

Thursday, 2nd February 1950



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME I, 1950

*(1st February to 13th March, 1950)*

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FIRST SESSION  
OF  
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA  
1950

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## CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers), First Session, 1950—

In Volume I,—

1. No. 3, dated the 3rd February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 55, line 8, for "*Shiromoni*" read "*Shiromani*";
  - (ii) Page 68, line 18 from bottom, for "*Seht*" read "*Seth*";
2. No. 4, dated the 6th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 70, line 19 from bottom, after "*Will*" insert "*the*";
  - (ii) Page 82, omit line 10;
3. No. 5, dated the 7th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 98, line 4 from bottom, for "*or*" read "*of*";
  - (ii) Page 112, line 9, for "*fields*" read "*oil-fields*";
4. No. 6, dated the 8th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 136, last line, for "*does not go*" read "*goes*";
  - (ii) Page 139, line 21 from bottom, for "*Sadar*" read "*Sardar*";
  - (iii) Page 140, line 11 from bottom, for "*peased*" read "*pleased*";
  - (iv) Page 143, line 11 from bottom, for "*delaying*" read "*defying*";
5. No. 7, dated the 9th February, 1950,—

Page 174, last line, for "*(52)*" read "*(25)*";
6. No. 8, dated the 10th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 195, line 11, for "*completed*" read "*complete*";
  - (ii) Page 204, line 4, for "*lakhs*" read "*lakh*";
7. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950,—

Page 208, line 8, after "*in*" insert "*a*";
8. No. 11, dated the 16th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 280, line 3, after "*apart*" insert "*from*";
  - (ii) Page 281, insert "*IMPROVEMENT OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION*" as heading to Starred Question No. 270;
9. No. 13, dated the 20th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 327, line 2, for "*Wil*" read "*Will*";
  - (ii) Page 335, lines 2 and 3, for "*hydrometeorologica*" read "*hydro-meteorological*";
  - (iii) Page 348, line 18, for "*No. P-65/50*" read "*No. P-64/50*";
10. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 386, line 3 from bottom, before "*Will*" insert "*(a)*";
  - (ii) Page 388, in heading to Unstarred Question No. 49, for "*AUD*" read "*AND*";



11. No. 15, dated the 22nd February, 1950,—  
Page 415, line 10 from bottom, for "Appendix I" read "Appendix III";
12. No. 16, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 423, line 8, for "Railway" read "Railways";  
(ii) Page 424, line 12, after "Railway" insert "survey" and line 27, for "have" read "has";  
(iii) Page 444, line 9 from bottom, for "Sum" read "Sun";
13. No. 17, dated the 24th February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 471, line 4 from bottom, for "catting" read "calling";  
(ii) Page 472, line 19, for "Government" read "Governments";
14. No. 18, dated the 27th February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 490, line 2, for "had" read "hard";  
(ii) Page 500, for existing heading to Starred Question No. 580, read "EXPORT OF MICA";
15. No. 19, dated the 28th February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 516, line 1, for "remissi of th" read "remission of the";  
(ii) Page 522, line 1, for "lik" read "likely";  
(iii) Page 526, line 8 from bottom, before "discontinue" insert "to" and for "telegram" read "telegrams";
16. No. 20, dated the 1st March, 1950,—  
(i) Page 553, last line, omit "the" before "so-called";  
(ii) Page 554, line 17, for "Gove nment" read "Government";  
(iii) Page 560, line 16, for "re-introduction" read "re-introduced";
17. No. 21, dated the 2nd March, 1950,—  
(i) Page 567, line 14 from bottom, after "put" insert "up";  
(ii) Page 578, line 2 from bottom, after "that" insert "may";  
(iii) Page 585, in heading to Starred Question No. 609, for "PPERSONS" read "PERSONS";
18. No. 22, dated the 6th March, 1950,—  
Page 616, line 1, before "limits" insert "age";
19. No. 23, dated the 7th March, 1950,—  
Page 640, lines 1 and 2, for "Infomation" read "Information";
20. No. 24, dated the 8th March, 1950,  
Page 658, line 3, for "ot" read "to";
21. No. 26, dated the 10th March, 1950,—  
Page 717, line 14, for "not" read "note";
22. No. 27, dated the 11th March, 1950,—  
(i) Page 749, line 10, for "pudchase" read "purchase";  
(ii) Page 755, line 2 from bottom, for "corruption" read "consumption";
23. No. 28, dated the 13th March, 1950,—  
(i) Page 787, line 8, for "outpt" read "output";  
(ii) Page 788, line 17, for "is" occurring after "There" read "are";

## In Volume II,—

24. No. 1, dated the 14th March, 1950,—  
 (i) Page 825, line 6 from bottom, for "February" read "February";  
 (ii) Page 833, line 16 from bottom, for "Far" read "far";
25. No. 2, dated the 15th March, 1950,—  
 Page 857, line 16, for "Boys" read "Boy";
26. No. 4, dated the 17th March, 1950,—  
 (i) Page 899, for line 22, read "that if he was invited he would be prepared to come again, and, if so, is there";  
 (ii) Page 901, omit line 9 from bottom;  
 (iii) Page 918, in heading to Starred Question No. 944, for "COMMUNICATN" read "COMMUNICATION";
27. No. 5, dated the 20th March, 1950,—  
 Page 927, line 11 from bottom, for "instalments" read "instalmental";
28. No. 6, dated the 21st March, 1950,—  
 Page 969, for existing last two lines read "Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I think that question will arise after the Institute comes into existence";
29. No. 8, dated the 23rd March, 1950,—  
 Page 1020, line 14 from bottom, for "moring" read "morning";
30. No. 9, dated the 24th March, 1950,—  
 Page 1059, line 21, for "pltased" read "pleased";
31. No. 10, dated the 27th March, 1950,—  
 (i) Page 1075, line 5 from bottom, for "go" read "got";  
 (ii) Page 1082, line 3 from bottom, after "of" insert "the";  
 (iii) Page 1101, last line, for "strinency" read "stringency";
32. No. 11, dated the 29th March, 1950,—  
 (i) Page 1125, omit line 5 from bottom and after line 3 from bottom, insert "Appendix VI, Annexure No. 5";  
 (ii) Page 1131, line 1, after "block" insert "grant";  
 (iii) Page 1138, line 20, for "Cindhya" read "Vindhya";
33. No. 12, dated the 30th March, 1950,—  
 (i) Page 1172, omit line 16 and in line 17, for "1848" read "1948";  
 (ii) Page 1177, in heading to Starred Question No. 1252, for "IMMI-GRANTS" read "INSURGENTS";
34. No. 13, dated the 31st March, 1950,—  
 Page 1213, line 23, for "1:74 and 1:17" read "1·74 and 1·17";
35. No. 14, dated the 1st April, 1950,—  
 Page 1242, line 13 from bottom, for "1325" read "1025";

36. No. 15, dated the 3rd April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1254, line 1, for "**Dr. P. S. Mookerjee**" read "**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee**";
  - (ii) Page 1268, line 16 from bottom, for "*rehbiwalas*" read "*Rahriwalas*";
  - (iii) Page 1271, line 9 from bottom, for "Ministry" read "Minister";
37. No. 16, dated the 4th April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1282, line 2 from bottom, for "happend" read "happened" and line 1 from bottom, omit "here";
  - (ii) Page 1291, line 5 from bottom, after "that" insert "may be";
38. No. 18, dated the 6th April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1358, in heading to Starred Question No. 1467, for "EXPERTS" read "EXPORTS"; line 21, for "4" read "41" and line 6 from bottom, for "spending" read "sending";
  - (ii) Page 1354, line 4, for "hunred" read "hundred";
  - (iii) Page 1372, line 1, for "(i)" read "(ii)";
39. No. 19, dated the 8th April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1379, line 16, after "fact" insert "that";
  - (ii) Page 1388, line 5, for "ond" read "and" and line 15, for "held" read "help";
40. No. 20, dated the 10th April, 1950,—
- Page 1488, last line, for "of broadcasting is completed" read "devolved upon the Government of India?";
41. No. 21, dated the 11th April, 1950,—
- Page 1460, line 11, for "No. II" read "No. 11";
42. No. 22, dated the 12th April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1486, lines 2 and 1 from bottom, for "intstituted" read "instituted";
  - (ii) Page 1496, between lines 12 and 13 from bottom, insert "STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT re EXPENDITURE IN ASSAM";
  - (iii) Page 1499, in heading to Starred Question No. 1664, for "NDORE" read "INDORE";
  - (iv) Page 1501, line 9 from bottom, for "Telgu" read "Telugu";
43. No. 23, dated the 14th April, 1950,—
- Page 1505, line 8, for "**Homes**" read "**Home**";
44. No. 25, dated the 17th April, 1950,—
- (i) Page 1572, line 8, for "acrerage" read "acreage";
  - (ii) Page 1594, line 5, for "Project" read "Projects";
  - (iii) Page 1597, line 3 from bottom, after "to" insert "a";
  - (iv) Page 1598, line 20 from bottom, for "1773" read "1788";
  - (v) Page 1608, in heading to Starred Question No. 1794, for "SERDS" read "SEEDS";

In Volume III,—

45. No. 1, dated the 18th April, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1622, line 2 from bottom, for "28,73" read "28,739";
- (ii) Page 1634, in heading to Starred Question No. 1795, for "INCUME-TAX" read "INCOME-TAX";
- (iii) Page 1636, in heading to Starred Question No. 1827, for "KAMPUR" read "KAMALPUR";

46. No. 2, dated the 19th April, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1657, line 3 from bottom, for "loging" read "losing"; and
- (ii) Page 1670, line 9, for "kutch" read "Kutch".

In Volume I,—

1. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950,—

- (i) पृष्ठ २१२, पंक्ति २ पर "भेज" की जगह "भेजे" पढ़ें।
- (ii) पृष्ठ २१२, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ६ पर "हे" की जगह "है" पढ़ें।
- (iii) पृष्ठ २१३, पंक्ति ५ पर "जारी" की जगह "जारी" पढ़ें।

2. No. 11, dated the 16th February, 1950.—

पृष्ठ २६७, पंक्ति ३२ पर "मंजूर" की जगह "मंजूर" पढ़ें।

3. No. 12, dated the 17th February, 1950,—

- (i) पृष्ठ २९५, पंक्ति १० पर "ह" की जगह "हर" पढ़ें।
- (ii) पृष्ठ २९५, पंक्ति ११ पर "इसक" की जगह "इसके" पढ़ें।
- (iii) पृष्ठ २९७, पंक्ति २९ पर "जवान" की जगह "जवाब" पढ़ें।
- (iv) पृष्ठ २९७, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ४ पर "पूछना" की जगह "पूछना" पढ़ें।
- (v) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति ५ पर "गोविन्द" की जगह "गोविन्द" पढ़ें।
- (vi) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति ६ पर "मै" की जगह "मैं" तथा "बज्ञानक" की जगह "वैज्ञानिक" पढ़ें।
- (vii) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति १३ पर "बिठई" की जगह "बिठाई" पढ़ें।
- (viii) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति २३ पर "।" की जगह "?" पढ़ें।
- (ix) पृष्ठ ३०३, पंक्ति २९ पर "रिफमर्सेशन्स" की जगह "रिफर्मेसेशन्स" पढ़ें।

4. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950,—

- (i) पृष्ठ ३६०, पंक्ति ३१ पर "कोर्टस" की जगह "कोर्ट्स" पढ़ें।
- (ii) पृष्ठ ३७१, पंक्ति २४ पर "उसस" की जगह "उससे" पढ़ें।

5. No. 16, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—

- (i) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति २ पर "पढा" की जगह "पढ़ा" पढ़ें।
- (ii) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति १० पर "भाजी" की जगह "भाजी" पढ़ें।

- (iii) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति ११ पर " वक्त " की जगह " वक्त " पढ़ें ।  
 (iv) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ९ पर " राखन का " की जगह " राखन काई " पढ़ें ।  
 (v) पृष्ठ ४३१, पंक्ति १४ पर " बड़ढी " की जगह " कुड्डी " पढ़ें ।

6. No. 17, dated the 24th February, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ४७१, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ११ " यूनिवर्सिटी " की जगह " यूनिवर्सिटी " पढ़ें ।

7. No. 20, dated the 1st March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ५६०, पंक्ति १९ पर " सविसेज " की जगह " सविसेज " पढ़ें ।

8. No. 23, dated the 7th March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ६४८, पंक्ति २३ पर " गवर्नमेंट " की जगह " गवर्नमेंट " पढ़ें ।

9. No. 26, dated the 10th March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ७२७, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ५ पर " उन ो " की जगह " उनको " पढ़ें ।

In Volume II,—

10. No. 2, dated the 15th March, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ८४०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर की ओर ८ पर " गोविन्ददास " की जगह " गोविन्द दास " पढ़ें ।

(ii) पृष्ठ ८४०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर की ओर ७ पर " गाइंस " की जगह " गाइंस " पढ़ें ।

(iii) पृष्ठ ८४४, पंक्ति २० पर " नहीं " की जगह " न ही " पढ़ें ।

11. No. 6, dated the 21st March, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ९५०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर ४ पर " ट्रेड " की जगह " ट्रेड " पढ़ें ।

(ii) पृष्ठ ९६८, पंक्ति १८ पर " रीडिंग रोड " की जगह " रीडिंग रोड " पढ़ें ।

12. No. 15, dated the 3rd April 1950,—

पृष्ठ १२६५, पंक्ति ३ पर " है " की जगह " है " पढ़ें ।

13. No. 17, dated the 5th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १३३२, पंक्ति २६ पर " बहुत " की जगह " बहुत " पढ़ें ।

14. No. 18, dated the 6th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १३५३, पंक्ति २२ पर " जितनात " की जगह " जितना " पढ़ें ।

15. No. 24, dated the 15th April, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ १५४३, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर ५ पर " ओर " की जगह " ओर " पढ़ें ।

(ii) पृष्ठ १५४७, पंक्ति १९ पर " अनुसन्धान " की जगह " अनुसंधान " पढ़ें ।

16. No. 25, dated the 17th April, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ १५७२, पंक्ति ४ पर " जेक " की जगह " जॉक " पढ़ें ।

(ii) पृष्ठ १५७२, पंक्ति ५ पर " याजना " की जगह " योजना " पढ़ें ।

In Volume III,—

17. No. 1, dated the 18th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १६१६, पंक्ति १० पर " करें " की जगह " करेंगे " पढ़ें ।

In Volume I—

1. No. 7, dated the 9th February, 1950.

صفحہ ۱۵۷ - نہچے سے سطر ۱۱ - دد مانی ۴۴ کے بجائے دد مانئید ۴۴ پڑھیں -

2. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۲۱۰ - نہچے سے سطر ۴ - دد آف ۴۴ کے بجائے دد آیف ۴۴ پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۲۱۱ - سطر ۱۱ - دد آرو ۴۴ کے بجائے دد اور ۴۴ پڑھیں -

3. No. 12, dated the 17th February, 1950.

صفحہ ۳۱۲ - سطر ۱۶ - دد ائہ ۴۴ کے بجائے دد الاء ۴۴ پڑھیں -

4. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950.

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# PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

### A

Abdul Hamid, Shri (West Bengal).  
 Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Achint Ram, Lala (Punjab).  
 Ahammedunni, Shri V. C. (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Madras).  
 Alexander, Shri N. (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Bombay).  
 Ambedkar, The Honourable Dr. B. R. (Bombay).  
 Amrit Kaur, The Honourable Rajkumari (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Ansari, Shri Muhammad Ibrahim (Bihar).  
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Arya, Shri Baldev Singh (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Asawa, Shri Gokul Lal (Rajasthan).  
 Awadesh Pratap Singh, Captain (Vindhya Pradesh).  
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Madras).  
 Ayyangar, The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami (Madras).  
 Ayyar, Shri Alladi Krishnaswami (Madras).  
 Azad, The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam (Uttar Pradesh).

### B

Baigra, Shri Moti Ram (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Baldev Singh, The Honourable Sardar (Punjab).  
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (West Bengal).  
 Beg, Mirza M. A. (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Beni Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Bhagat, Shri Bali Ram (Bihar).  
 Bhagwant Roy, Kaka (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).  
 Bhanu Pratap Singh, Thakur (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Bharati, Shri L. Krishnaswami (Madras).  
 Bhargava, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal (Ajmer).  
 Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Punjab).  
 Bhatkar, Shri L. S. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Bhatt, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram (Bombay).  
 Bhattacharya, Prof. K. K. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Birua, Shri Purna Chandra (Bihar).  
 Biyani, Shri Brijlal Nandlal (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Assam).  
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Bihar).  
 Brijraj Narain, Lt. Col. (Madhya Bharat).  
 Buragohain, Shri Surendra Nath (Assam).

### C

Chaliba, Shri Kuladhar (Assam).  
 Chandrika Ram, Shri (Bihar).  
 Channiah, Shri T. (Mysore).  
 Chattopadhyay, Shri Mihir Lal (West Bengal).  
 Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Assam).  
 Chettiar, Shri T. A. Ramalingam (Madras).  
 Chetty, Shri R. K. Shanmukham (Madras).

### D

Dalel Singh, Lt. Col. Kanwar (Rajasthan).  
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (West Bengal).  
 Das, Shri B. (Orissa).  
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (West Bengal).  
 Das, Shri Biswanath (Orissa).  
 Das, Shri Jagannath (Orissa).  
 Das, Shri Nandkishore (Orissa).  
 Das, Shri Sarangdhar (Orissa).  
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Bihar).  
 Deo, Shri Shankarrao (Bombay).  
 Deogirikar, Shri T. R. (Bombay).  
 Desai, Shri Durbhar Gopaldas A. (Bombay).  
 Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Bombay).  
 Desai, Shri Khandubhai K. (Bombay).  
 Deshmukh, Dr. P. S. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Dharam Prakash, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Dholakia, Shri Gulabshanker Amritlal (Kutch).  
 Diwakar, The Honourable Shri R. R. (Bombay).  
 D'Souza, Rev. Jerome (Madras).  
 Durgabai, Shrimati G. (Madras).  
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoolal (Vindhya Pradesh).

### F

Faiznūr Ali, Maulvi (Assam).

### G

Gadgil, The Honourable Shri N. V. (Bombay).  
 Galib, Shri Shaik (Madras).  
 Gandhi, Shri Feroz (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Gautam, Shri Mohan Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Ghose, Shri S. M. (West Bengal).  
 Ghuznavi, Shri Abdul Halim (West Bengal).  
 Goenka, Shri Ramnath (Madras).  
 Gopinath Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Govind Das, Seth (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (West Bengal).  
 Guha, Shri G. S. (Manipur and Tripura).  
 Gupta, Shri Deshbandhu (Delhi).  
 Gupta, Shri V. J. (Madras).  
 Gurung, Shri, Ari Bahadur (West Bengal).



## H

Haneef, Moulavi Mohammed (Orissa).  
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Mysore).  
 Hasan, Shri M. A. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Hathi, Shri Jai Sukh Lal (Saurashtra).  
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Assam).  
 Hazarika, Shri Mahendra (Assam).  
 Hifzur Rahman, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Himatsinhji, Major-General Maharaj (Saurashtra).  
 Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (West Bengal).  
 Hiray, Shri Bhaurao Saknaram (Bombay).  
 Hossain Imam, Shri (Bihar).  
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Punjab).  
 Hyder Husein Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

## I

Inait Ullah, Khwaja (Bihar).  
 Ismail Khan, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Travancore-Cochin).

