated that PEPSU is a very small State and perhaps a University is not justified. I think the University is fully justified, taking into consideration that it is a State by itself with a population of 35 lakhs of people. In foreign countries, States with this much population, generally have several Universities each. And in India also U.P. has got seven or eight Universities. (An hon. Member: Only four.) Well, I do not want to be interrupted, but they are more than four.

Secondly, a great deal has been said against the Punjabi language by Shree Chanaria although I am glad what my hon. friend Professor Sharma has stated in favour of the Punjabi language. It was in 1932 that the Punjab University had appointed a Commission, which came to the conclusion that Punjabi was a rich language. And a few days back "*the Tribune*" in its editorial wrote that although Punjabi is a language rich in literature but even if it were not so, that could not be a reason for disowning what is our own mother language. If one can disown his mother language, he might as well disown his own mother.

Thirdly, a reference has been made to the position of law and order and administration in PEPSU. I think it is very unfair to put all the blame on the United Front Party, considering that out of five years, the Congress was in power for four years and the United Front Party was in power for one year only. And statistics have clearly shown that the law and order position has tremendously improved during last one year and that crimes have been reduced to about one-half. So I think remarks about this matter are highly uncharitable.

Fourthly, I am sorry that a great deal has been said by some speakers against the Rajpramukh. I think his personality should have been kept above all controversy. I can very well appreciate my Communist friends condemning on ideological grounds every Rajpramukh and not caring to have any one of them. I can understand or even appreciate their stand. But so far as other people are concerned, I want to say that the present Rajpramukh enjoys the confidence of both Hindus and Sikhs not only in PEPSU but in Punjab also. This is because of the most patriotic and honourable part that he played in consolidating India which was so much

appreciated by the late Sardar Patel. I think public memory could not be so short nor are we paying a tribute to the late Sardar by condemning the present Rajpramukh and throwing to wind his highest appreciation of the present Rajpramukh. I can also say that he is the greatest advocate of communal harmony in the Punjab. It is men like him who can bring about a happy atmosphere which is so badly needed in these border States of Punjab and PEPSU. And if we decry a person of that stature I think we are doing great disservice to the cause of communal harmony and happy atmosphere about the necessity of which our hon. Dr. Katju and others have spoken so much. I may also add that people respect him because of his selfless devotion to the cause of refugees. The refugees can never forget the great services that he has rendered to those lakhs and lakhs of refugees who had come there and how he received them with open arms. I had said at the outset that the personality of the Rajpramukh should not have been dragged in here, since however some uncharitable remarks were made by some speakers I thought it my duty to give expression to not only my views but the views shared by an overwhelming majority of people living in PEPSU and the Punjab.

I do not want to take more time of the House as you had fixed a five minute time limit.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (जिला बनारस—मध्य)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में बहुत कुछ इस ढंग की हो गई है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि पेप्सू में सिखों का बाहुल्य है इस वास्ते शायद हिन्दुस्तान के और लोग उसके साथ अन्याय करना चाहते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पेप्सू हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है। पेप्सू की बात हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर नहीं की जा सकती। पेप्सू हमारी सीमा पर स्थित है। पेप्सू का हिन्दुस्तान में उतना ही हक है जितना कि बाकी लोगों का पेप्सू में। हमारा शासन एक लोकतंत्र के आधार पर चल रहा है। जितने लोग इस हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं उनका इस देश की एक एक इंच भूमि पर अधिकार है और वे उसके विषय में सोच सकते हैं और बोल सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं अपने भाईयों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह पेप्सू के इस मामले को साम्प्रदायिकता