## J

Jaggivan Ram, The Honourable Shri (Bihar).  
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Jain, Shri Nemi Sharan (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Bihar).  
 Jairamdas Doulatram, The Honourable Shri (Punjab).  
 Jajoo, Shri Sita Ram S. (Madhya Bharat).  
 Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Bihar).  
 Jaswant Singh, Kanwar (Rajasthan).  
 Jayashri Rajji, Shrimati (Bombay).  
 Jedho, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Bombay).  
 Jehunhunwala, Shri B. P. (Bihar).  
 Jnani Ram, Shri (Bihar).  
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Joseph, Shri Appikatla (Madras).

## K

Kaliyannan, Shri T. M. (Madras).  
 Kamath, Shri H. V. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Kameshwar Singh, of Darbhanga, Shri (Bihar).  
 Kanaka Sabai, Shri R. (Madras).  
 Kannamwar, Shri Marotrao Sambaji (Madhya Pradesh).  
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 Karmarkar, Shri Dattatraya Parashuram (Bombay).  
 Kazmi, Shri Mohammad Ahmad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Khan, Shri Rasool (Bombay).  
 Khapsarde, Shri Purushottam Sakharam (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Khurshed Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

Kidwai, The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Uttar Pradesh).  
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 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).  
 Krishnamachari, Shri V. T. (Rajasthan).  
 Krishnanand Rai, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Kumbhar, Shri Ratnappa Bharamappa (Bombay).  
 Kunhiraman, Shri P. (Madras).  
 Kunzru, Pandit Hirday Nath (Uttar Pradesh).

## L

Lakshmanan, Shri P. K. (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Lalsingh, Thakur (Bhopal).

## M

Maheeshwari, Shri Himmat Singh K. (Cooch-Behar).  
 Mahata, Shri Kshudiram (Bihar).  
 Mahtha, Shri Sri Narayan (Bihar).  
 Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta (West Bengal).  
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 Mallayya, Shri U. Srinivasa (Madras).  
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 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Bihar).  
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 Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Mohiuddin, Saikh (Bihar).  
 Mookerjee, Dr. H. C. (West Bengal).  
 Mookerjee, The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad (West Bengal).  
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 Mukhtiar Singh, Ch. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Munavalli, Shri B. N. (Bombay).  
 Munshi, Shri K. M. (Bombay).  
 Munshi, Shri Pranalal Thakorlal (Bombay).  
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Punjab).

## N

Naicker, Shri P. M. Audikesavalu (Madras).  
 Naidu, Shri G. R. Ethirajulu (Mysore).  
 Naidu, Shri S. Ramaswamy (Madras).  
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Orissa).  
 Nand Lal, Master (Punjab).  
 Narayana Deo, Shri K. C. Gajapati, of  
 Parlakimedi (Orissa).  
 Nathwani, Shri Narindra P. (Saurashtra).  
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 Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri (West Bengal).  
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Nehru, The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal  
 (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Neogy, The Honourable Shri K. C. (West  
 Bengal).  
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Bombay).  
 Nurie, Shri Mohamed Yaseen (Bombay).

## O

Obaidullah, Shri V. M. (Madras).  
 Oron, Shri Theble (Bihar).

## P

Pandit, Shri Moti Lal (Orissa).  
 Pani, Shri Bijoy Kumar (Orissa).  
 Pant, Shri Devi Dutt (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Parmar, Dr. Y. S. (Himachal Pradesh).  
 Patel, The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai  
 (Bombay).  
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay).  
 Pillai, Shri V. Nadimuthu (Madras).  
 Pillay, Shri S. Sivan (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Poonacha, Shri C. M. (Coorg).  
 Potai, Shri Ramprasad (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Prater, Shri S. H. (Madras).

## R

Raghib Ahsan, Shri (West Bengal).  
 Raghu Vira, Dr. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Rajasthan).  
 Raj Kanwar, Lala (Orissa).  
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri (Bihar).  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bihar).  
 Ram Ugra Singh, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Ramaiah, Shri V. (Madras).  
 Ramiah, Shri P. Kodanda (Madras).  
 Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Bihar).  
 Ranbir Singh, Chaudhri (Punjab).  
 Ranga, Prof. N. G. (Madras).  
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 Ramakrishna (Madras).  
 Ranjit Singh, Sardar (Patiala and East  
 Punjab States Union).  
 Rao, Shri B. Shiva (Madras).  
 Rao, Shri M. Tirumala (Madras).  
 Rao, Shri M. V. Rama (Mysore).  
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava (Madras).  
 Rathnaswamy, Shri A. M. (Madras).  
 Rau, Shri N. Madhava (Orissa).  
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bihar).  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (West Bengal).  
 Reddi, Shri P. Basi (Madras).  
 Reddi, Shri Pidathala Ranga (Madras).  
 Reddi, Shri Vangallu Kodandarama (Madras).  
 Rudrappa, Shri H. S. (Mysore).

## S

Sadiq Ali, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Bihar).  
 Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Saksena, The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal  
 (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (West Bengal).  
 Sanjivayya, Shri D. (Madras).  
 Santhanam, The Honourable Shri K. (Madras).  
 Sarwate, Shri V. S. (Madhya Bharat).  
 Satayanarayana, Shri M. (Madras).  
 Satiash Chandra, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sen, Dr. Prosanto Kumar (Bihar).  
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Bihar).  
 Seth, Shri Demoder Swarup (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shah, Prof. K. T. (Bihar).  
 Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Saura-  
 shtra).  
 Shah, Shri Manilal Chaturbhai (Bombay).  
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).  
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sharma, Pandit Krishn Chandra (Uttar  
 Pradesh).  
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shastri, Shri Harihar Nath (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shukla, Shri Ambika Charan (Madhya  
 Pradesh).  
 Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Vindhya  
 Pradesh).  
 Sidhva, Shri R. K. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Singhania, Shri Padempat (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Singhji, Shri Sardar, of Khetri (Rajasthan).  
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Bihar).  
 Sinha, Shri Braja Kishore Prasad (Bihar).  
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Bihar).  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Bihar).  
 Sinha, The Honourable Shri Satya Narayan  
 (Bihar).  
 Sitaramayya, Dr. B. Pattabhi (Madras).  
 Siva, Shri M. V. Gangadhara (Madras).  
 Sivaprakasam, Shri V. S. (Madras).  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sochet Singh, Sardar (Patiala and East  
 Punjab States Union).  
 Sohan Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sonavane, Shri Tayapa Hari (Bombay).  
 Sondhi, Shri B. J. (Punjab).  
 Srivastava, Shri Jawala Prasad (Uttar  
 Pradesh).  
 Subramaniam, Dr. V. (Madras).  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Madras).  
 Subramaniam, Shri R. (Madras).  
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Annu (Madras).

## T

Tajamul Hussain, Shri (Bihar).  
 Tek Chand, Dr. Bakhshi (Punjab).  
 Tewari, Shri Ram Sahai (Vindhya Pradesh).  
 Thakkar, Shri A. V. (Saurashtra).  
 Thimmappa Gowda, Shri G. A. (Mysore).  
 Tiwari, Shri Baboo Lal (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri (Uttar  
 Pradesh).

## T—Contd.

Tripathi, Shri H. V. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Tripathi, Shri Kishorimohan (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Uttar Pradesh).

## U

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Datt (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Ram Chandra (Rajasthan).

## V

Vaidya, Shri Vinayak Rao Balashankar (Bombay).  
 Varma, Shri Bepin Behari (Bihar).  
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Rajasthan).  
 Veerabahu, Shri M. C. (Madras).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Velayudhan, Shrimati Dakshayani (Madras).  
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras).  
 Vidyavachaspati, Shri Indra (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Vyas, Shri Jainarain (Rajasthan).

## W

Wajed Ali, Maulvi (Assam).

## Y

Yadav, Shri Lakshmi Shenkar (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Yashwant Rai, Prof. (Punjab).

## Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Zakir Husain, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Zangre, Shri Reshamlal (Madhya Pradesh).

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

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*The Speaker*

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

*The Deputy-Speaker*

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

*Panel of Chairmen*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Hossain Imam.

*Secretary*

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

*Assistants of the Secretary*

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

*Committee on Petitions*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Chairman).

Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### **Members of the Cabinet**

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States—The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Finance—The Honourable Dr. John Matthai.

Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.

Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.

Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy.

Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.

### **Ministers not in the Cabinet**

Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena.

Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.

Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 2nd February, 1950

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAJASTHAN UNDERGROUND WATER BOARD

\*26. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have set up a Rajasthan Underground Water Board?

(b) If so, what is the function of this Board and which Government will bear the cost of this Board?

(c) Is the Board to search for water alone or is it to prospect for minerals also?

(d) When is the Board likely to submit its report?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram):** (a) Yes.

(b) To explore and make preliminary use of underground water resources in Rajasthan. The Central and the Rajasthan Governments will bear the cost.

(c) To explore water for the time being.

(d) Within three months after the end of each financial year.

**Shri Sidhva:** Answer to part (b), I could not follow.

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** To explore and make preliminary use of underground water resources in Rajasthan. The Central and the Rajasthan Governments will bear the cost.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether any preliminary work was carried on in this respect and whether any water has been found?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes; water has been found. We have had an open well which was giving about forty or fifty thousand gallons per hour some time ago. As we put on more machines and pumped more water, we found that the water had risen to one lakh gallons per hour. We are having two more borings where the present supply is 10,000 gallons. With further development, it is expected that the quantity will increase.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are these Artesian wells?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No; they are tube wells.

**Prof. Ranga:** Is Pani Maharaj a member of this Board?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes; he is.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What is the amount proposed to be contributed by the Centre during the next year for this purpose?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have so far asked for one and a half lakhs.

**Shri Sidhva:** What is the proportion of the cost to be borne by the Centre and by Rajasthan?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have not fixed the proportion. We have provided that there will be a block grant from both the Governments. We have not yet fixed the amount to be given by the Rajasthan Government. That will be a matter for negotiation.

**Shri Sidhva:** Is there any idea as to the total cost likely to be incurred?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far we have budgeted for one and a half lakhs. Probably, more money may be needed as the work expands.

**Prof. Ranga:** Are the Government utilising the services of Pani Maharaj as a whole time worker with or without salary, not only for Rajasthan, but also for other areas?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are at present concentrating on the Rajasthan area. But, I suppose he will be available for if any emergency arises for elsewhere also.

**Shri E. L. Malviya:** How many wells are proposed to be constructed during the year?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is very difficult to say. We propose to tap an area which is about forty miles long and about four or five miles broad. At present we have started with three borings. We will continue till we finish the whole area.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What progress has been made so far?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have just indicated.

**श्री भट्ट:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो पानी मिला है उस से खेती का काम शुरू हुआ है ?

**Shri Bhatt:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether any farming work has been undertaken with the water that has been found?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THIRD CLASS RAILWAY TRAINS

\*27. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many Janata Third Class Railway trains have so far been introduced?

(b) What is the total carrying capacity of these trains and on what sections do they run?

(c) What is the total number of passengers carried by these trains?

(d) How many of these trains are likely to be introduced during the next three months?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) Fourteen. In addition there are sixteen short distance MG trains exclusively for class III passengers on the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

(b) 9,160 passengers at one time. The sections on which Janata Expresses run are—Howrah-Delhi of the E.I.R., Howrah-Puri of the B.N.R., Bombay-Baroda of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Delhi-Pathankot of the E.P.R., Chupra-Lucknow of the O.T.R., Madras-Mangalore of the M. and S.M. and S.I. Railways and Madras (Egmore)-Trichinopoly of the S.I.R.

(c) This information is not readily available and the labour involved in its compilation will not be commensurate with the purpose it may serve.

(d) It is not possible to make a definite forecast. The question of introducing such trains, whenever traffic justifies and resources are available, is constantly under review.

**Shri Sidhva:** Out of the 14 trains which the hon. Minister stated, are they exclusively third-class or are other class compartments attached to each of them?

**Shri Santhanam:** Exclusively I think; in the Howrah-Puri passenger a limited number of class II ordinary seats are also available.

**Shri Sidhva:** Out of the fourteen is there a Janata train between V.T. and Jhansi?

**Shri Santhanam:** I do not think there is any between V.T. and Jhansi.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there is any proposal to start a Janata Express between Madras and Delhi?

**Shri Santhanam:** I think the Grand Trunk Express is serving the through passengers between Madras and Delhi.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** What is the Government's experience in running these third-class trains: are they more crowded or less crowded than the ordinary trains?

**Shri Santhanam:** Our information is that they are very popular.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is the popularity due to the fact that they are crowded?

**Shri Kamath:** In these Janata trains, do Government propose to retain the third class—the only class—at just the third-class level or to bring it to the old inter-class level?

**Shri Santhanam:** Our intention is to put in improved third-class carriages in these trains as far as possible.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the fares continue to be the same with these improvements and in spite of the improvements?

**Shri Santhanam:** For the present, yes.

**Shri Jagannath Misra:** Has the train commenced running on the Howrah-Puri section?

**Shri Santhanam:** Yes; the train is running.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether representations have been made for a Janata train from Bombay Central to Delhi?

**Shri Santhanam:** This matter has been considered; but both the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. feel that none of the present trains can be converted into a Janata Express. As soon as resources are available, we shall think of having a Janata Express between Bombay and Delhi.



**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What is the improvement made?

**Shri Santhanam:** So far as the Janata Express is concerned, the improvement is that it is available only for third class passengers.

#### TELEPHONE WORKSHOP, BOMBAY

\*28. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether a deputation of Telephone Workers' Union in Bombay saw the Deputy Minister on 11th November, 1949, regarding the manufacturing activities that can be undertaken by the Telephone workshop in Bombay?

(b) Have Government received any scheme from them and if so, what action has been taken on it?

(c) Is it a fact that this factory is capable of manufacturing telephone component parts which are now to be imported from foreign countries?

(d) Is it a fact that the said workshop manufacture items other than telephone component parts?

(e) Is there any scheme for the renovation of existing telephone equipment?

(f) Is there any scheme for expanding this factory?

(g) What articles are manufactured at present in the factory and what is the reason for reduction in its production?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals have been received from the Bombay Telephone Workers' Union and they are under consideration. In the meantime, it has been decided to entrust the manufacture of overhead iron work and tag blocks required for the Calcutta Automatisation Scheme to this workshop.

(c) Yes, for though the workshop is capable of manufacturing some components, it is not always economical to produce minor components locally when the bulk of equipment has to be imported.

(d) Yes.

(e) Manual exchanges, telephone instruments and small automatic branch exchanges are renovated at this Factory.

(f) With a complete factory now being set up in Bangalore, there will be no need to expand the workshops at Bombay, or those at other places. There is, however, a scheme for constructing a new building as the present buildings are not suited for the needs.

(g) The main articles produced in these workshops are:

- (i) manual switch-boards, (ii) cords for instruments and switch-boards,
- (iii) testing apparatus, and (iv) miscellaneous items.

The reason for the reduction of production is that limited funds have been allotted for capital works programme. If the full equipped capacity of the workshops is to be utilised, a substantial supplementary grant would be necessary.

**Shri Sidhva:** In view of the hon. Minister's statement that it has been decided to manufacture these equipment, may I know whether the original idea of shifting it to Alipore and Jubbulpore has been completely abandoned?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** This Workshop was originally started during war time and there was an idea sometime ago to shift it to Jubbulpore. That has now been abandoned.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether all the skilled labour for the telephone workshops is available in Bombay and whether they will be retained or transferred anywhere?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We get all the labour that we require in Bombay. What labour will be retained will depend on the amount of work.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Will the Government please state if there is any prospect of the *pugree* system for getting telephone connections being discontinued after we have made a large number of telephone machines in this country?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the question is hypothetical at this stage.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What are the suggestions made in the scheme, by the workers?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The workers have suggested various items which can be manufactured here by the workers.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that in order to subsidise the telephone factory, Government is contemplating charging Rs. 2,000 for the installation of new connections?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** That is the announcement made in this House.

**Shri Rudrappa:** Has Government any idea of the total number of telephone sets required in India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We have got on the waiting list, about a lakhr.

**Mr. Speaker:** I go to the next question, Mr. Sidhva.

**Hon. Members:** Quota exceeded.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, I will just explain the position. Very earnest representation was made to me by some Members that, in the absence of any knowledge of the change in the rules, they had already programmed their questions for the next few days on the basis of five questions being permitted and that it will take some time for them to adjust themselves to the new rule. I therefore thought it proper to give Mr. Sidhva, a little latitude and I also request him to come to the standard of three questions, as early as he possibly can. The same will apply to all.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF ECONOMY COMMITTEE

\*29. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the recommendation of the Economy Committee mentioned in page 29 of its report that all kinds of houses, whether for displaced persons or Government employees or for private purposes, will be transferred to a single Ministry of Works, Mines and Power has been considered and if so, with what result and if not, why not?

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil):** The question will be answered by the Minister for Finance on a day allotted for questions to be replied to by him.

## KLM PLANE ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY

**\*31. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether any recommendation has been made by the Committee appointed to investigate into the accident of the KLM plane on 12th July, 1949, at Santa Cruz?

(b) If so: has it been recommended that one of the runways should be expanded and improved immediately?

(c) Do the recommendations contain provision for surveillance radar and if so, when do Government intend to take this work in hand?

(d) What will be the total cost?

(e) Are the questions of cutting down one of the hills and providing better lighting arrangements also mentioned in the recommendations?

(f) If so, when do Government intend to take this work in hand and what will be the total cost?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) Yes Sir. A copy of the Summary of the report submitted by the Committee is available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes. The recommendation is being studied by the Civil Aviation Department.

(d) The cost of lengthening and strengthening the east-west runway at Santa Cruz will be approximately Rs. 27 lakhs and that of providing surveillance Radar and G.C.A. (Ground Controlled Approach) with M.T.I. (Moving Target Indicator) Rs. 15 lakhs.

(e) and (f). No specific recommendation has been made by the Committee for cutting down any particular hill. There are four hills at the east end of the basic strip of one of the runways at the airport and the Committee were of the opinion that the danger from these hills would be greatly minimised if the airport was equipped with G.C.A. (Ground Controlled Approach).

As regards lighting arrangements, the Committee have recommended that the hill tops should be provided with a better type of obstruction lights and that the airport should be equipped with high intensity runway and approach lighting. The work of installing obstruction lights is estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 lakhs and will be taken up during the year 1950-51. The cost of providing permanent high intensity runway and approach lighting and other visual ground aids for night landing at the airport will be approximately Rs. 11 lakhs. It will not be possible to undertake this work either during this year or the next year due to paucity of funds.

**Shri Sidhva:** I could not follow the answer fully, Sir. What is the total amount proposed to be spent this year in carrying out these recommendations?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** This year, as I have said, we are not incurring any expenditure.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether Government have taken any definite decision about implementing these recommendations? If not, what are the reasons, and whether, in view of the safety of the passengers, it is not necessary to implement them?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I have said, we intend to lengthen the runways, and provide additional approach lights; but of course the programme can be completed only as and when funds become available.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by a British Jet expert Sir Frank Whittel, that efficiency of air-ports depended on the up-keep of all the technical requirements, and any economy that strikes at the maintenance of a high standard would be a false economy? If Government's attention has been drawn to it, what steps have Government taken about it.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The remarks of Sir Frank Whittel is a truism.

**Shri Sidhva:** Pardon?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says it is a true remark.

**Shri Kamath:** Is it a fact that the last page of the aircraft radio log book for that day was found missing, and whether the spokesman of K.L.M. thought that there was no error of judgment on the part of the pilot, but that there was some sort of a wrong direction from the airport?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The K.L.M. have said that there was no error of judgment, but I don't agree with that.

**Shri Kamath:** Is it a fact that the last page of the aircraft radio log book was missing, and if so what action was taken on the person responsible for it?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** I think the report does not mention that, and with the report, the K.L.M. agree. They have said that as far as they think, there was no error of judgment of the pilot. They have not said that there was an error of direction.

**Shri Kamath:** But . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us not argue about it.

**Shri Hossain Imam:** In which stations in Asia are the landing grounds fitted with high intensity lights?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I have no information.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Apart from the report, may I know whether the last page of the log book is missing or not?

**Shri Kidwai:** I will enquire.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Is there any proposal for taking over for proper maintenance and repairs all the landing grounds which were during the war maintained by foreign governments and the Indian Government?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It is not possible to take over all the landing grounds, but those required for commercial flights are being taken over.

**Shri Sidhva:** When was the report placed on the Table? When did the Committee make its report and when was it laid on the Table of the House?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** A few days back. I do not remember the date.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think intimation of that is given to the Members through the circular sent to them.

**Shri Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the report was published in the press three weeks ago and it was not placed on the table of the House all these days?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is more a comment than asking for information. Next question.

LANGUAGE POLICY *re* NAME-BOARDS ETC. ON RAILWAY STATIONS

\*32. **Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the policy of Government with regard to the language of sign boards, etc., in the Railway Stations?

(b) Is it a fact that sign boards in English are being replaced by Hindi alone?

(c) Is it a fact that in East Punjab Urdu script on sign boards are being erased and if so, what language is taking the place of Urdu?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The policy at present is that railways should have on all station name-boards the name of the station in Devnagri script. Subject to this policy, the number of other languages and scripts in which the names are to be inscribed are left to be determined by individual railway administrations in consultation with their Local Advisory Committees.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. At all stations in East Punjab Urdu sign boards are being replaced by Gurmukhi as recommended by the Local Advisory Committee of the Eastern Punjab Railway.

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** In the name-board, should not the name in the local language find a place?

**Shri Santhanam:** In all places the name in the local language does find a place.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Are Government aware that in certain stations where name-plates were removed for security reasons during the war, they have not yet been replaced?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have no such information. If the hon. Member will supply me the information I will look into the matter.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** May I know whether the policy of substituting Hindi sign-boards for other language sign-boards is being followed in the south?

**Shri Santhanam:** All over the country.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Have any instructions been issued to the Delhi Main Station for intimating changes in the arrival and departure platforms of trains to be made in Hindi or in any specified language?

**Shri Santhanam:** In this question we are only concerned with the name-boards. If the hon. Member will put another question, I am prepared to give him the information.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister wants notice.

**Shri B. C. Upadhyaya:** Do the Government intend to add the South Indian languages on the sign-boards at stations in North India?

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** Is it the policy of the Government to eliminate English altogether from the sign-boards in all parts of India?

**Shri Santhanam:** The English language is not eliminated. Besides English, Hindi and other local languages are being used for the names on the sign-boards.

**EXCHANGE OF RAILWAY COACHES AND ENGINES BETWEEN INDIAN AND PAKISTAN RAILWAYS**

**\*33. Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons why the exchange of railway coaches or engines between the E. P. Railway (India) and N. W. Railway (Pakistan) has been stopped?

(b) What is the number of coaches belonging to India which have not been returned by Pakistan and what is the corresponding number belonging to Pakistan?

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami):** (a) The reason why the exchange of Railway coaches between the E.P. Railway (India) and the N.W. Railway (Pakistan) has been stopped is that the two Railways have been unable to reach agreement on the proportion in which the exchange should take place. The exchange of engines between the E.P. and N.W. Railways has been completed.

(b) The position on the 31st December 1949, as far as can be calculated from the records available was that there were 176 coaches belonging to India with the N.W. Railway while there were 126 coaches belonging to the N.W. Railway in India.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** Besides these coaches, are there any engines also belonging to India now in Pakistan?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** Some engines which were sent for repairs have not yet been repaired.

**Shri Chaliha:** Is it a fact that more than one thousand wagons belonging to the Assam Railway have been retained by Pakistan?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** A considerable number has been held up within Pakistan limits. One thousand, perhaps, is a bit of an exaggeration, but a considerable number has been detained.

**Shri Chaliha:** Have representations been made to return those wagons?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** Oh, yes.

**Shri Tyagi:** I am surprised . . . .

**Hon. Members:** Put a question.

**Shri Tyagi:** From the reply I understand that, "as far as the records are available", the figures are what was stated. These words make one suspect that the records are not complete.

**Mr. Speaker:** That inference does not arise.

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to know whether there can be any difference between what the records show and what the actual position is?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** We have certain records. These calculations are based upon those records. As a matter of abundant caution and in order to avoid possible inaccuracy on this or that side, we have said "as far as can be calculated". That is all.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** Are the coaches that are to be exchanged between Pakistan and India, pre-partition coaches or are the coaches which recently crossed over to Pakistan?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** Most of them, more than 90 per cent. of them are pre-partition coaches.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I know the number of engines held by Pakistan and what steps have been taken to recover them?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I have already stated in the answer, the exchange of engines between the E.P. and N.W. Railways has been completed. But there are some which were, under arrangement with Pakistan, sent over to Mogholpura workshops for repair. Some of them have yet to be returned.

**Shri Bharati:** What is the ostensible reason they give for the extraordinary delay in returning these coaches and engines?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** On the question of the extraordinary delay, I have given you the figure for 31st December. In the earlier part of this exchange operation we were working on a proportion of 7 to 4, *i.e.*, seven coaches from Pakistan to four from India. In actual practice it was found that the numbers were more or less equal over a period of three or four months. Therefore we suggested that the exchange might be in the proportion of one to one. That has not been agreed to. I have given the actual position as it stood on 31st December. Since then a suggestion has been made for an Inter-Dominion Conference to fix the actual number. That Conference is yet to take place.

#### REPAIRS OF INDIAN LOCOMOTIVES AT MOGHOLPURA WORKSHOPS IN PAKISTAN

**\*34. Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether locomotives belonging to India are still sent for repairs to Pakistan at Mogholpura Workshops?

(b) What is the basis of payment from India to Pakistan for the repairs carried out in their workshops?

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami):** (a) No, not since March 1949.

(b) The agreed system of payment was fixed on the actual cost of repairs *i.e.*, on a "no profit, no loss" basis.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** How many locomotives have been sent there for repair? Are there any coaches too besides the locomotives?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** No locomotive has been sent for repair to the North-Western Railway since March 1949. But there were some locomotives sent before that date. Nine locomotives have still to be returned after repairs by that Railway.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** What is the number of coaches lying for repairs?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I do not think I have any figures as to coaches. Really there are no coaches there for repairs.

**Shri Sidhva:** With regard to the nine that have to be returned, may I know whether the repairs have been completed and whether they are likely to be returned?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** We have been pressing them to repair and send these back. They are yet to come.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** Is it a fact that Pakistan is refusing to repair our rolling stock and that because of that refusal 1,500 coaches are lying idle?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I have no information of that sort.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** May I know how much so far has been paid to Pakistan for the repairs in Mogholpura workshops?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Shri Kamath:** Has the Minister received any assurance from the Pakistan Government that they intend to return these nine locomotives?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** There is no question of their telling us anything. They are bound to return the locomotives.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know what is the rate of exchange at which the cost of these repairs have been calculated?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** If the hon. Member is referring to the increased payments on account of exchange, no such payments have been made.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** May I know whether alternative arrangements for repairs have been made in India, and if not, why this delay has been there to make our own arrangements?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** At present all our engines are repaired in India. These engines were sent under an arrangement which was arrived at at the time of partition. We repaired some of their locomotives in our workshops and they repaired our locomotives in their workshops. That arrangement worked for sometime and, after March, that arrangement has stopped.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** Have any of the locomotives belonging to Pakistan been retained in India?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I am not in a position to give an accurate answer to that.

#### ADDITIONAL LAND FOR COTTON CULTIVATION

\*35. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land diverted during 1949-50 for cotton cultivation in addition to the area under this crop during 1948-49; and

(b) the increase in yield of cotton expected on account of this additional cultivation?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram):** (a) Complete information regarding the acreage under cotton crop during this year has not yet been received from the Provinces. Information so far received indicates that up to the end of September, the area under cotton was 8.64 million acres as compared with 8.24 million acres during 1948-49.

(b) It is too early to give a firm forecast of the production of cotton during this year. The general indication is that except in certain restricted areas, the condition of the crop is good.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I know if any survey has been undertaken regarding long-staple cotton?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That survey has been completed, if by long-staple is meant staple up to one inch.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Has any area been found suitable for long-staple cotton in East Punjab?



**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is some area available in East Punjab also for longstaple cotton.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether there has been any increase in yield per acre of cotton since?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There has been, if you take a long period. During the last thirty years or so this increase has been from 96 to 113 lbs. per acre.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** May I know if any land in Bihar is suitable for cotton growing?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know if any special survey has been made. I can have that matter examined.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Has there been any increase in cotton production acreage in Bihar?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would require notice.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What are our total requirements of cotton and how much are we short?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was replied to yesterday.

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would advise the hon. Member to put the question to the hon. Minister for Industries and Supply.

**Shri Rudrappa:** Is there any scheme to grow more cotton to make up the deficiency in the quantity of cotton?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We do hope to increase the production to make up our deficiency in cotton.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Has any part of this increase in acreage for cotton production been secured by diverting land from food production?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to say at present. As hon. Members know sowings continue even after September. When we get the figures of the whole area, we will be able to know exactly what is the acreage under cotton and whether there has been any diversion.

**Shri M. C. Shah:** In view of the possibilities of more acreage for cotton in the Bombay province will Government, in that case, be prepared to reconsider the question of the reduction of the quota of food grains allotted to this deficit province?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a suggestion for action.

#### EFFECT OF REVERSION TO FOUR CLASSES OF COMPARTMENTS IN RAILWAY TRAINS

**\*36. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the effect of the reversion to four classes of compartments in railway trains so far as the income from fares and comfort to passengers are concerned?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** While it is too early yet to gauge the effect of the introduction of class II special, the approximate figures as far as readily available indicate that there has been a slight increase in the upper class earnings since the change. Comforts provided in Class II special are also being appreciated by the section of the public concerned.

**Shri Siva:** May I know whether the hon. Minister for Railways and his colleague have ever travelled in a third class during their tours; if so, may I know the comforts and discomforts they experienced in the third class compartments? If not, .....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Gautam:** Are Government aware that tickets are issued for first and second class passengers even on portions of the track where this accommodation is not available in the train?

**Shri Santhanam:** I am not aware. The usual practice is that the Railways issue combined tickets in such cases.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether the cost of conversion from four to three classes is commensurate with the slight increase in earnings referred to by the hon. Minister?

**Shri Santhanam:** This is conversion from three to four classes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the total cost of conversion from three to four classes as compared with conversion from four to three classes?

**Shri Santhanam:** The present conversion is estimated to cost about six lakhs of rupees. That is being done at the instance of hon. Members and I do not think they will mind the cost.

#### SPECIAL SECOND CLASS COMPARTMENT

\*40. **Shri A. B. Gurung:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the difference between the newly introduced special second class compartment and the old second class compartment (with sleeping berths) on the railways?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** So far as amenities are concerned, there is practically no difference between the old Second Class and the new Class II Special. The fare for Class II Special is, however, 14 pies per mile instead of 16 pies per mile which was the basis of the old Second Class fare.

**Shri A. B. Gurung:** Speaking of the special second class compartment the existing special second class compartments have seven berths, three upper and four lower. May I know if Government contemplate to remove the middle berth among the four lower berths in the compartment, which is causing great inconvenience if not a nuisance to passengers?

**Shri Santhanam:** Yes, that is being done.

**Shri Gautam:** Are Government aware that some of the members of the railway staff are confused as to the privileges and rights of the second class and special second class passengers?

**Shri Santhanam:** Not, so far as I know. The distinction is quite distinct and there can be no confusion in the matter.

**Shri R. Khan:** Are Government prepared to convert the commodes in these compartments from European to Indian pattern?

**Shri Santhanam:** In the new design we propose both the arrangements in class II bogies.

**Shri N. S. Jain:** Why are Government shy of naming the classes according to the old classification?

**Shri Santhanam:** There is no question of shyness. We think the present nomenclature is superior.

**श्री भट्ट :** क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि क्लास टू स्पेशल (Class II Special) और क्लास टू आर्डिनरी (Class II Ordinary) से लोगों के दिमाग में गड़बड़ पैदा होती है ?

**Shri Bhatt:** Are Government aware of the fact that Class II ordinary and Class II Special create confusion in the minds of the people?

**Shri Tirumala Rao:** Is there any sentimental objection on the part of Government to revert to the old Inter-class in view of this confusion?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

\*41. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to consider the advisability of negotiating with any firm of Engineers and Architects in Germany for expediting the various hydro-electric schemes of the Indian Union and if not, why not?

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil):** Hydro-electric projects in India are mostly multipurpose schemes including irrigation, navigation, etc. Foreign technical assistance is generally required only for specific purposes e.g., the supply and erection of generating plant. For this purpose tenders are invited and wide publicity is given in all countries including Germany. German engineers and firms have therefore every opportunity to quote for and obtain orders on a competitive basis.

**Shri Kamath:** Have any experts been invited by Government to advise them as usual?

**Shri Gadgil:** There is no usual procedure as suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Kamath and none is invited from Germany.

**Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Is it a fact that the cost at which German technicians are imported is comparatively lower than the cost at which technicians are secured from other countries?

**Shri Gadgil:** I require notice of that.

#### AHMEDABAD-DELHI MAIL TRAIN SERVICE

\*42. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a demand among the travelling public on the B.B. & C.I. Railway (M.G.), Ahmedabad-Delhi (Main Line), that the 1 Up and 2 Down Mail services, which were diverted during war period for economic reasons to be run *via* chord line, should again run *via* the main line?

(b) If so, do Government intend to re-introduce the running of these trains over the main line and if not, why not?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to make a change, for the present at any rate. The train services in question at present running *via* Phulera chord are reported to be popular and economical.

'Transport capacity is not now available to introduce another service *via* the main line.

**Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** May I know whether this diversion of the route has resulted in any economy?

**Shri Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. It is a shorter route and therefore necessarily more economical.

**श्री भट्ट:** क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि राजस्थान सरकार की राजधानी जयपुर होने के कारण इस ट्रेन को जयपुर से ही लेजाना उचित होगा ?

**Shri Bhatt:** Do not Government think that it would be advisable to divert this train *via* Jaipur on account of its being the capital of the Rajasthan Government?

**मिस्टर स्पीकर:** यह तो आपने आरग्यूमेंट (argument) की बात की है।

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a matter of argument.

#### AMERICAN WHEAT

**\*43. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state whether the negotiations for barter of one million tons of American wheat have failed?

(b) If so, what were the reasons for the failure, and how will the failure of these negotiations affect the supply position of wheat in India?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram):** The question has been taken over by the Finance Minister for reply on 8th February, 1950.

#### AIRWAYS COMPANIES IN INDIA

**\*44. Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what are the capital investments of the Airways Companies plying in India which are national concerns?

(b) What were the profits and losses of those national concerns in 1949?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) and (b). Sir, I lay on the table a statement showing the paid-up capital of the Indian companies at present operating scheduled air transport services in India and the profit or loss shown by the latest available balance sheet of each company [See *Appendix I, annexure No. 4*]. Balance sheets of companies for the year 1949 are not yet available.

**Shri Gautam:** What are the different forms of subsidies that are given by the Government to these companies?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** There is no subsidy.

**Shri Gautam:** Is there any rebate on the petrol that is supplied to these companies?

**Shri Kidwai:** Yes, there is a rebate on all civil aviation petrol.

**Shri Gautam:** How much does the Government lose by way of this rebate to these companies?

**Shri Kidwai:** At the budget time it was estimated that it will amount to Rs. 40 lakhs.

**Shri Gautam:** What are the actual figures up to date?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Does it arise out of this question?

**Shri Gautam:** I think it does.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Anyhow he will require notice of it.

**Shri Gautam:** I think the hon. Minister should not take the responsibility of the Speaker and rule it out of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is all right.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Is there any proposal to nationalise the air services and if so how long will it take?

**Shri Kidwai:** A Committee is going to be appointed and the decision will depend on the report of the Committee.

#### ADULTERATION OF EDIBLE OILS

\*45. **Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral oils used in adulterating edible oils?

(b) What steps have Government taken to prevent such adulteration?

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil):** (a) White Oil and Spindle Oil.

(b) Import of White Oils from abroad has been completely banned. All Provincial Governments have been advised to take strong action under the Provincial Food Acts for suppressing the mal-practice of adulteration of edible oils. As regards Spindle Oil, action is being taken to restrict imports to the minimum.

**Shri Barman:** Is it a fact that in spite of the ban on the import of white oil, several other oils of the same kind are imported from abroad and are being mixed with edible oils?

**Shri Gadgil:** No, the ban is complete.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it a fact that owing to the adulteration of edible oil with mineral oils, dropsy has broken out in an epidemic form in certain parts of India?

**Shri Gadgil:** That is for the Health Ministry to answer.

**Shri Kamath:** Is the hon. Minister aware that during the last two months several fatal cases were reported from Banaras and Simla where people were taken ill after taking edible oil mixed with mineral oils?

**Shri Gadgil:** I am concerned with oil, not with vital statistics.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know how he is concerned with edible oil? May I know if the hon. Minister also deals in edible oils?

**Shri Karnath:** Adulteration is a subject which must go to Food or Health.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am going to the next question.

**ASSAM-WEST BENGAL RAILWAY**

\*46. **Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the capacity of the new Railway Link between Assam and West Bengal for passenger and goods traffic?

(b) What is the estimated volume of traffic from Assam and North Bengal districts?

(c) What is the total cost of construction upto now?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The capacity of the Assam Rail Link is being gradually developed with the provision of necessary equipment and operational facilities. It is not in public interest to state the actual capacity at present or the capacity it may have in the near future. It is, however hoped that urgent national needs will be fully met.

(b) The demands placed before the Priorities Committee are 171 and 44 wagons daily from Assam and North Bengal respectively.

(c) The total estimated cost on the Project up to the end of March, 1950, is Rs. 6,78,73,000.

**Shri Barman:** Have any reports reached Government that due to the difficulty of transport at Manihari and Shakrigali ghats there is a great transport bottleneck, and if so what the Government propose to do in order to facilitate the transport there?