या जातीयता का रूप न दें। हमें भारतवर्ष को एक बनाना है। हमें एक देश की जरूरत है, एक भाषा की जरूरत है, एक नेता की जरूरत है। जब तक हम एक भाषा नहीं बनायेंगे, जब तक हम एक देश नहीं बनायेंगे और जब तक हम एक देश के रूप में सोचना शुरू नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी समस्याओं का हल नहीं होगा। आखिरकार जब हमें अपने देश में एक भाषा बनानी है तो उसकी धातु अरबी, फारसी से तो नहीं आवेगी। वह तो उसी अंग्रेज़ नाम से आवेगी जिसका हमारे सिख भाई रोज प्रातःकाल स्मरण करते हैं। उसी धातु से जो भाषा बनेगी वही सारे हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा होगी। रैदास, कबीर आदि न किस भाषा में लिखा है? सिखों के श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में कौन सी भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है? वही भाषा हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा है और वही हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा होनी चाहिये। हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है कि पेप्सू में हिन्दू ज्यादा रहते हैं या सिख ज्यादा रहते हैं। हमें यह देखना है कि वहां के रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और वे हिन्दुस्तान के अविभाज्य अंग हैं।

Shri Nambiar: Not at the cost of other languages. He says there should be only one language.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक दूसरी बात सरदार लालसिंह ने यह कही है कि यू० पी० में ६ यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। अगर ३५ लाख की आबादी में एक यूनिवर्सिटी बननी है तो यू० पी० में १८ यूनिवर्सिटियां होनी चाहिये। और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में १०० यूनिवर्सिटियां होनी चाहिये। हमारी बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी सारे हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटी है। इसी तरह पेप्सू में जो यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटी होगी। इसी वास्ते मैंने कहा कि

[श्री गधुनाथ सिंह]

अगर पेप्सू में जहाँ ३५ लाख की आबादी है, एक यूनीवर्सिटी बनाने के सिद्धान्त को मान लिया जाय तो यू० पी० में १८ यूनीवर्सिटियाँ चाहिये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में १०० यूनीवर्सिटियाँ होनी चाहिये । मैं इस विषय को थोड़े में ही खत्म करना चाहता हूँ ।

हम से कहा गया है कि हिन्दी स्कूलों में हिन्दी में शिक्षा नहीं होती । जिन स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है उनको ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जाती । यह बात अनुचित है । कोई भी भाषा जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र-भाषा होने जा रही है उस भाषा का अगर कहीं अध्ययन होता है और अध्यापन होता है और उस स्कूल को ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जाती यह अनुचित चीज है । आप समझ लें कि हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती । हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा अरबी नहीं हो सकती, फारसी नहीं हो सकती, उर्दू नहीं हो सकती । यदि हिन्दुस्तान की कोई राष्ट्र भाषा हो सकती है तो वह हिन्दी ही हो सकती है । जिन स्कूलों में हिन्दी का अध्ययन अध्यापन होता है वहाँ पर पेप्सू सरकार ने ग्रान्ट बन्द कर दी है । मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वहाँ पर ग्रान्ट दी जाय ताकि हिन्दुस्तानी की शिक्षा दी जा सके । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को उन्होंने जो सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए सुन्दर बजट बनाया है उसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो मांग आपके सामने पेश है मेरी समझ में उस पर इस किस्म की बहस की जरूरत नहीं थी ।

६-५५ अ० पं०

Some Hon. Members: English.

Some Hon. Members: Rashtrabhasha.

Shri Nambiar: I cannot follow Hindi.

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : बावजूद इसके लम्बी चोड़ी बहस हो चुकी है । इसलिये आज का रोज पंजाब संघ का रोज कहा जा सकता है । इस दिलचस्प बहस में बहुत से सवाल उठाये गये हैं जैसे विश्व-विद्यालय का सवाल । इसका जवाब देने का माहून मौका आगे आवेगा, मैं ऐसी उम्मीद करता हूँ । जो वजूहात पेश की गई हैं उनमें से एक भी ऐसी नहीं है जिसकी वजह से मेरी मांग से इन्कार किया जा सके । इसलिये मैं फिर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी मांग मंजूर की जाय ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): We would like to have a translation of what the hon. Finance Minister said just now. We are also Members of this House. We would like to know what he has said. This is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry; hon. Members must learn both languages.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We have been elected by the electorate. We are here. We cannot now go and learn and come back here. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no talk. If the Finance Minister has said something in Hindi and they are not able to understand it, they must naturally turn a deaf ear to that.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We are interested in it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot convert the whole House to his view. The Constitution provides both English and Hindi. They must learn both the languages.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I only want a translation or a summary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is any other language; not Hindi.