**Shri Santhanam:** The Hon. Member knows very well the reasons for the congestion in that line. We are trying to do our best to provide as many wagons as possible.

**Shri Barman:** Is there any proposal of bringing steamers to these ghats to facilitate wagon ferry and if so, how long will it take?

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami):** Yes, there is a proposal and the implementation of the same will be done as quickly as possible.

**Maulvi Wajed Ali:** Is it not a fact that this new railway line link between Assam and West Bengal will take another 12 to 18 hours, and if so, may I know whether the prices of goods which have already increased in Assam will not increase further? If so, will the hon. Minister kindly try to provide more wagons and the speedy carrying of these goods?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid this is a suggestion for action.

**Shri T. Hussain:** May I know if our goods are still sent to Assam via Pakistan or whether they go direct?

**Shri Santhanam:** No traffic is at present passing via Pakistan. We are moving all the goods through the new rail route.

**PRICES OF RICE IN RATION SHOPS IN DELHI**

\*47. **Shri B. K. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Food be pleased to state what were the maximum and minimum prices of rice in ration shops in Delhi during the months of November and December, 1949?

(b) What were the prices in the corresponding months in 1948?

(c) What were the reasons for variation in prices, if any?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram):** (a) The minimum and maximum prices of rice during November 1949 were Rs. 16/14/- and Rs. 24/4/- per maund respectively. During December 1949 there was only one price of rice, Rs. 33/2/- per maund.

(b) The corresponding minimum and maximum prices of rice during November 1948, were Rs. 16/14/- and Rs. 17/13/- per maund respectively. In December 1948 also there was only one price of Rs. 17/13/- per maund.

(c) The variation in the prices is due to the different qualities of rice received in Delhi from different sources which were issued and different prices had to be fixed as their cost was different.

**Shri B. K. Das:** Is the maximum price of rationed rice the highest in Delhi at present?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not say, because, as I said, it depends upon what quality of rice is being rationed out and in which part of the country at a particular time. If it is U.P. rice probably the price will be higher. At other places C.P. rice may be rationed and the price of it will be lower.

**Shri B. K. Das:** What is the present price in Delhi?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not tell you if you are talking of February. I would require notice.

**Shri B. K. Das:** Is rice of the best quality selling in Delhi at present?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not tell you that either. As I said, the quality varies. We sometimes get the supply from U.P. and sometimes we get it from C.P.

#### NATIONALISATION OF AIR TRANSPORT CONCERNS

**\*48. Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report, appearing in the Bombay newspapers of 11th January, 1950, indicating that Government are contemplating Nationalisation of the Air Transport concerns now operating in India and if so, do Government propose to inform the House at what stage the matter has now reached?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** Yes. Government have seen the press reports. Government have decided to appoint a committee to go into the entire working of the air transport industry and to suggest its future set up. Government will take a decision on the question of nationalisation after the receipt of the report of the committee.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the House be given an opportunity to consider the recommendations of the Committee when it has made its report?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Certainly.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** May I know whether at the time when the appointment of the Committee was considered, the question of nationalisation was also under consideration? The hon. Minister of Communications during the course of an interview in Bombay said that he was opposed to nationalisation.

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** It is true.

**Shri Gautam:** Is there any policy of the Government so far as the nationalisation of this key industry is concerned, or will it be left only to the recommendation of the Committee that the Government proposes to appoint?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Committee is being appointed for the express purpose of finding out as to what should be the future set-up and as to whether nationalisation would be desirable or whether it should be left to private enterprise. And the question will be considered after the report of the Committee is received.

**Shri Kamath:** Did the Minister say at Bombay that he was in favour of 'rationalisation', and if so what is the difference between these two?

**Shri Kidwai:** He may consult the dictionary.

#### AIR MAIL

\*49. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what subsidy is given, or payment made, on account of the conveyance of mails by air to the several air-transport concerns now operating in or through India to foreign countries?

(b) What is the total revenue derived by the Indian Post Office for the conveyance of air mails, inland and foreign?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) Particulars of actual payments made to air transport companies for carriage of mails by air are not readily available, but information is being collected, and will be laid on the table of the House. I lay on the table a statement showing the rates at which the companies are being remunerated for conveyance of mails by air. [See Appendix I, *annexure No. 5*].

(b) In regard to revenue derived no surcharge is now levied on inland mail for carriage by air and there is therefore no question of a separate item of revenue in this regard. With regard to foreign air mail, separate accounts are not maintained of the revenue derived for various items of unregistered foreign air mail traffic, but information regarding weight of such mails carried is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I know what is the weight of the mails carried by air in India? Also, could that weight be compared to the weight of mails carried by other means?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I think my hon. friend's next question will answer that.

#### COST OF CARRIAGE OF MAIL

\*50. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the over-all per unit cost of the Inland post card and envelope, and whether any net profit is derived from the postage rates now being charged on inland letter and post card mails after meeting the cost of production and carriage of these mails?

(b) Do Government intend to make any differentiation in charges as between:

- (i) carriage of local letters and post cards in large cities;
- (ii) carriage of letters and post cards over long distances, partially or wholly by surface route; and
- (iii) carriage of these mails wholly by air, by day or night?



(c) What is the total weight of letter and post card mails carried since the introduction of the All-Up Air Mail Scheme from the beginning of last year by: (i) air, (ii) rail, (iii) sea along the coasts, and (iv) other means of transport?

(d) What is the amount of subsidies granted or allowed to each such carrier?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) The estimated cost of production and handling of letters and post cards carried by surface route is approximately 10 pies per unregistered pre-paid letter and 8 pies per post card. This excludes the cost of conveyance by air and other additional facilities provided for mail carried by air, such as special conveyance to and from aerodromes, additional arrangements for clearance, sorting etc. The financial results of the current year are not yet available, but during 1948-49 the Postal Branch as a whole worked at a loss of over Rs. 1.5 crores.

(b) The policy of the Government has been to charge uniform rates of postage irrespective of distance and the mode of its conveyance.

(c) Exact figures are available only in respect of the weight of mails carried by air. Total weight of mails carried by air during the nine months April to December, 1949 was 3,877,312 lbs. which is estimated to be 27 per cent. of the total mails.

(d) No subsidies as such are paid for the carriage of mails.

**Shri Siddha:** May I know whether Government have any scheme under contemplation regarding the reduction of the rate of the postal cover from 2 annas to 1½ annas to certain areas?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no such scheme under contemplation at the moment.

#### MATERIALS FOR MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

\*51. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the policy of Government regarding orders for materials, needed to execute all the work in connection with the various multi-purpose River Valley projects and whether public tenders are invited from firms in or outside India?

(b) What contracts, if any, have already been negotiated, and orders placed, with regard to the various types of structural steel work needed in connection with the carrying out of the Damodar Valley Corporation Project, either by Government, or by the Corporation directly?

(c) How much of the value of these contracts negotiated, or orders placed, was with Hard Currency countries, and how much with Soft Currency countries?

(d) How much of the materials thus ordered, or contracted for, are normally produced by structural Engineering concerns in India?

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil):** (a) The general policy of Government is to obtain such materials from the Disposals Directorate, if available. If not, public tenders are called for from Indian and foreign firms, if necessary, and examined with reference to the quality of the materials, the rates quoted and the delivery dates. In placing final orders, preference is given first to material, equipment and stores of Indian manufacture; then to stores from soft currency areas and lastly from hard currency areas.

The general policy of the Damodar Valley Corporation is to invite public tenders in and/or outside India depending on the nature of the equipment, material or work involved. Exceptions are made only when expedition is the primary consideration and the amount involved is relatively small.

(b) The Damodar Valley Corporation has ordered structural steel amounting approximately to 4800 tons for the Bokaro Thermal Station from the U.S.A. and transmission line towers involving approximately 4500 tons of galvanised steel from Italy. This has been done after exploring the possibility of local procurement. Government have not negotiated any contract or placed any order for the Damodar Valley Project.

(c) About Rs. 50 lakhs in the hard currency countries and Rs. 40 lakhs in the soft currency countries.

(d) The plain rolled sections of structural steel ordered from the U.S. market, and the transmission line towers, fabricated with high yield point steel, as ordered from Italy, are not produced in India.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** In connection with these purchases, may I inquire if any clause has been inserted in the agreement for loans from the International Bank, for spending the proceeds in any particular country?

**Shri Gadgil:** I require notice for that question.

**Shri Sramanandan Sahaya:** Will the Government be pleased to state what was the total estimated cost of the Damodar Valley Project in the beginning and what it is now, and how many times it has undergone changes during this period?

**Shri Gadgil:** It is such a large question, Sir, that it is not possible to answer it immediately.

#### RESEARCH IN COTTON

\*52. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the places at which research in cotton is being done at the present moment?

(b) What are the names of the institutions where this is being done?

(c) What is the total amount spent on cotton research in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50?

(d) What is the cost of the schemes, if any, for research in cotton in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

(e) What is the percentage of this expenditure to the total amount spent on cotton research?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the places and institutions where cotton research is carried on and cotton research schemes are executed is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, *enquiries* No. 5].

(c) The total amounts spent on cotton research from the Cotton Cess and Cotton Fund during 1948-49 and 1949-50 (upto 31st December, 1949) have been Rs. 5,01,865 and Rs. 4,22,745 respectively.

(d) Expenditure in Madhya Pradesh during 1948-49—Rs. 52,715.

Expenditure in Madhya Pradesh during 1949-50 (upto December, 1949)  
—Rs. 46,188.

(e) 10.5 per cent. in 1948-49 and 10.9 per cent. in 1949-50.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know whether in view of our shortage in cotton any development of research is contemplated by the Ministry of Agriculture?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certainly, it is.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What would be the additional funds made available for this expansion of research?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That can only be stated when the plan is properly formulated.

**Prof. Ranga:** May I know how much more money there is outstanding in the Cotton Fund?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid my Ministry is not dealing with that Fund directly. It would be the Industry and Supply Ministry which would be able to give the information.

**Prof. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that Government had at one time accumulated with itself more than Rs. 2 crores with a view to protect the cotton growers? What has Government done with that money?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid that does not relate to my Ministry.

**Shri Kamath:** Is there any machinery for co-ordinating our research on cotton with the research conducted in other countries of the world?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no special machinery for the purpose but we keep in touch with what research is being carried on in other countries through magazines and some times international conferences.

**Shri Kamath:** No U.N.O. machinery?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** None of the U.N.O. bodies does it, but as I said we keep in touch some times through printed literature and occasionally through international conferences.

**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** What is the machinery for carrying the results of the research to the cotton growers?

**Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Indian Central Cotton Committee has got a large number of schemes operating in the Provinces through the Provincial Governments under the guidance of the Central Cotton Committee.

#### SUPPLY OF WATER TO PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS

\*53. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that provision for water supply to passengers at many railway stations is inadequate?

(b) What steps are Government taking to remove the difficulties of passengers in obtaining sufficient water more conveniently?

(c) Have Government any plan in this respect and if so, what is it?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) and (b). Government do not consider that provision for water supply to passengers in many Railway stations is generally inadequate.

(c) In addition to ensuring supply of cool drinking water to passengers at stations generally, some Railways are experimenting with a new method of supplying ice-cool water at certain stations.

**Shri Bharati:** May I know if adequate precautionary steps are taken to ensure that the water supplied to passengers is pure and free from impurities?

**Shri Santhanam:** Steps are taken towards that end.

**Shri Bharati:** May I know whether water is boiled and cooled or mere cold water is supplied?

**Shri Santhanam:** I don't think it is possible to boil and cool water, but other steps are being taken to supply pure water.

**Shri Sidhya:** May I know whether the iced-water will be supplied on payment or free?

**Shri Santhanam:** According to circumstances—in some places it may be on payment, in some others free.

**Shri Jajoo:** What special arrangements have been made in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat stations where the monsoons have failed this year?

**Shri Santhanam:** We shall make the best attempts to supply water to those stations.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Apart from the failure of monsoons this year, may I know whether the supply of water is adequate and sufficient on the broadgauge and metre gauge stations of the B. B., and C. I. in Rajasthan?

**Shri Santhanam:** There are so many stations that it is not possible to make a general statement. In many stations the supply is adequate, in some it may be inadequate. We are taking steps to provide more facilities for drinking water all over the railways.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What is the basis for making provision for water men at various stations?

**Shri Santhanam:** The principle is that adequate water should be available to the passengers.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Is it not a fact that it is not available adequately in most places?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a question of opinion.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### ZONAL TICKETS AND RETURN TICKETS ON RAILWAYS

\*37. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is proposed to reintroduce the system of zonal tickets and return tickets on the Indian Railways, particularly on such occasions as Congress Session, Kumbh Fair, etc.?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** No, until travel conditions return to normal and congestion no longer prevails, it will not be possible to reintroduce zone tickets or return tickets at concessional fares. Return tickets at double the ordinary fares for Class III passengers from certain areas proceeding to the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar this year are, however, being issued by the E. I. Railway.

## BOOK-STALL CONTRACTORS ON RAILWAYS

**\*38. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agencies employed for selling books and periodicals on the railways;

(b) when the tenders for employment of book-stall-holders were invited; and

(c) whether it is proposed to do away with the monopoly which certain firms enjoy?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The number of bookstall contractors on all Indian Government Railways is twelve.

(b) No tenders are invited. The bookstall contracts are allotted on the licensing system on a royalty basis as opposed to the tender system and are renewed from time to time.

(c) As these contracts are let out to contractors selected on grounds of reliability, financial soundness, past experience and satisfactory service, the question of monopoly in favour of any particular firm does not arise.

## AMENITIES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

**\*39. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what additional amenities are now provided for third-class passengers on Indian Railways and the time by which electric fans would be provided in all the third-class compartments and also in waiting halls, wherever electricity is available?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** Some of the additional amenities provided for Class III passengers include provision of separate class III compartments for long distance passengers, 24 hour advance booking of long distance class III passengers, introduction of express train services between principal stations exclusively for class III passengers, supply of ice-cool drinking water at certain stations, provision of fans in class III coaches and in waiting halls, and improvements in lavatory arrangements and train lighting.

The work of providing electric fans in class III compartments and in waiting halls is in progress, but it is difficult to forecast the time when this will be completed.

## TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF INDIA, DEHRA DUN

**\*54. Shri Tyagi:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the telephone manufacturing company of India had offered to sell its factory at Dehra Dun for Rs. 2.25 lakhs?

(b) Is it a fact that during the period between the first offer for sale and the actual purchase of the factory by Government two big machines of the factory had broken down?

(c) For how much did Government purchase the factory?

(d) Why has the factory been shifted to Mysore and at what cost?

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** (a) The Telephone Manufacturers of India, Limited, Dehra Dun, when they went into liquidation in 1948, offered to sell their assets at a price of Rs. 13,16,000.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The amount paid by Government for the entire assets of the Telephone Manufacturers of India, including tools, raw materials, etc. was Rs. 4,21,040.

(d) The Government of India decided to establish a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of automatic telephone equipment on modern lines at Bangalore. There was no question of shifting the factory from Dehra Dun to Bangalore, as the material purchased from the Telephone Manufacturers of India's factory at Dehra Dun forms a very small part of the material required to equip the factory at Bangalore. The cost of its transport from Dehra Dun to Bangalore was about Rs. 46,000.

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Thursday, 2nd February, 1950



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME I, 1950

(28th January, 1950 to 23rd February, 1950)

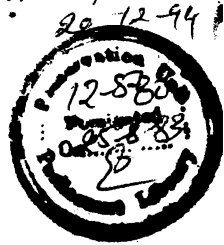
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First Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950



## CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), 1st Session, 1950;—

In Volume I,—

1. No. 1, dated the 28th January, 1950,—
  - (i) Page (i) Col. 1, after line 4 insert "Ahammedunni, Shri V.C. (Travancore-Cochin)".
  - (ii) Page (ii), Col. 2, line 27 for "Rafi Ahmed, Shri" read "Shri Rafi Ahmed".
  - (iii) Page (iv), Col. 2, delete line 20.
2. No. 2, dated the 31st January, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १८, आठवीं पंक्ति के आदि में "त्स" के स्थान पर "अन्त" पढ़ें ।
3. No. 3, dated the 1st February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 32, line 13 for "ule" read "rule".
  - (ii) पृष्ठ ७६, पंक्ति १८ में "पच्चास" के स्थान पर "पच्चीस" पढ़ें ।
4. No. 4, dated the 2nd February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 103, line 3 add "it" before "is".
  - (ii) पृष्ठ १०३, नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति के अन्त में "जी" के स्थान पर "जीता" पढ़ें ।
  - (iii) पृष्ठ १०६, के अन्त में "आज हमको" के आगे "यह देखना होगा कि जो चीजें हमने अपने विधान में रखी हैं उनको मुल्क के काम में लाया जाय । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अब जमाना बदल गया है" जोड़े ।
  - (iv) Page 110, line 5 from bottom for "humiled" read "bundled".
5. No. 5, dated the 3rd February, 1950,—
  - (i) पृष्ठ १८२, दूसरी पंक्ति में "इलको" के स्थान पर "इलाको" पढ़ें ।
  - (ii) Page 186, line 17 from bottom for "debator" read "debtor".
  - (iii) Page 188, line 18 for "unformity" read "uniformity".
6. No. 6 dated the 6th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 204, line 20 from bottom for "were" read "are".
  - (ii) Page 212, line 12 from bottom for "of" read "the".
  - (iii) Page 224, line 13 for "from" read "form". ●
  - (iv) Page 232, line 20 from bottom for "happens to be the Chairman and whether he could be expected" read "will act as its President; he is an I. C. S. man and is, admittedly."
7. No. 8, dated the 8th February, 1950,—

Page 315, line 19 for "refugee" read "refuge".
8. No. 9, dated the 9th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 369, line 24 for "are" read "am".
  - (ii) Page 371, for line 18 read "giving me credit for having done something which should really go to the".
  - (iii) Page 389, line 2 from bottom for "khakad" read "khahad".
9. No. 10, dated the 10th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 415, line 2 from bottom for "detrimental" read "detrimental".
  - (ii) Page 420, line 10 from bottom for "is" read "in".
  - (iii) Page 431, line 3 from bottom for "L" read "5".
  - (iv) Page 433, line 16 for "Trat" read "that".
10. No. 11, dated the 13th February, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 454, line 25 from bottom after "was" insert "as".
  - (ii) Page 463, line 21 from bottom for "re-assembled" read "then adjourned for".



(ii)

11. No. 12, dated the 14th February, 1950,—  
Page 498, line 8 from bottom for "strach" read "starch".
12. No. 14, dated the 17th February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 591, line 6 for "atmosphede" read "atmosphere".  
(ii) Page 604, line 4 for "imperils" read "imperils" and in line 6 for "calus" read "Salus".
- (iii) पृष्ठ ६०८, पंक्ति ५ में "अम्मा" के स्थान पर "आमा" पढ़ें।  
(iv) पृष्ठ ६०८, पंक्ति १२ में "तकरीर" के स्थान पर "जो तकरीर" पढ़ें।  
(v) पृष्ठ ६१०, नीचे से पंक्ति ५ में "दस" के पश्चात् "दस" समाविष्ट करें।  
(vi) पृष्ठ ६१४, नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में "तरह" के पश्चात् "से" समाविष्ट करें और 'बंगाल' के पश्चात् "से" हटा दें।  
(vii) Page 616, line 12 from bottom for "then" read "their".
- (viii) पृष्ठ ६२५, पंक्ति १५ के अन्त में 'यह' को हटा दें और १६ के आदि में 'काम' के स्थान पर "महकमा" पढ़ें।  
(ix) Page 637, omit "last line".
13. No. 15, dated the 20th February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 659, line 12 for "acpital" read "Capital".  
(ii) Page 662, line 21 from bottom for "of the" read "in the".
14. No. 17, dated the 22nd February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 708, line 15 from bottom for "States" read "State".  
(ii) Page 723, line 21 omit "It is" before "Jowan".
15. No. 18, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—  
(i) Page 751, line 13 from bottom for "Begal" read "Bengal".  
(ii) Page 758, line 24 from bottom for "turbulation on accuont" read "tribulation on account".
- (iii) पृष्ठ ७६०, नीचे से पंक्ति १८ के अन्त में "तो है मैं" के स्थान पर "हैं मैं तो" पढ़ें।  
(iv) पृष्ठ ७७६, नीचे से पंक्ति ७ में "हा" को "कहा" पढ़ें।  
(v) Page 783, line 2 for "a" read "as".  
(vi) Page 798, line 2 for "coutry" read "country".  
(vii) Page 800, line 9 from bottom for "33 percent" read "33 1/2 percent".  
(viii) Page 801, line 6 for "ward" read "award".

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**  
**Alphabetical List of Members**

A

Abdul Hamid, Shri (West Bengal).  
Abdullah, Sheikh Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Achint Ram, Lala (Punjab).  
Algesan, Shri O. V. (Madras).  
Alexander, Shri N. (Travancore-Cochin).  
Alva, Shri Joachim (Bombay).  
Ambedkar, the Honourable Dr. B. R. (Bombay).  
Amrit Kaur, The Honourable Rajkumar<sup>1</sup> (Madhya Pradesh).  
Ansari, Shri Muhammad Ibrahim (Bihar).  
Anthony, Shri Frank (Madhya Pradesh).  
Arya, Shri Baldev Singh (Uttar Pradesh).  
Asawa, Shri Gokul Lal (Rajasthan).  
Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Captain (Vindhya Pradesh).  
Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Madras).  
Ayyangar, The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami (Madras).  
Ayyar, Shri Alladi Krishnaswami (Madras).  
Azad, The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam (Uttar Pradesh).

B

Baigra, Shri Moti Ram (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Baldev Singh, The Honourable Sardar<sup>2</sup> (Punjab).  
Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
Barman, Shri Upendranath (West Bengal).  
Beg, Mirza M. A. (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Beni, Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
Bhagat, Shri Bali Ram (Bihar).  
Bhagwant Roy, Kaka (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).  
Bhanu Pratap Singh, Thakur (Madhya Pradesh).  
Bharati, Shri L. Krishnaswami (Madras).  
Bhargava, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal (Ajmer).  
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Punjab).  
Bhatkar, Shri L. S. (Madhya Pradesh).  
Bhatt, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram (Bombay).  
Bhattacharye, Prof. K. K. (Uttar Pradesh)

Birua, Shri Purna Chandra (Bihar).  
Biyani, Shri Brijlal Nand Lal (Madhya Pradesh).  
Borooh, Shri Dev Kanta (Assam).  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Bihar).  
Brijraj Narsain, Lt.-Col. (Madhya Bharat).  
Buroghain, Shri Surendranath (Assam).

C

Chaliha, Shri Kuladhar (Assam).  
Chandrika Ram, Shri (Bihar).  
Channiah, Shri, T. (Mysore).  
Chattopadhyay, Shri Mihir Lal (West Bengal).  
Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala (Uttar Pradesh).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Assam).  
Chettiar, Shri T. A. Ramalingam (Madras).  
Chetty, Shri R. K. Shanmukham (Madras)

D

Dalel Singh, Lt.-Col. Kanwar (Rajasthan).  
Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (West Bengal).  
Das, Shri, B. (Orissa).  
Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (West Bengal).  
Das, Shri Biswanath (Orissa).  
Das, Shri Jagannath (Orissa).  
Das, Shri Nandkishore (Orissa).  
Das, Shri Sarangdhar (Orissa).  
Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Bihar).  
Deo, Shri Shankarrao (Bombay).  
Deogirikar, Shri Trimbak Raghunath (Bombay).  
Desai, Shri Durbar Gopaldas A. (Bombay).  
Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Bombay).  
Desai, Shri Khandubhai K. (Bombay).  
Deahmukh, Dr. P. S. (Madhya Pradesh).  
Dharam Prakash, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).  
Dholakia, Shri Gulabhanter Amritlal (Kutch).  
Diwakar, The Honourable Shri R. R. (Bombay).  
D. Souza, Rev. Jerome (Madras).  
Durgabai, Shrimati G. (Madras).  
Dwivedi, Shri Mannoolal (Vindhya Pradesh).

F

Faiznur Ali, Maulvi (Assam).

G

Gadgil, The Honourable Shri N. V. (Bombay).  
Galib, Shri Shaik (Madras).  
Gandhi, Shri Feroz (Uttar Pradesh).  
Gautam, Shri Mohan Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
Ghose, Shri S. M. (West Bengal).  
Ghuznavi, Shri Abdul Halim (West Bengal).  
Goenka, Shri Ramnath (Madras).  
Gopinath Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
Govind Das, Seth (Madhya Pradesh).  
Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (West Bengal).  
Guna, Shri G.S. (Manipur and Tripura).  
Gupta, Shri Deshbandhu (Delhi).  
Gupta, Shri V.J. (Madras).  
Gurung, Shri Ari Bahadur (West Bengal).

H

Haneef, Moulavi Mohammed (Orissa).  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Mysore).  
Hasan, Shri M. A. (Madhya Pradesh).  
Hathi, Shri Jai Sukh Lal (Saurashtra).  
Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Assam).  
Hazarika, Shri Mahendra (Assam).  
Hifzur Rahman, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).  
Himatsinhji, Major-General Maharaj (Saurashtra).  
Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (West Bengal).  
Hiray, Shri Bhaurao Sakharan (Bombay).  
Hossain Imam, Shri (Bihar).  
Hukam Singh, Sardar (Punjab).  
Hyder Hussin, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).

I

Inait Ullah, Khawaja (Bihar).  
Ismail Khan, Shri Muhammad (Uttar Pradesh).  
Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Travancore-Cochin).

J

Jagjivan Ram, The Honourable Shri (Bihar).  
Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).  
Jain, Shri Nemi Sharan (Uttar Pradesh).  
Jaipal Singh, Shri (Bihar).  
Jairamdas Doulatram, the Honourable Shri (Punjab).

Jajoo, Shri Sita Ram S. (Madhya Bharat).  
Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Bihar).  
Jaswant Singh, Kanwar (Rajasthan).  
Jayashri Rajji, Shrimati (Bombay).  
Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Bombay).  
Jhunjunwala, Shri B.P. (Bihar).  
Jnani Ram, Shri (Bihar).  
Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Uttar Pradesh).  
Joseph, Shri Appikatla (Madras).

K

Kaliyannan, Shri T. M. (Madras).  
Kamath, Shri H.V. (Madhya Pradesh).  
Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, Shri (Bihar).  
Kanakasabai, Shri R. (Madras).  
Kannamwar, Shri Marotrao Sambaj (Madhya Pradesh).  
Kapoor, Shri Jaspat Roy (Uttar Pradesh).  
Karmakar, Shri Dattatarya Parashuram (Bombay).  
Kazmi, Shri Mohammad Ahmad (Uttar Pradesh).  
Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Uttar Pradesh).  
Khaparde, Shri Purshottam Sakharan (Madhya Pradesh).  
Khurshed Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
Kidwai, The Honourable Rafi Ahmad Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
Kripalani, Acharya J.B. (Uttar Pradesh).  
Kripalani, Shrimti Sucheta (Uttar Pradesh).  
Krishna Singh, Thakur (Uttar Pradesh).  
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).  
Krishnamachari, Shri V. T. (Rajasthan).  
Krishnanand Rai, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
Kumbhar, Shri Ratnappa Bharyamappa (Bombay).  
Kunhiraman, Shri P. (Madras).  
Kunzru, Pandit Hirday Nath (Uttar Pradesh).

L

Lakshmanan, Shri P. K. (Travancore-Cochin).  
Lalsingh, Thakur (Bhopal).

M

Maheehwari, Shri Himmat Singh K. (Cooch-Bihar).  
Mahta, Shri Kashudiram (Bihar).  
Mahtha, Shri Sri Narayan (Bihar).  
Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta (West Bengal).  
Majumdar, Shri Suresh Chandra (West Bengal).

**Malaviya, Pandit Govind** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Mallayya, Shri U. Srinivasa** (Madras).

**Malviya, Shri R. L.** (Madhya Pradesh).

**Man, Sardar Phopinder Singh** (Punjab).

**Masani, Shri M. R.** (Bombay).

**Massey, Shri Reginald Arthur** (West Bengal).

**Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed** (Jammu and Kashmir).

**Matthai, The Honourable Dr. John** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Mavalankar, The Honourable Shri G. V.** (Bombay).

**Meeran, Shri S. K. Ahmad** (Madras).

**Mehta, Shri, Balwant Sinha** (Rajasthan).

**Menon, Shri A. K.** (Madras).

**Menon, Shri K. A. Damodra** (Travancore-Cochin).

**Mishra, Shri Jagannath** (Orissa).

**Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad** (Bihar).

**Mishra, Shri Syam Nandan Prashad** (Bihar).

**Mishra, Shri Yudhishthir** (Orissa).

**Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Mohiuddin, Saikh** (Bihar).

**Mookerjee, Dr. H. C.** (West Bengal).

**Mookerjee, The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad** (West Bengal).

**Moulavi, Shri E. Moidu** (Madras).

**Mudgal, Shri Hucheshwar Gurusidha** (Bombay).

**Mukhtiar Singh Ch.** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Munavalli, Shri B. N.** (Bombay).

**Munshi, Shri K. M.** (Bombay).

**Munshi, Shri Pranlal Thakorlal** (Bombay).

**Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh** (Punjab).

## N

**Najoker, Shri P. M. Audikesavalu** (Madras).

**Naidu, Shri G. R. Ethirajulu** (Mysore).

**Naidu, Shri S Ramaswamy** (Madras).

**Naik, Shri Maheswar** (Orissa).

**Nand Lal, Master** (Punjab).

**Narayana Deo, Shri K. C. Gajapati, of Parlakimedi** (Orissa).

**Nausherahi, Syed** (West Bengal).

**Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri** (West Bengal).

**Nehru, Shrimati Uma** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Nehru, The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Neogy, The Honourable Shri K. C.** (West Bengal).

**Nijalingappa, Shri S.** (Bombay).

**Nurie, Shri Mohamed Yusseen** (Bombay).

## O

**Obaidullah, Shri V. M.** (Madras).

**Oraon, Shri Theble** (Bihar).

## P

**Pandit, Shri Moti Lal** (Orissa).

**Pani, Shri Bijoy Kumar** (Orissa).

**Pant, Shri Devi Dutt** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Parmar, Dr. Y. S.** (Himachal Pradesh).

**Patel, The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai** (Bombay).

**Pathan, Shri Resoolkhan Hussain Khan** (Bombay).

**Patil, Shri S. K.** (Bombay).

**Pillai, Shri V. Nadimuthu** (Madras).

**Pillay, Shri S. Sivan** (Travancore-Cochin).

**Poonacha, Shri C. M.** (Coorg).

**Potai, Shri Ramprasad** (Madhya Pradesh).

**Prater, Shri S. H.** (Madras).

## R

**Raghib Ahsan, Shri** (West Bengal).

**Raghu Vira, Dr.** (Madhya Pradesh).

**Raj Bahadur, Shri** (Rajasthan).

**Raj Kanwar, Lala** (Orissa).

**Ram Dhani Das, Shri** (Bihar).

**Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.** (Bihar).

**Ram Urga Singh, Dr.** (Uttar Pradesh).

**Ramaiah,\* Shri V.** (Madras).

**Ramiah, Shri P. Kodanda** (Madras).

**Ramnarayan Singh, Babu** (Bihar).

**Ranbir Singh, Chaudhri** (Punjab).

**Ranga, Prof. N.G.** (Madras).

**Ranga Rao, Sri Ravu Swetachalapathi Ramakrishna** (Madras).

**Ranjit Singh, Sardar** (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).

**Rao, Shri B. Shiva** (Madras).

**Rao, Shri M. Tirumala** (Madras).

**Rao, Shri M.V. Raman** (Mysore).

**Rao, Shri V.C. Kesava** (Madras).

**Rathnaswamy, Shri A. M.** (Madras).

**Rau, Shri N. Madhava** (Orissa).

**Raut, Shri Bhola** (Bihar).

**Ray, Shrimati Renuka** (West Bengal).

**Reddi, Shri P. Basi** (Madras).

**Reddi, Shri Pidathala Ranga** (Madras).

**Reddi, Shri Vangallu Kodanarama** (Madras).

**Rudrappa, Shri H. S.** (Mysore).

## S

- Sadiq Ali, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sahaya, Shri Syamanandan (Bihar).  
 Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Saksena, The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (West Bengal).  
 Sanjivayya, Shri D. (Madras).  
 Santhanam, The Honourable Shri K. (Madras).  
 Sarwate, Shri V. S. (Madhya Bharat).  
 Satish Chandra Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Satyanarayana, Shri M. (Madras).  
 Sen, Dr. Prosanto Kumar (Bihar).  
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Bihar).  
 Seth, Shri Damodar Swarup (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shah, Prof. K. T. (Bihar).  
 Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Saurashtra).  
 Shah, Shri Manilal Chaturbhai (Bombay).  
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).  
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shashtri, Shri Harihar Nath (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Shukla, Shri Ambik Charan (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Vindhya Pradesh).  
 Sidhva, Shri R. K. (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Singhania, Shri Padampat (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Singhji, Shri Sardar, of Khetri (Rajasthan).  
 Sinha Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Bihar).  
 Sinha Shri Braja Kishore Prasad (Bihar).  
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Bihar).  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Bihar).  
 Sinha, The Honourable Shri Satya Narayan (Bihar).  
 Sitaramayya, Dr. B. Pattabhi (Madras).  
 Siva, Shri M. V. Gangadhara (Madras).  
 Sivaprakasam, Shri, V. S. (Madras).  
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sohan Lal, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Sochet Singh, Sardar (Patiala and East Punjab States Union).  
 Sonavane, Shri Tayapa Hari (Bombay).  
 Sandhi, Shri B. L. (Punjab).  
 Srivastava, Shri Jawala Prasad (Uttar Pradesh).

- Subramaniam, Dr. V. (Madras).  
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Madras).  
 Subramaniam, Shri R. (Madras).  
 Sunder Lall, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Madras).

## T

- Tajamul Husain, Shri (Bihar).  
 Tek Chand, Dr. Baksh i (Punjab).  
 Tewari, Shri Ram Sahai (Vindhya Pradesh).  
 Thakkar, Shri A. V. (Saurashtra).  
 Thimmappa Gowda, Shri, G. A. (Mysore).  
 Tiwari, Shri Baboolal (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Tripathi, Shri H. V. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Tripathi, Shri Kishorimohan (Madhya Pradesh).  
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Uttar Pradesh).

## U

- Unni, Shri, V. C. Ahmed (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwardatt (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Ram Chandra (Rajasthan).

## V

- Vaidya, Shri Vinayak Rao Balasankar (Bombay).  
 Varma, Shri Bepin Behari (Bihar).  
 Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Rajasthan).  
 Veerabahu, Shri M. C. (Madras).  
 Velayudhan, Shri, R. (Travancore-Cochin).  
 Velayudhan, Shrimati Dakshayani (Madras).  
 Venketaraman, Shri (Madras).  
 Vidyavachaspati, Shri Indra (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Vyas, Shri Jainarain (Rajasthan).

## W

- Wajed Ali, Maulvi (Assam).

## Y

- Yadav, Shri Lakshmi Shankar (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Yashwant Rai, Prof. (Punjab).

## Z

- Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Zakir Husain, Dr. (Uttar Pradesh).  
 Zengre, Shri Reshamlal (Madhya Pradesh).



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

*The Speaker*

The Honourable Shri G. V. MAVALANKAR.

*The Deputy-Speaker*

Shri M. ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR.

*Panel of Chairmen*

Pandit THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA.

Shrimati G. DURGABAI.

Shri JOACHIM ALVA.

Shri HOSSAIN IMAM.

*Secretary*

Shri M. N. KAUL, Barrister-at-Law.

*Assistants of the Secretary*

Shri A. J. M. ATKINSON.

Shri N. C. NANDI.

Shri D. N. MAJUMDAR.

Shri C. V. NARAYANA RAO.

*Committee on Petitions*

Pandit THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA (Chairman).

Shri CHIMANLAL CHAKUBHAI.

Shri DESHBANDHU GUPTA.

Shrimati SUCHETA KRIPALANI.

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Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.

Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.

Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy.

Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.

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Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena.

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Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)**  
*Thursday, 2nd February, 1950*

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.*

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

**11.45 A.M.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED AFTER NOVEMBER-DECEMBER SESSION, 1949.

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):  
 Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Ordinances promulgated after the termination of the November-December Session, 1949, and before the commencement of the first Session of Parliament.

**STATEMENT**

Serial No. 1	Subject 2	Ministry 3	Whether it is the intention of the Govt. to replace it by an Act and, if so, when 4
1	Undesirable Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Ordinance, 1950 (I of 1950).	Ministry of External Affairs.	Bill already introduced—awaiting enactment.
2	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1950 (II of 1950).	Ministry of Industry and Supply.	Under consideration.
3	Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1950 (III of 1950).	Ministry of Law . . .	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
4	Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (IV of 1950).	Ministry of Rehabilitation	Bill already introduced—awaiting enactment.
5	Displaced Persons (Claims) Ordinance, 1950 (V of 1950).	Ministry of Rehabilitation	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
6	Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (VI of 1950).	Ministry of Commerce.	Bill already introduced.
7	Special Criminal Courts (Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1950 (VII of 1950).	Ministry of Home Affairs	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
8	Armed Forces (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1950 (VIII of 1950).	Ministry of Defence . . .	Bill already introduced—awaiting enactment.
9	United Provinces Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Ordinance, 1950 (IX of 1950).	Ministry of Health . . .	Under consideration.
10	Vindhya Pradesh (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Ordinance, 1950 (X of 1950).	Ministry of States . . .	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
11	Bhopal (Courts) Ordinance, 1950 (XI of 1950).	Ministry of States . . .	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.

1	2	3	4
12	Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Ordinance, 1950 (XII of 1950).	Ministry of Law . . .	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
13	High Courts (Seals) Ordinance, 1950 (XIII of 1950).	Ministry of Home Affairs	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.
14	Judicial Commissioners' Courts (Declaration as High Courts) Ordinance, 1950 (XIV of 1950).	Ministry of Law . . .	Yes. In the current Session of Parliament.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.—*Contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Munshi. Shri Hossain Imam.