Shri Nambiar: The gist may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands Nos. 1 to 50 entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

(The Motions for Demands for Grants on account, which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed.P.F.)

DEMAND No. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,16,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 3—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 4—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,70,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 5—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and

East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 8—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,52,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS AND ADVISER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Ministers and Adviser'."

DEMAND No. 10—STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Legislative Assembly'."

DEMAND NO. 11—ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Elections for Legislatures'."

DEMAND NO. 12—CHIEF MINISTER'S AND ADVISER'S SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Chief Minister's and Adviser's Secretariat'."

DEMAND NO. 13—HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Education and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 17—DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Development Department'."

DEMAND NO. 18—INDUSTRIES, SUPPLIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Industries, Supplies & Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 19—REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Rehabilitation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 20—LAW AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Law and Local Self Government Department'."

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMISSIONER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Commissioner'."

DEMAND No. 22—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 23—CIVIL SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Directorate'."

DEMAND No. 24—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,56,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 25—JAILS AND JUDICIAL LOCK-UPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Jails & Judicial Lock-ups'."

DEMAND No. 26—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 27—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,72,100 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,94,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 29—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 30—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 31—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. 32—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 33—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,28,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. 35—PUNJABI DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Punjabi Department'."

DEMAND No. 36—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,84,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 37—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,57,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,100 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (within the Revenue account)'."

DEMAND No. 39—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 40—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 41—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,72,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,87,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying

the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 44—MISCELLANEOUS
ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments'."

**DEMAND No. 45—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

**DEMAND No. 46—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION,
NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND
DRAINAGE WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,80,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

**DEMAND No. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS
AND RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

**DEMAND No. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA
NANGAL PROJECT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,33,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project'."

**DEMAND No. 49—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,63,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

**DEMAND No. 50—ADVANCES BEARING
INTEREST**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,03,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Advances Bearing Interest'."

**PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB
STATES UNION APPROPRIATION
(VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL.**

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill* to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce Bill.

I also beg to move:†

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54 be taken into consideration."

7 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of a part of the financial year 1953-54 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

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

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill* to authorise payment and appropriation of a certain further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a certain further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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

I also beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a certain further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may say a few words.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is not necessary to make a speech because I explained that when the budget was introduced it was not possible to make any provision for this sum which has been provided in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Those representations were to be given effect to for the current year as well as from the next year. The necessary law authorising us to make the payment has already been passed, and, therefore, now the proposal is made that a supplementary grant be made to cover the allotment for the current year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has only worked out the excise duty for one year?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, that is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And it is charged on the Consolidated Fund?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a certain further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration."

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): What I have to submit is that with regard to the tobacco excise duty and tobacco levies, we have got representations from the Madras State that the Madras State Government should not be given the entire authority to levy whatever excise duty or whatever sales tax they like. As it stands today, the Centre has the entire authority to them. There is so much of feeling about this among the tobacco growers that this should not be allowed. I want to bring this point to his notice so that he may not allow the Madras State to do so.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Finance Commission has recommended that the

agreements made with certain State Governments—Bombay, Madras and so on—in regard to the imposition of a Sales Tax and not excise duty—on tobacco be abrogated as a result of these recommendations that they have made in regard to the sharing of the excise duty. Now, the amounts that will be allocated to the State as a result of this allocation would be considerably larger than what we are paying them as a matter of compensation, but it should be remembered that it was compensation for not exercising a right which the Constitution has already vested in these Governments, and therefore, I think it is only logical that we should now restore to them the freedom that they had before these agreements were made. In any case, we have no constitutional method by which we can ask them to continue to forego a certain source of revenue. Therefore, it is really a consequential step that we are taking as a result of the allocation of excise duties, and I am afraid that the only remedy is a sense of moderation on the part of the State Government concerned.