**Shri Kamath** (Madhya Pradesh): May I, Sir, request you to allot one more day for this debate in view of the importance of the subject? We would be very grateful if you do so.

**Mr. Speaker:** The subject is undoubtedly important, but hon. Members will remember that they will get a number of opportunities for discussing various details first in connection with the Budget, then the vote on accounts, then again when the Finance Bill comes in and then again in the Estimates Committee and so on and so forth. This is an innovation which we have introduced this year in the Constitution. So, instead of having the same debate repeated, it is better that we first try and see how we adjust ourselves and then finally decide as to whether we really want more time or whether the speeches should be of a different type.

**Shri Kamath:** In the House of Commons, as many as seven or eight days are allotted. We are supposed to enjoy the same rights and privileges.

**Mr. Speaker:** That may be, but we are far different from the House of Commons. We are trying to follow the substance and not merely the form. So, I think that, for the present, two days should be considered to be enough. There is also the difficulty that, if we take longer time, the House will have to sit in the very hot summer days of Delhi.

**Shri Kamath:** One more day only.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a question of one more day only. As I said, there are again opportunities coming during the Budget and other occasions when the same things are going practically to be repeated.

**Dr. Deshmukh** (Madhya Pradesh): Not necessarily.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not necessarily. That is theoretically correct, but, for all practical purposes, the same things are going to be repeated—substantially at least. But one thing can be done whereby we shall save a little time. Instead of calling upon the Prime Minister to reply today at 4.25 p.m., I shall put off his reply for tomorrow soon after Question Hour. That will give the House about three-quarters of an hour more. But every hon. Member has to adhere to the time-limit very strictly.

**Shri Kamath:** We have always done so.

**Mr. Speaker:** On that condition, this is being done.

**Shri Hossain Imam (Bihar):** On this most solemn occasion when we are discussing the address of the President for the first time in the sovereign Republican Parliament of India, it is necessary that we should be actuated by its solemnity. Our liberty has not been acquired cheaply. It is the result of a continuous struggle for hundred years from 1857 when we waged the first war of independence to the 15th of August 1947 when we became free. We have today in the Government people whose services and sacrifices are well known. At the same time, the Treasury Benches should give to the critics the credit that **they are motivated by a sense of service and not of malice or mala fide views.** We regard the Government as our own and therefore we wish to point out the mistakes which it is committing in administration.

As you, Sir, pointed out, this is one of the opportunities that we have of criticising the actions proposed or taken by Government. Before that, we should realize what are the functions of the three sets of people—namely, the Legislature, the Ministers and the permanent officials—who are responsible for the administration of India. It is because of a non-realization of these functions by some hon. Members that troubles arise. These three sets of people have very distinct functions to perform. Our function as the Parliament is to promulgate laws and lay down 'principles' of administration. The Ministry is to lay down the 'policies' which would be followed under those 'principles'. The permanent officials are, and should be, responsible for the administration of the country according to the policies laid down by the Ministry and the principles enunciated by the Legislature.

There was a good deal of criticism of red-tapism. When you have to administer the affairs of 34 crores of people, which are not like the affairs of the administration of a municipal town of 4 lakhs population, red-tapism is bound to come in and the example cited of municipal administration and the simplifications adopted therein may not apply fully to the conditions of India as a whole.

The address lays down the proposals of Government and necessarily, it is not very detailed. But there are matters of principle which must be stressed if frustration and discontent are to disappear from the face of India. The most fundamental requirement of a human being is food and effective steps must be taken to bring about a reduction of price levels. Otherwise, no matter who rules, there will be discontentment. This is very natural when we find that today's foodgrain prices in India are much higher than what they are in the country with the highest standard of living, the U.S.A. The price of a bushel of wheat in America is two dollars and seventeen cents, whereas the price in our country is Rs. 24 per maund in unrationed areas.

**Prof. Ranga (Madras):** Our prices are lower than the import prices even today.

**Shri Hossain Imam:** No, Sir. Two dollars and seventeen cents for a bushel was the last quotation in the newspaper. I shall present to the House the facts as revealed by the index of prices published by the Government of India, taking August 1939 as the base year. We find from the Government publication, *Indian Labour Gazette*, and the latest issue of *Capital* dated 26th January, that the prices have risen up in a spiral. In June 1945, the all-India price index was 245. At the time of partition, it rose to 282. When, contrary to the advice of officials given in the interim report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, we adopted the disastrous policy of removal of control on foodgrains, the prices started rising up, and in August 1947 it was 282 and in October 1949 it had risen up to 406.8, representing an increase of more than 60 per cent in the course of two years.

**Prof. Ranga:** Certainly not.

**Shri Hossain Imam:** The efforts that have been made to bring prices under control after that have been ineffective, half-hearted and unconcerted. There is no concerted drive to bring down prices. This leads to the charge that was made by Mr. Khandubhai Desai the other day that the capitalists are having their way and labour is not getting a fair deal. Labour will never be contented however much the wages may be raised if simultaneously the prices of food grain go on rising. If you want to have a contented labour which is most essential for the production drive, it is necessary that instead of increasing wages you should make the purchasing power of the rupee in terms of food-grains more. When I say that effective measures have not been taken by Government, I do not mean to say that a drive for bringing down prices is not being made. I was under the impression, Sir, that high prices benefit the cultivator. But my eyes were opened when I read the report of the Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission and found that the largest part of our peasantry is not concerned with high prices. From their report I find that 63 per cent of the cultivators in Bengal had less than four acres of land and produced less than two tons of food-grains each. Similarly in Madras 74 per cent of the farmers had an area of less than the average and they were not surplus producers. In Bombay 49 per cent of the producers were minority producers, producing less than one ton. These figures, Sir, lead us to believe that the bulk of the cultivators and farmers are not benefited by the high prices. It is only a small margin of big cultivators who are the reapers of the benefit of very high foodgrain prices. The primary aim of a democratic Government should be to bring about the greatest good of the greatest number and according to that maxim it is very necessary that the condition of the majority of the farmers should be our guide and not the lot of the minority.

I found, Sir, from the same source that in Bengal about eight per cent of the cultivators had more than ten acres. In Bombay the percentage of surplus producers was about eight per cent. The same was the case in Madras and other provinces. It, therefore, remains to be seen what are the methods by which we can bring down prices. Prices, according to the Krishnamachari Committee report which was submitted some time in 1946 and other reports that we have in the archives of the Government of India, are integrated. You cannot have price control of one commodity and decontrol of the other commodities. One of the factors of which special mention should be made in this connection is the effect of high sugar-cane prices on the availability of soil for foodgrains production. The other day in the debate on sugar muddle on the 24th December 1949, one of my hon. friends recited a letter from a poor cultivator who had produced 50,000 maunds of suga:cane in his farm! It has to be appreciated that jute, 12 Noon cotton, tobacco are all competitive items. It is not that we need only food: we must have jute, we must have cotton and we must have sugar-cane. The Planning Commission which the Government has decided to appoint seems to be intended for industrial planning only. The reason why I have brought this subject is that I want that the planning should start first with agriculture which is the major industry of India and the mainstay of the people. If the Government do propose to have a Planning Commission its first task should be to plan agriculture and in that connection it will be necessary for us to examine the recommendations which have been made by the different committees in the past of the manner in which this question should be tackled.

We all talk of red-tapism, but red-tapism is bound to come in. We have a centralised form of Government for thirtyfour crores of people. It cannot be carried out in isolation. In order to have an over-all picture it is necessary that we should calmly and quietly consider what are our requirements, and how they are to be met. In this connection it is necessary that the pace of our multi-purpose schemes should not be slowed down. It is very essential that supply of

water and power should be made available to the people as quickly as possible. In short, Sir, Government's efforts should be directed firstly towards agriculture and then towards the industries, because without the prosperity of agriculture and low prices, you cannot have industrial prosperity.

श्री डी० एस० सेठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य श्री मुंशी ने पेश किया है, मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और उसके प्रति अपनी खुशी जाहिर करता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने इस भवन में जो भाषण दिया, उसके लिये यह सभा तो उसकी आभारी है ही; मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा देश और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के सारे स्वतंत्र देश तथा वह देश भी जो अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ रहे हैं, सभापति जी के उन के भाषण के लिये आभारी होंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने छोटे से भाषण में जहाँ एक तरफ इस देश की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा उसकी आवश्यकताओं का दिग्दर्शन करा दिया है। वहाँ साथ ही स्वतंत्र देशों के सम्बन्ध में तथा उसकी स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ने वाले देशों के सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया है। परन्तु अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे यह बात खेद के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण कमी रह गई है, और वह कमी ऐसी है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वह पूरी नहीं होती, या जो प्रश्न इस समय हमारे सामने एक भयंकर रूप धारण कर रहे हैं उनका उचित रूप से हल नहीं किया गया, तो हमारे देश का भविष्य हमें खतरे में दिखाई देता है। इतना ही नहीं, यह जो अभी हाल में हमने अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है, यह भी ज्यादा समय तक शायद सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगी। वह प्रश्न जो राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में नहीं छुआ गया है, वह है आर्थिक असमानता का प्रश्न, जिसको मैं दूसरा नाम देता हूँ, वर्गहीन समाज का। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के हल न होने से इस समय इस देश में चारों तरफ आम जनता के बीच में घोर असन्तोष और अशान्ति है। लोगों की दैनिक कठिनाइयाँ दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। उनके खाने और पहिनने भी मुश्किलें हल नहीं हो रही हैं, आवश्यकता की चीजें नहीं प्राप्त हो रही हैं, चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ धीरे-धीरे बेकारी का जोर भी इस देश में बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस प्रश्न के हल न होने के कारण आज हम देखते हैं कि इस कन्ट्रोल (control) के जमाने में भी जहाँ कुछ लोग आज भी दावतें करते हैं, दावतें खाते हैं, वहाँ इस देश में लाशों, करोड़ों प्राणी ऐसे हैं, जो सुबह से शाम तक परिश्रम करते हैं और परिश्रम करने से उनके शरीर में जो अग्नि पैदा होती है, उस अग्नि को शान्त करने के लिये उन्हें मामूली दोनों वस्त्र खाना भी नहीं मिल पाता। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि इस आर्थिक असमानता के

[श्री डी० एस० सेठ]

कारण जहाँ एक तरफ कुछ थोड़े से व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो बड़े और धनवान हैं तथा बड़े २ महलों में रहते हैं, वहाँ इस देश में हजारों, लाखों हमारे भाई ऐसे हैं जिनको रहने के लिये कोई मकान नहीं और जिनको पेट भर खाना मयस्सर नहीं होता। तो सभापति जी, यह सवाल अगर ठीक तौर से हल नहीं होता है, तो फिर इस देश के अन्दर शान्ति कैसे कायम रह सकती है और कैसे हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि इसका वही उज्ज्वल भविष्य होगा जिसका स्वप्न राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने देखा था। इस प्रश्न को अध्यक्ष महोदय में इतना ही महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ, ऐसी बात नहीं है। राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन भर ही यह स्वप्न देखा कि इस देश में वर्गहीन समाज की स्थापना हो और यहाँ के लोगों में आर्थिक समानता की स्थापना की जाय। कांग्रेस के वर्तमान सभापति जी भी बार-बार अपने व्याख्यानो में इस उद्देश्य पर जोर देते हैं, यहाँ तक कि स्वयं राष्ट्रपति ने भी पिछले दिन मंत्रिमंडल को शपथ ग्रहण कराने के बाद इस उद्देश्य को देश का मुख्य उद्देश्य बतलाया है और यदि मैं भूलता नहीं हूँ, तो माननीय डाक्टर अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सम्बन्धी अपने आखिरी भाषण में तो देश को चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर इस देश में आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक समानता की स्थापना नहीं होती है, तो यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय समानता भी ज़्यादा दिन तक सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगी।

ऐसी स्थिति में अवश्य ही यह बात खेद की मालूम होती है कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इस प्रश्न को हल करने की तरफ ज़रा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न हल कैसे हो सकता है? यह प्रश्न तब तक हल नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि इस देश के अन्दर, हमारे समाज के अन्दर, ऐसे वर्ग मौजूद रहेंगे जो लाखों करोड़ों श्रम करने वालों के श्रम का शोषण करते हैं। यह प्रश्न उस समय तक हल नहीं होगा जब तक कि यहाँ का हर एक नागरिक शारीरिक और मानसिक दोनों प्रकार के परिश्रम नहीं करेगा तो जब तक हमारे यहाँ इस प्रकार का समाज नहीं बनता है कि जिसमें हर एक को शारीरिक और मानसिक श्रम करना लाज़मी होगा तब तक यहाँ न तो आर्थिक समानता ही स्थापित हो सकती है और न हम वर्गहीन समाज ही बना सकते हैं। इस को करने का एक ही तरीका हो सकता है और वह यह है कि देश के अन्दर जितने सम्पत्ति के साधन हैं उनके ऊपर व्यक्तियों का अधिकार न रह कर सारे समाज का अधिकार हो, अर्थात् राष्ट्र की सारी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण या समाजीकरण हो। जब तक हम राष्ट्र की सारी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण या समाजीकरण नहीं करते और जब



तक व्यक्तियों का सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार रहता है तब तक वर्गहीन समाज या आर्थिक समानता का स्वप्न देखना इस प्रश्न के साथ एक प्रकार की हंसी करना है। मैं इस बात को, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानता हूँ कि पिछले ढाई साल में यहाँ की सरकार ने अपनी बुद्धि के अनुसार देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने में अनेक प्रयत्न किये हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के इस प्रश्न को हल करने के उपाय ऐसे ही रहे हैं जैसे कि एक माली पौधे की जड़ की न सींच कर, उसमें खाद न दे कर, केवल पत्तों पर पानी डाल कर उसको हरा भरा देखना चाहता है। जब तक इस देश के समाज के आर्थिक ढाँचे में मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं होता तब तक यह ख्याल करना कि इस देश के भूखे लोगों को रोटी दी जा सकेगी उनके कपड़े का इन्तजाम किया जा सकेगा, उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई का इन्तजाम हो सकेगा, उनकी दवा दारू का इन्तजाम हो सकेगा, यह सब व्यर्थ सी बातें मालूम होती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि अन्त में हमारी सरकार ने चाहे यह काम देर से ही किया हो लेकिन उन्होंने निश्चय किया है कि एक प्लानिंग कमीशन की नियुक्ति की जायगी। अभी तक हमारे सामने इस प्लानिंग कमीशन की पूरी तस्वीर नहीं आई है। इसलिये मेरे या किसी के लिये यह कहना कठिन है कि यह कमीशन किस प्रकार से कार्य करेगा। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस प्रकार अब तक हमारे बहुत से काम अव्यवस्थित रूप से चलते रहे हैं यह प्लानिंग कमीशन भी प्लानलेसली (planlessly) बने, बिना किसी उचित ढंग की योजना को सामने रखे बिना ही काम करने लगे। इसलिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि हमारी सरकार को इस कमीशन को नियुक्त करते समय उसके सामने यह स्पष्ट आदेश रख देना चाहिये कि इस कमीशन का मुख्य काम यह होगा कि वह देश की सम्पत्ति के सारे साधनों की इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करे कि जिससे इस देश के अन्दर आर्थिक समानता की स्थापना हो तथा वर्गहीन समाज बनाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कमीशन के सामने यह उद्देश्य हो और इस उद्देश्य को लेकर कमीशन ने अपना काम किया तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि जो स्वप्न गान्धीजी ने देखा था और जिस स्वप्न के पूर्ण होने की यहाँ के निवासियों को देश की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद आशा थी वह स्वप्न पूरा हो जायगा। अन्यथा इसमें मुझे जरा भी सन्देह नहीं है कि यदि इस प्रश्न का उचित रूप से हल नहीं हुआ तो न केवल इस देश के अन्दर सामाजिक समानता ही स्थापित हो सकेगी वरन् बहुत दिनों तक हम इस राजनीतिक समानता को भी कायम नहीं रख सकेंगे।

[श्री डी० एस० सेठ]

मैं जानता हूँ कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारा प्रजातंत्र एक जनतन्त्रात्मक प्रजातन्त्र है और इसमें लोगों को बालिय मत के आधार पर वोट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और इस प्रकार जनता जिस प्रकार का आर्थिक या शासन ढांचा अपने लिये बनाना चाहे बना सकती है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक किसी देश के अन्दर आर्थिक समानता की स्थापना न हो उस समय तक बालिय मताधिकार भी बिल्कुल बेकार सा हो जाता है क्योंकि भूखे लोग सब से पहले जिस बात की चिन्ता करते हैं वह चिन्ता होती है उन्हें अपना पेट भरने की और इस कारण वह जनतंत्र और ऐसी कोई ऊंची बात नहीं सोच सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने शब्दों को समाप्त करता हूँ।

*(English translation of the above speech.)*

**Shri D. S. Seth** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I whole-heartedly support the motion put before the House by the hon. Member Shri Munshi and express my pleasure regarding the same. This House is, of course, much indebted to the President for his speech he delivered here. Not only that. I consider the whole of this country, all the independent countries of the world and those which are still struggling for their independence shall also feel grateful to the President for his address. It is so because the President, in his short speech has, whereas, surveyed so clearly the present situation in the country and stressed her present-day needs, he has also given a clarification of policy with regard to our relations towards other independent countries as also towards those still engaged in the struggle for freedom. But, Sir, I feel sorry to state that an important omission has been made in the Presidential address. That omission is of such a vital nature that if not rectified, or to use other words if the problems facing us at present, which are assuming grave proportions, are not solved in a suitable way, the future of our country may well be imperilled. It does not end there. I will go to the extent to submit that perhaps, because of that omission, we may not be able to preserve our newly-won freedom. That question which has not been touched upon in the Presidential address concerns the economic equality which I otherwise, term as the creation of a classless society. Sir, acute discontent and turmoil prevails everywhere among the masses of this country due to allowing this problem to remain unsolved. The daily hardships of the people are on the increase every day; no solution is being found of their hardships with respect to food and cloth; they are unable to procure articles of necessity; the prices are rising higher and higher whereas unemployment in the country is gradually increasing. Because of providing no solution to this issue, what we find today is that on one hand some people give feasts and some others enjoy them despite these times of control, there are millions others in this country who, though they toil from day to night, do not get two square meals sufficient to quench the fire generated within them by that toil. Because of this economic inequality we see even in these days that some individuals are great, possess wealth and live in palatial buildings, there are on the other side teeming millions who have no house to live in and go without sufficient food. Sir, if this problem is not solved suitably. I don't see how peace can be maintained in this country and how we can hope of that bright future which the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had visualized. Sir, it is not the case that I alone attach so much importance to this issue. The Father of the Nation, Gandhiji, aspired throughout his life to set up a classless society and to achieve economic equality among the people of this country. The present Congress President also lays stress on this ideal continually in his speeches. The other day, even the President himself, after he

had administered the Oath to the Cabinet, described this ideal as the foremost to be faced by the country. And if I don't err, the hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, in his last speech in connection with the Constitution, has warned the country that if economic and social equality was not established here, our national equality may not remain secure for long.