Shri Nambiar: Can I expect that there will be at least a recommendation or an advice given to the Madras Government in this respect? I have received two or three telegrams from Sriakulam tobacco growers and Trichinopoly and other areas. The tobacco dealers as well as growers are agitating in the matter and we are getting so much representation. Will the Central Government at least advise the Madras Government in this respect to practise moderation?

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central): Are we discussing Madras or Pepsu?

Shri Nambiar: Pepsu, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the hon. Member means is that whereas in Pepsu there is no legislature, Madras has a legislature. In Madras there are as capable hon. Members in the Assembly as there are Members in the Parliament here, and therefore, they are expected to take charge and even see that no sales tax is imposed on tobacco. Under these circumstances, enough has been said on the floor of this House. All sections in India are watching these proceedings. How can any advice be given. The hon. Member will consider this leisurely. It will be resented by the various local Legislatures and Governments.

The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a certain further sum from and out of the

7 P.S.D.

Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

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

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): I beg to move:

“That the following amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill further to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, be taken into consideration:

“That in clause 13, in the proposed section 40, in sub-clause (1) of clause (c) of sub-section (2) for the words “three thousand” the words “five thousand” shall be substituted.”

When this Bill was first introduced, it was the intention of the Government to keep this amount, as it was originally, at Rs. 5,000. Subsequently, when the Bill went before the Select Committee, they decided that the amount should be reduced to Rs. 3,000, and the House passed the Bill accordingly. Subsequently, when the Bill went up to the Upper House, and an amendment was moved whereby it was suggested that the amount be increased to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 3,000, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation accepted that amendment. Now that amendment has come down to this House for passing. I hope the House will pass it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the following amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill further to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, be taken into consideration:

“That in clause 13, in the proposed section 40, in sub-clause

(1) of clause (c) of sub-section (2) for the words "three thousand" the words "five thousand" shall be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I beg to move:

"That the amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill be agreed to."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill be agreed to."

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): On a point of order, Sir. When the House is so very thin, on a very important question which involves some constitutional questions, regarding the rights of the Upper House and those of the Lower House, I do not think it will be correct to push through the proceedings at this rate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order in this, nor any constitutional issue involved.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): With your permission, Sir, I would support the hon. gentleman who has just spoken. This is a question of very great importance. There was a Bill produced before this House, and then the matter was referred to the Select Committee. In the Select Committee, there was practically a compromise between opposing views, and we accepted that Rs. 3,000 should be the amount. And this House passed that measure and fixed that amount. In the Council of States, instead of the figure 3,000, the figure of 5,000 has been substituted, now. I would respectfully beg of you to place this before the House when the Members are present in

greater numbers. Just now, when there is hardly a quorum, I would beg of you not to place it before this House. It is a very important question which raises many issues.

So far as this aspect of the case is concerned, we have to see what the policy of Pakistan is. The reasons which we have already advanced in this House when we accepted the figure of 3,000 are all very relevant. I would therefore beg of you to kindly postpone this measure at this stage and take it up when there is bigger attendance in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid both of the hon. Members are a little too late. The motion for consideration has been carried already.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Though the motion for consideration has been carried, this is also the proper time for raising this point. We do not want that it may be postponed indefinitely. It may be taken up on the next day, and if necessary even tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am informed that as early as 2nd March, the amendment by the Council of States was circulated to hon. Members. It is a matter that was agreed to. I am afraid I will have to put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That the amendment made by the Council of States in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 2 P.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Friday, the 27th March, 1953.