Under the circumstances it appears certainly a painful matter that scant attention has been paid to solve this problem in the Presidential address. Sir, how then to solve this question? This question will not be solved till we find in this country and in the society here the presence of such classes and groups who exploit the labour of its teeming millions of workers. The question will continue to beg for a solution till every citizen of this country becomes a worker both physically and mentally. So, till we establish a society here wherein it will be compulsory for everyone to become a worker both physically and mentally, there can be no hope to achieve the economic equality nor can we transform the society into a classless one. There can be but one way to do so and this is that all sources of wealth available in the country should pass out of the individual possession to become the property of the society. In other words the whole property of the country be nationalized or socialized. Unless we proceed with the nationalization or socialization of the total national wealth and continue to recognize the rights of individuals to property, it will be a mere mockery of this problem of creating a classless society or to dream of economic equality. Sir, I admit that our Government have, in accordance with their wisdom, made various efforts to improve the economic situation of the country. I will, however, be excused to submit that while trying to solve this problem, the methods adopted by the Government have remained such as a gardner, while not irrigating and manuring properly the roots of a plant, sprinkles water merely on the leaves and yet wishes to see the plant blossoming. Until fundamental changes are effected in the economic structure of this country, thoughts of providing food to the hungry masses and making arrangements of cloth, education and medicine for them will sound mere shallow ones.

Sir, I feel pleasure to note the decision to set up a Planning Commission, though the Government has commenced the task somewhat late. So far we have before us no complete picture of that Planning Commission. As such it becomes difficult for me or anyone else to predict as to how this Commission will conduct its business. My fears are that the Commission may be set up planlessly and work without any proper scheme of things before it just like our many other activities which have been going on unsystematically. I, therefore, request that the Government may give clear instructions to the Commission as to the foremost task facing it will be to devise such ways to avail all means of wealth of the country so as to lead to the establishment of economic equality and emergence of a classless society. If the Commission keeps this ideal before it and starts work bearing that in mind, I have no doubts that Gandhiji's dream will come true and the hopes of its coming true entertained by the inhabitants of this country in post-independence period will be realized. Otherwise I have not the least doubts that failing a suitable solution of the problem, not only that it will be impossible to achieve social equality in this country, but also we shall not be able to maintain this political equality.

I am aware that the plea may be advanced that our democracy is a democratic republic wherein people are entitled to vote on the basis of adult franchise and as such people can set up any economic or political system. But, Sir, till economic equality is achieved and practised in the country, the provision of adult franchise remains a useless one as the foremost concern of the people is how to fill their stomachs. Till that is done, they can hardly think of the doctrines of a people's Government and such higher things. With these words I conclude.

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, in welcoming the address of the President to this House, I particularly welcome the convention which we have initiated of inviting the Members of this House to comment on the policy of the Government as enunciated in that address.

As I read through that address, I was tempted to make a bird's-eye-view of the policies enunciated in it. But, I felt that, in the very short time at the disposal of the Members of this House, that would mean merely indulging in a few vague and point-less generalisations, and I felt that it would be better to focus attention on what I consider as easily the most vital and perhaps the most explosive problem which faces both the country and the Government today. In order to do that, I put down this amendment:

"but regret that the end of 1951, set as the date-line by which Government intend to make good the food deficiency, is premature and that instead Government declare that the food deficiency must be made good by all possible methods and in the shortest possible period."

Sir, this amendment indicates that the dead line set by the Government is premature. I am not for one moment suggesting that we should import food-grains for one day longer than is necessary, that we should impose an intolerable burden on the already slender foreign exchange resources. But I feel that it is not only futile, but as has been pointed out in certain authoritative circles, it is dangerous for the Government to set not only an over-optimistic, but what many authorities believe to be an unreachable target in this matter of food production. Targets are good. Some persons in countering my argument may say that by setting a target, we have, in place of a policy of drift, given definiteness to our plans, in place of puny and feeble efforts we have infused direction and purpose in the Government's planning. I admit that perhaps in the appeals made by the leaders of the country to place the food production problem on a war footing, we have given a certain edge to patriotic fervour and national zeal. That is all to the good. But I feel that in setting this dead line, there are not only certain difficulties, but real dangers which will confront the Government. I believe—I am not an expert on this problem—but people who purport to be experts say quite categorically that this deadline of the end of 1951 is absolutely unattainable, and if that is correct, then I feel that if by the end of 1951 Government fails to implement this promise, then not only to the extent to which we have been able to infuse zeal into this problem of food production, but perhaps even to a greater extent, there will be frustration and disillusionment. Some people say that there will be such a revulsion that it will menace not only the position of the Government but perhaps the fabric of the State.

Sir, I do not wish to point a finger at the Food Ministry; but let us be quite frank in this matter. The record of this Ministry has not been distinguished by particular brilliance. Let us be frank. Its record has been, on the one side, one of extravagant and unfulfilled promises, and on the other hand, of puny and feeble achievement. I feel that if it is possible, the leaders of the country should be saved from being misled by this Ministry. What are the data on which this dead line has been fixed? Government's data is admittedly not only insufficient, but is notoriously unreliable particularly in the matter of agricultural statistics. But the data at our disposal show that during the past six years, in spite of the much vaunted grow more food programmes, there has been no appreciable increase in food production. In 1948 we imported two million tons of foodgrains. Even in 1949 we decided to import four million tons. Statistics show that in spite of the grow more food campaign, in spite of the roseate pictures painted by the Agriculture Ministry, 1949 is regarded by experts as absolutely the worst year for the last seven or eight years, from the point of view of food production.

**Prof. Ranga:** That is not Government's fault. There was the cyclone, and there were other causes too.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** No, I am not blaming the Government. I am asking the Government not gratuitously to fly in the teeth of realities, not gratuitously to place an over-optimistic dead line for this food sufficiency, not gratuitously to hold out its neck to the hangman's noose. When the clock moves a full cycle, and by 1951 you have failed badly in achieving this target of self-sufficiency, then every political malcontent will seize on it with avidity and point to it as showing the ultimate and final incompetence of the Government. I am humbly trying to save the Government from being dragged into a morass of disrepute by misleading information from the Ministry of Agriculture. What is the target which we seek to reach by 1951? I believe the target has been placed at four million tons even with adverse weather conditions. And I believe that in the plans which Government have announced, this four million tons is sought to be made up, in the first instance, by intensive agriculture, and the figures show that about three million tons will be produced as a result of this intensive agriculture. But what the experts say is this, to put it euphemistically, that it is an over-optimistic estimate. And authoritative opinion is categorical that the balance of about one and a half million tons which you hope to secure from reclamation, there is no possibility of securing. According to Government's estimate about 800,000 acres of land—I think that is correct—is the target of reclamation to be achieved by the end of 1951. And authoritative opinion says that you will get about 270,000 or 280,000 tons of foodgrains. How are you going to make up the other on million tons? That is the problem which has been posed. My friend Prof. Ranga said that it is not the fault of the Government. I wholeheartedly endorse that opinion. The Government's limitations and difficulties are not of its making, and I am only pleading that Government should recognise the difficulties inherent in the position and not seek to over-reach itself gratuitously. It has been suggested that a much more appropriate time limit would be about 1953 or 1954. The realities of the situation must be carefully scrutinised and borne in mind. I am told by people who know the position that procurement has already reached saturation point, that in spite of strenuous and strictest measures of procurements, while prices for procurement are steadily rising, the intake from procurement is steadily going down. That is only one of the many difficulties which you will have to face. My fear is that when Government begins to realise increasingly the inherent impossibility of achieving food self-sufficiency, it will seek short-cuts and resort to artificial methods which may result in a toll of human life. Only the other day I was reading in the papers complaints from Bombay, and more particularly from Madras where the Government according to the "Do or Die Policy" have said that they can only place at the disposal of the deficit provinces a certain tonnage of foodgrains, which in Madras they say will be hopelessly inadequate and which may very well lead to considerable loss of human life. And it is for this reason that I say that the position is serious. By all means infuse all the urgency and priority that is humanly possible into this effort. I regard this as the most important problem which Government faces to-day. It has been placed on a war footing. Let operation Grow More Food be placed increasingly on a war footing. And I believe that the ultimate successful solution of this problem will largely depend on the extent to which we are able to enlist the aid of the armed forces.

Let operation Grow More Food campaign continue. Let it be intensified. But I would ask that this date-line be not adhered to with religious fervour. At present it may give a certain sense of jubilation to the Government, 'Yes, we have set this date-line'. But setting a date-line is a very different thing from actually achieving. Sir, I am not a congressman, but I do feel that in this transition period, it is the only party which has sufficient strength to give this

[Shri Frank Anthony]

country a stable government and ordered progress. For that reason I feel that, even though I am not within the fold of that party, I can give my humble advice. I want to save them from gratuitously walking to the political scaffold. If we could do this, then I think we will have done some little service.

Sir, that is all I have to say in the matter.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das** (Orissa): Sir, I wish to associate myself with the motion so ably moved by my hon. friend Mr. Munshi and seconded by my distinguished sister Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. I am also very grateful for the precedent that is being established now for the President to deliver an address at the beginning of a session so that the House will have an opportunity to discuss the situation in the country. I am also conscious of the fact that we have declared ourselves a Sovereign Democratic Republic and our foreign policy in the hands of our able Prime Minister as Minister of External Affairs is on such a basis that will not only attain our objective of establishing peace in the world but we shall be able to liberate many other peoples in Asia and Africa who are still under the thralldom of colonialism and imperialism. That is all very good. But what I am immediately concerned with is the basis or foundation on which the foreign policy or any other policy will be successful. The basis for such success is the internal condition of the country.

Sir, to my mind, civil liberties are an essential condition for any democracy to thrive and flourish, especially in a country and in a community where there was no democracy. I must here refer to the last quarter of a century. Sir, I entered public life rather late. I joined the movement rather late under the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who is now the Prime Minister and under the present Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and many others. We the States people carried on this movement under such leadership and the first plank of the movement was civil liberties. I am therefore more concerned with the preservation of civil liberties than with any other matter which I think will flow from the maintenance and advancement of civil liberties. But, as every one in this House knows, all over India civil liberty has been the first casualty since we attained independence, or since the Congress assumed Government at the Centre as well as in the provinces. In the President's own State of Bihar, section 144 or other restrictive measures have been in force in almost all parts of the State, ever since the communal riots of 1946. It was necessary to put section 144 in force at that time. But now for the last one and a half years communal goodwill has prevailed. As a result of this spirit of communal amity existing, I know that the members of the minority communities the Muslims, the Christians and others urged that we get rid of the reservation for minorities except for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, in the course of my journeys to Delhi and back it has been my privilege to contact people from the different States and provinces belonging to various communities. I have therefore first hand information that there is no communal ill-feeling now. Even then, in the home State of our President, section 144 has been in force although there is no call for it. Then again, in the Prime Minister's home State of Uttar Pradesh also, in many of the districts, section 144 or some other restriction is in operation and there is detention without trial of communists or non-communists. In Madras also in some districts, on account of communist disturbances.....

**Shri Tyagi** (Uttar Pradesh): Nowhere in Uttar Pradesh is section 144 in force as my friend says.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das**: That is my information.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Bihar): With your permission, Sir, may I point out that provincial affairs do not fall within the scope of this discussion.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA IN THE CHAIR]

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** Then we come to the Indian States that have merged with some of the provinces or have been formed into Unions. First of all I should mention Vindhya Pradesh. Section 144 is in force there and people are agitating against it. It is understood to be the decision of the Government of India to divide Vindhya Pradesh into two and add one part to Madhya Pradesh and the other part to Uttar Pradesh. Simply because a set of people protested against this decision and made some demonstration there was *lathi* charge and firing. On top of that when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (who, I might say, is a real follower of Gandhiji's principles and his way of *Satyagraha*) had gone there only to enquire and he was spirited away to Uttar Pradesh. He was extenuated from there.

There are agrarian troubles, disputes between zamindar and tenant, existing all over the country. Wherever the zamindars are evicting tenants and where there is a law against eviction there is bound to be the movement to resist such eviction. There is such a situation in the Punjab in the Ferozepore district. There is trouble concerning procurement in the Uttar Pradesh in the Gorakhpur district. So also in Rajasthan. In Orissa a law was passed by the legislature that the zamindars cannot evict tenants.....

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** It is entirely a provincial subject.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** In all these places the struggle of the tenants against the zamindars have been suppressed by the police and the Government.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has already taken twelve minutes. I would request him to conclude his speech.

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** If that is your decision I bow to it. But I would like to finish this point. My contention is that civil liberties which are the foundation of democracy have not been mentioned by the President. Judging from the activities of the Government I am absolutely convinced that the vested interests are being protected all over the country and people who want to grow into a democratic state are being suppressed in every way. I know the discontent all over the country against the ruling party.....

**Prof. Ranga:** Oh!

**Shri Sarangdhar Das:** Although some Members in the House may not agree with me and laugh at me, I must say that by the way things are being run now we are heading for disaster.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab):** Sir, I join with my hon. friends in welcoming the President's address. I also support the motion under discussion. I agree with my friend Mr. Seth that there will be jubilation and satisfaction over the address not only inside India but even outside the country. But I feel that there are certain pockets in the country where people might be feeling disappointed at the address. I refer to the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman, Diu and the French Settlements in South India. I consider that these are as integral parts of India as any other territory. I assert that they have the same aspirations and the same desire for freedom as we had. Everyone knows that they are making a life and death struggle to win their freedom. Press reports tell us that their leaders are undergoing imprisonment in jails. Several respectable citizens have been whipped because they felt a keen desire to be liberated from the iron heels of foreign domination. Some of their women have been molested and even raped by African soldiers. They are looking towards India for their liberation. Our Government has now and again declared that their policy is that they stand for the liberation of all subject races and peoples all over the world and particularly in Asia but I am pained to find that we completely ignore and wantonly neglect these people who are our own kith and kin.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

In para. 7 of the address the President says:

"It is natural that India should be even more interested in the mother-continent of Asia, of which she is a part, as well as in Africa. Her primary interest is in the freedom of peoples still subject and in the removal of all barriers that come in the way of the full development of nations and peoples."

In para. 9 he says:

"India has large numbers of her children living in countries abroad, notably in Africa, in Fiji, in the West Indies, in the island of Mauritius and elsewhere."

It is very good that we are looking towards those brethren of ours who live beyond our frontiers. But I feel that this address does not contain even one word for those brethren of ours who are as good Indians as we are and are still suffering from those disabilities that we suffered from till we achieved our freedom. Their number is not insignificant. There are about six lakhs of people in Goa and several thousands of them in the French Possessions as well. We can feel proud that we have won freedom from a mighty power. Our Government can boast, and quite justifiably, that they have brought about the liquidation of the Princes and integrated all the States into the Indian Union but we should also see what we have done towards liberating these brethren of ours. They are still the black spots on the map of India and India's freedom, in my opinion, is not complete till they are also granted freedom. French or Portuguese domination is as bad as English domination over any part of the country. These possessions are small pimples on the map of our country but they are dangerous pimples. They might prove a great menace to the freedom that we have won so recently. I might tell you that Goa has recently been growing into a regular battlefield; large armies have been brought inside Goa and are being equipped with the latest armaments manufactured in the United States. African soldiers are terrorising the peaceful citizens, men and women. We hear heart-rending stories and see details of atrocities narrated in the newspapers, but we have to listen to them and read them helplessly. It is not only that military strength is being increased in these possessions, but virulent anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on from every pulpit, in every church in Goa. Not only that. Even Catholic churches in Bombay are permitting this anti-Indian propaganda and I might say that there is a regular campaign so far as this matter is concerned. And so far as I have learnt, mosques are also being lent for the purpose of this anti-Indian propaganda. Pakistan is extending many concessions to Goans in Karachi and the object cannot be very noble. Strong rumours are current that they have entered into some alliance on this question of Goa. It might be remembered usefully that during the Hyderabad crisis we used to hear tales about some alliance or some negotiations between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Portuguese authorities about this, and there were stories of understandings against India so far as our action was concerned. In view of all these facts I want strongly to urge our Government that instead of looking outside the frontiers and promising help to countries abroad, that we will stand by them to win freedom and liberation, our Government should immediately concentrate their energies in relieving our brethren here. Unless that is done we cannot take pride that the whole of India is free from foreign bondage.

The second point I want to refer to briefly concerns our policy regarding Pakistan. I feel that our offers of peace would not be fruitful with Pakistan at least. They are trying to strike as hard as they can and we are trying to see that old wounds are healed. There is this difference of opinion. If this Government is of the conviction and wants to pursue this ideology that we can win over Pakistan by offers of peace and goodwill, then certainly it is entitled to pursue that policy, though I think that is a dangerous policy. I admit our Government might say that they are making quite good preparations and if



they are attached—because I am sure the initiative would be in the hands of Pakistan and we are not going to attack them—they might say that they are ready to defend themselves. It is quite all right. But there is a very big difference between the two countries. While Pakistan is making preparations so far as her armies are concerned and is also training and preparing her citizens for war—they are making their citizens war-minded—we here are lulling our citizens to sleep. We are taking them just in the other direction. During modern wars it is not only the armies that fight. Peaceful citizens also have to play a great role and my fears are that if we continue this policy it might lead us to disaster. Sir, with these words I support the motion.

**Shrimati Benuka Ray** (West Bengal): Sir, in the first address the President of the Indian Union has delivered to this House, which has changed radically in character and has become the Parliament of Democratic Republic, he has most fittingly stressed a most cherished belief of the people of this country. He has pointed out that so long as we remain close to those ideals which the Father of this Nation has laid before us, those objectives which enthused this country and the Congress through the long years of struggle and sacrifice,—we shall be able to emerge out of all the difficulties that face us and be successful and triumphant in the work of nation-building. A Presidential address of this nature is meant to be an expression of the trend of governmental policy. But the Presidential address, though it recapitulates past events, has given very little indication of the Government's policy in the new context of things that now face us. The Presidential address has mentioned and hon. Members also have laid stress in detail of the credit side of the achievement of the Government during the past two and a half years. It is undoubtedly true that with the partition of this country and its dismemberment we were faced by conditions which well nigh threatened to overwhelm us. We have not only overcome these, but the integration of the States has brought about the unification of India. This stands, as I have said once before, as an eloquent testimony to the genius of our Deputy Prime Minister. Although India is a weak country in the sense that we lack arms, ammunition and material resources the position that new India has already obtained in the world outside is indeed one of which we can be justly proud. When the Prime Minister of India speaks the Voice of Asia is heard.

Of a less spectacular nature but one which is also on the credit side, is the record of the beginnings of labour legislation which is also mentioned in the Presidential Speech. It may be that we have not as yet been able to go far in this respect, or that in the implementation of labour legislation we have not succeeded as much as we should have, but at least it is the nucleus of a code that will ultimately safeguard the interests of the worker.

But when we turn to other things on the domestic front we find that the picture is not so happy. We are well aware of the economic crisis that faces us. We know that many acts of commission and omission have taken place, and the record here could perhaps have been a little different from what it has been. After devaluation perhaps there is a little more alertness but even that cannot be said to be adequate to the needs of the moment. We look in vain in the Presidential address for any announcement of a definite and clear cut economic policy on the part of this Government. We must welcome the idea of a Planning Commission, but even here, there is no indication of what are going to be its objectives and in what manner it is going to be set up. We are not informed in any detail on this but I do hope that in the course of the debate we shall get some further indication. I must also say that though a Planning Commission is very necessary, in itself, it cannot enthuse the people of this country. We have to realise that the time for plans and papers schemes is gone. We are facing a very pressing and a very urgent necessity. People are without adequate food. I will not go into the details of this question of food for my hon. friend Mr. Anthony has dealt with it.

**Prof. Ranga:** You agree with him?

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I do agree with him in certain matters. I do think that it is essential for us to focus now on these vital measures whereby food, cloth and health services can be made available to all. I can understand, Sir, that in the present crisis that is facing this country we are not able to go ahead full swing with those long-term projects whereby we can get suiling plenty in the land. But for the life of me, I cannot understand why it was not possible to bring in schemes of village self-sufficiency through co-operatives based on the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi on a wider scale. It is indeed surprising that when it was possible for the Congress and its workers at a time when they had neither the finances of the country nor the power at their command, to go forward with such schemes of village reconstruction, why we have not been able to do anything much in this respect when India is free and when we have all the power and the resources at our command. Long-term and large schemes are very necessary, but in the face of the crisis that confronts us today surely we could have gone ahead with whatever resources we have at present.

The ultimate object of this country is to bring in conditions under which economic equality between all citizens prevails. We can understand that a mere re-distribution of wealth at the present juncture will not bring in such conditions but we must also understand that concession after concession to the capitalists is not paying any dividends. We have seen the record of the past two and a half years in this direction and we must say that all the concessions that we have given them have not made the capitalists play the game. We need a bold and courageous stand, an economic policy which while it may encourage private enterprise in certain sectors will control it effectively. We have a record of dismal failure in regard to the question of controls right through. A far more effective policy of control must be adopted. Sir, we can't have nationalisation today on a vast scale; it is not practicable. We understand that. It is not practicable all the more because the administrative machinery of the Government, the machinery that we have inherited from the past is meant for a police State. Vast changes will be needed before it can serve the purposes of a nation-building in a welfare State. It is not in regard so much to the personnel as the outmoded machinery itself that I speak.

I have not much time left, so I will briefly point out that it is very unfortunate that there is so little mention in the Presidential address in regard to the most vital nation-building services of health and education. We talk today of the imperative need for increased productivity and of increased wealth. How can we increase productivity if we don't have higher efficiency, and how can efficiency be raised if the men and women who are the ultimate builders of society in this country have neither the physique nor the training. We are now faced by a vicious circle, but it is at this point that that vicious circle has to be broken. There is no indication of any change in the Governmental policy as yet in this regard.

Sir, I have not the time at my disposal to go into details and make concrete practical solutions, and therefore I have tried merely to indicate certain points. I should like to say finally that I do believe, and I know that I voice the belief of this House, that there is need for a new economic and social policy on the part of the Government, a policy that can enthuse the people of this country to co-operate with them. There is not even a mention in the Presidential address of the social reforms and measures for social equality that are needed to bring this country into line with the objectives of the Constitution under which we are working. There is no mention even of the fact that the Government and this Legislature have on the anvil a piece of social reform which, when it is enacted, will indeed greatly redound to the credit of this Government.

Before I conclude, may I say that it is not merely the task of the few who are at the helm of affairs of the Government to build the State that we want. It is a task in which each of us in this House and every citizen in this country will have to co-operate. Therefore, it is for us to enthuse the country with the great work of nation-building that lies before us.

*The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.*

*The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, the address of the President of our Republic was happily timed, coming as it did, the day after all India had observed a solemn day in memory of the Father of the Nation—I mean the Sarvodaya Day. The nation, as well as we, looked forward to the incorporation of certain principles of the Mahatma in the address which the President delivered to this august House, but those hopes have not been fully realized. Discerning observers did not fail to notice a perceptible and appreciable difference in popular response and popular feeling that was manifested on the 15th August 1947 and the 26th January 1950. The spontaneous joy that was evident on August 15 in spite of the partition that had preceded it was a marked contrast to the—I will not say 'sullen'—but 'silent' approval of the people on January 26. The vociferous cries of *Pandit Mounbatten ki jai* that rent the air on the 15th August 1947 were contrasted very unfavourably with the feeble *jais* that we heard on the 26th January. In many quarters I heard this question: *Ham garib logon ko kya milega?* How will the common man be affected by this change-over from a Dominion to a Republic? Instead of a thrill, there was perhaps a slight chill in the hearts of the common people in keeping with the weather that we had on that day. This is the crux of the matter: *Ham garib logon ko kya milega?* We expected to find some indication of this in the address.

Government have had some notable achievements to their credit; and they are, firstly, that our prestige in the international world is very high. India has gained a place on the Security Council, which is not a mean achievement, and at home, India has achieved an integrity and unity which she had not had for thousand years. Though, of course, there are a few foreign pockets still in India, we hope to liquidate them in the very near future. Law and order has been very well maintained throughout the country. But, Sir, our aim is not merely a 'police State'. Our aim, in the words of the Prime Minister, is a 'welfare State', where the common man, the poorest, the lowliest, will have happiness and have it more abundantly. Here, it is my painful duty to observe that Government, with all its best intentions, with all its very fine efforts, has not been able to accomplish what was expected of it. Though the Government does, time and again, ask for the co-operation of the people and say that without the co-operation of the people, it cannot do much,—and we have many very impassioned exhortations and appeals, of which there is no end—, still when it comes to work, to execution to implementation of policy, we find vacillation, weakness of will and hesitation. I will quote only two or three instances and content myself with that, because the time at my disposal is very short and I will not go into too much detail.

[Shri Kamath]

The recent sugar muddle about which we have been promised an enquiry is an instance in point. Nothing has been heard about the appointment of the enquiry committee. We are probably awaiting the report of the Tariff Board, but that should not have been done. I remember when this sugar question came to the fore, some Ministers of the Government asked: "Why are the people worried about sugar? Can't they do without it?" That is not the proper approach to the problem. You will remember that in France, before the Revolution, people were crying for bread and the Queen asked, "Why do they cry for bread? Can't they have cakes instead of bread?" This is the mentality and I have to note with some sorrow that that Queen was the last queen of France.

**An Honourable Member:** But sugar is not bread.

**Shri Kamath:** I do not wish to draw any inferences, but we should ask, "Cannot people do without sugar?" We can go without many things. People in India are accustomed to go without money, without clothing, without food. But the thing is: Why should Government approach the problem in that spirit? The proper way would have been to find out who had bungled, who were the culprits, and to bring them to book.

Then again, in regard to tax-evaders, the recent policy of Government that they will compound with them on certain terms is certainly no encouragement to the honest man who has always paid his taxes in the past and will continue to pay them in the future.

As regards industries, we have had a number of advisers and experts coming to our country from abroad to set up this factory and that factory, but when we come to assess the actual work in terms of how much production we have achieved, we have to hang our heads in sorrow. Everybody says "Produce more; produce more", but our industries are in such a state, that unless some of the old, worn-out machinery is replaced, the treatment of and attitude to labour is improved, we cannot expect much more production than before. So, if I have to sum up the policy of Government in the economic and industrial field, I must say that it has been a policy of "pland planlessness."

In the Reserve Bank two years ago, we had about Rs. 500 crores to our credit. Today, that reserve has dwindled to Rs. 125 crores. Is this the way in which a free country's Government ought to be run and its finances managed?

Again, in the address, there has been no emphasis on rural economy, particularly as to how cottage industries can be promoted. The recent exhibition in the emporium showed how much demand there is for cottage industry products in foreign countries. I was told by the man in charge that foreign Ambassadors purchased more of our cottage industry products than our own people. Thus, if we could organise our cottage industries, procure their products and market them abroad, we can increase our wealth in a far quicker manner than we can do by organising heavy and large scale industries and talking of big schemes like the Damodar Valley Project and Hirakud Project and other big projects which are mostly on paper and have made very little progress so far.

I would only mention one point in passing. Psychologically too I feel that the people have not been enthused—I do not know for what reasons, but partly because the partition has had its evil effect. I would say that, perhaps, this abstract ideal of a secular State has had something to do with it. I would not venture to tread on very dangerous ground, but in some quarters the term "Secular State" has been misconstrued to mean not just a non-religious State, but

an anti-religious State. I am glad to see, Sir, that your chair—I would not say your throne—has now been surmounted by the motto धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय is a very heartening motto. I hope, Sir, that this motto that illuminates this House today will illumine not merely this country, but the whole world.

If anyone of us who have set this Dharma Chakra in motion, does not follow its course, then he will have lived his life in vain. I hope, Sir, this Chakra which we have set in motion on the 26th of last month will cater to the material, mental and spiritual welfare of the nation and ultimately of humanity as a whole.

Before I sit down I want to make only one observation and that is this. To put this programme into practice I would only recommend that we must have a Ministry of Youth who are inspired by energy, initiative and enterprise. I do not mean to say that there should not be old men in the Cabinet. In all countries where there has been a revolution—take Italy, take Russia, take Germany—there has been a Ministry of youth. (*Interruption*).

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras): What is the age-limit?

**Shri Kamath**: The average age of the Cabinet should not be more than 50. That Cabinet I hope will be able to bring the energy, the resource, the initiative and the drive that is needed for the great task of national reconstruction and rehabilitation.

**पंडित ठाकर दास भार्गव** : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, मैं आज इस हाल (Hall) में खड़ा हुआ अपने आप को मिस्टर दास की तरह निहायत खुशकिस्मत समझता हूँ कि मैंने पहला जमाना सन १९३० में देखा था जब लार्ड इविन साहब उसी जगह से जहाँ से हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने ऐड्रेस ( Address ) दिया था, बोल रहे थे । और जब मैंने जन्मावशाला को और अपने पूज्य राष्ट्रपति को, हमारे पुराने प्रेजिडेंट पटेल साहब की तस्वीर के नीचे से निकलते देखा, तो मैं आप से सच अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा दिल बल्लियों उछला और मेरी खूशों की कोई इन्तहा नहीं रही ।

आज जब दरअसल हम पुराने जमाने की याद करते हैं, और आज जब इस हाल में मेरे सामने वह मूर्तियां आती हैं कि जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगियां इस दिन को लाने के लिये जाया कर दीं, और उसका फल उन की जिन्दगी में हासिल नहीं हुआ, आज इस हाल के अन्दर जब हम पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू, लाला लाजपत राय, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय और दूसरे बुजुर्गों के नाम याद करते हैं जिन्होंने इस हाल में काम कर के अंगरेजों से राज छीना, और जी तो मेरी समझ में आता है कि हम लोग निहायत खुशकिस्मत हैं । उन लोगों को

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

हमारे बुजुर्गों को यह मौका हासिल नहीं हुआ जो आज हम को हासिल हुआ है कि इस देश में, इस हाल में हमारे पूज्य राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारी रिपब्लिक (Republic) की इफ्तताह की।

जनाबवाला, मैं जनाब को म्बारकवाद देता हूँ कि जनाब हमारी रिपब्लिक के पहले स्पीकर (Speaker) हुए। पूज्य राष्ट्रपतिजी के दिल के अन्दर क्या ख्याल आते होंगे इस ऐड्रेस से जाहिर है। इस का एक एक लफ्ज सुनहरी अल्फाज़ में लिखे जाने के काबिल है। जो असल बयान किये गये, जो हालात बतलाये गए हैं उस के एक एक लफ्ज की यहां पर हर एक आदमी तार्ईद करता है। मैं मिस्टर मुंशी को घन्यवाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता जिन्होंने इस ऐड्रेस के मुताल्लिक अपनी तजवीज़ पेश की। जब मैं उन पांचों साहबान की जिन्होंने अमेन्डमेन्ट (Amendment) पेश किये हैं तक्ररीरें सुन रहा था तो मेरी समझ में आया कि हिन्दुस्तान की आइन्डा आने वाली हुकूमत दुनियां की हुकूमतों से निराली होगी। इन पांचों साहबान ने और बाकी साहबान ने जो तक्ररीरें कीं मैंने उन में किसी क्रिस्म की तमीज़ नहीं देखी। हमारा यह हाउस (House) अपने पूज्य राष्ट्रपति की खिदमत में अपनी श्रद्धांजली बेश करता है कि उन्होंने ऐसे सरल अल्फाज़ में अपना मतलब अदा किया है। उनका मतलब पहले फिकरे के आखिरी हिस्से में दर्ज है कि हमारी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, सैक्रेड ट्रस्ट (Sacred trust) है। हमारा हर एक मँम्बर महसूस करता है कि हमारी सब की इसी तरह की जिम्मेदारी है। हम इस रिपब्लिक में रहते हैं इस लिये हम सब को अपने भाइयों का ख्याल रखना चाहिये और इस ट्रस्ट की डिस्चार्ज (discharge) करना चाहिये।

जनाबवाला, इसमें शक नहीं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट के रास्ते में मुसीबतें आई हैं। लेकिन उन के होते हुए इन ढाई सालों में जो कारनामें उसने किये हैं वह ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये उन को गौरव हो सकता है। लेकिन ताहम, जैसा अभी कामथ साहब ने फरमाया हमारा एक क्राइटेरियन (criterion) इस चीज़ को देखने का होना चाहिये कि आप लोग इस को किस हद तक समझते हैं, आम लोगों पर इसका क्या असर हुआ है। इस में शक नहीं कि हमारा यह द्वायो (trio)

पंडित नेहरू, सरदार पटेल और डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद शायद हमारे विष्णु, ब्रह्मा और महेश का द्रायो है और वही हमारे देश की क्रिस्मत का फँसला करेगा। लेकिन जो लोग आज इस देश में रहते हैं उन से अगर जाकर आप पूछिये तो आप को असली हालत का पता लगेगा कि दरअसल उन के दिल पर क्या असर हुआ है।

जहां तक इस ऐड्रेस में एक्सटर्नल पालिसी (External policy) का ताल्लुक है, मुझे कहने में ज़रा भी ताम्मुल नहीं है कि हाउस में मुस्तलिफ ओपिनियन (opinion) नहीं होगी। लेकिन ताहम जो कुछ पाकिस्तान के मुताल्लिक पालिसी (Policy) बरती जा रही है उस के मुताल्लिक मैं जनाबवाला की खिदमत में और गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान इस पालिसी से मुतमैयन नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट के पास वजूहात हो सकती हैं इस पालिसी की, लेकिन यह साफ है कि जो पालिसी पाकिस्तान की तरफ बरती जा रही है वह ज़रूरत से ज्यादा शरीफाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रोज हमारी फौजें कश्मीर में से दुश्मनों को हटाती हुई ऐन मौके पर थीं और पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर किसी गैर आदमी को ज़मीन कश्मीर में नहीं रहने दिया जाता, तो क्यों इस तरह की पालिसी बरती गई जिस से एक एक फ़ौजी इस बात से नाला है। पालिसी गलत है या सही हम लोग सम्मान से कासिर ह लेकिन क्यों फौजें वापस बुला ली गई? जिस वक्त सीज फायर (cease fire) हुआ, कश्मीर से कई हज़ार औरतें जिन्हें लूटेरे भगा कर ले गए क्यों नहीं वापस की गई? क्यों इन शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया गया? मैं आज भी मुतमैयन नहीं हूँ कि दो हज़ार पंजाब के सिख और हिन्दुओं की औरतें पाकिस्तान के कर्मचारियों के कब्जे में हैं और वह वापस नहीं की गई हैं।

आज ईस्ट बंगाल (East Bengal) से आवाज़ आती है कि दस हज़ार हिन्दू एक दम वहां से निकाल दिये गये हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि एक करोड़ हिन्दू किस तरह ईस्ट बंगाल में अपना गुज़ारा कर सकेंगे। ऐसी ख़तर में हमारी गवर्नमेंट की क्या पालिसी होनी चाहिए यह सीधा सवाल है। कुछ दिन पहले सरदार पटेल ने एक चीज़ का जिक्र किया था कि अगर हिन्दू इधर भेजे जायेंगे तो एक इलाक़ा उनके रहने के बास्ते चाहिए। यह जो आदमी रोज़ बरोज़ ईस्ट बंगाल से आते हैं इन के रहने की सबील हम क्योंकर कर सकते हैं। मैं इस वक्त

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

पाकिस्तान की दीगर बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कौन सा ऐसा दिन है कि जब हमारे मिनिस्टर एक न एक बिदत पाकिस्तान की हमारे सामने पेश नहीं करते। अभी हमें बताया गया कि साढ़े चार लाख मुसलमान आसाम के अन्दर ईस्ट बंगाल से आगये हैं, हजारों रेल गाड़ियां पाकिस्तान में रह गई हैं। हम रोज इस तरह की बातें सुनते हैं लेकिन मैं इस का जवाब नहीं देखता और हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो पाकिस्तान के साथ ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा शरीफाना पालिसी बरत रही है उस से मैं मुतमैयन नहीं हूँ। यह मेरी अकेली आवाज़ नहीं है। हम रोज हर एक चीज़ में यह देखते हैं। पाकिस्तान में से एक एक हिन्दू को रिहैबिलिटेशन (Rehabilitation) के बहाने उजाड़ कर इस देश के अन्दर भेज दिया है और हमारी पालिसी इस तरह की है कि यहां आर्डिनेन्स (Ordinance) पास होने के बाद भी लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया हमारे देश का पाकिस्तान जा रहा है। हम इस पालिसी को मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं अदब से अज़्र करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट को अपनी पालिसी तबदील करनी चाहिए।

इस थोड़े से वक्त में जो मुझे मिला है मैं दो एक बातें और अज़्र करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने रिआरगेनाइजेशन (Reorganisation) का जिक्र किया है। मैं रिआरगेनाइजेशन के बारे में कुछ अज़्र करना चाहता हूँ। पहले ब्योरोक्रेसी (bureaucracy) हम पर हुकूमत करती थी जिस को हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने रिप्लेस (Replace) किया है। जो उसूल हमारी गवर्नमेंट के काम करने के लिए हमारे विधान की प्रिएम्बल (Preamble) में रखे गये हैं वह उस ब्योरोक्रेसी के वास्ते नहीं थे। वह सिर्फ पुलिस स्टेट थी। आज हम बराबरी चाहते हैं, हम इकानमिक ईक्वालिटी (Economic equality) चाहते हैं और सोशल ईक्वालिटी (Social equality) चाहते हैं। इस के लिए हम को अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को रिशफल (Reshuffle) करना पड़ेगा। और मैं अदब के साथ अज़्र करूंगा कि इस को रिशफल करने की ज़रूरत है। आप के कंट्रोल (Control) कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकते अगर प्राविसेज़ (Provinces) और सेन्टर (Centre) के इच्छियारात का इसी तरह का बटवारा रहेगा जैसा अद



है और एक दूसरे के साथ ताल मेल ठीक नहीं बैठेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक मिनिस्टर बिना किसी पोर्टफोलियो (Portfolio) के सारे हिन्दुस्तान की ओवरऑल पिक्चर (Overall picture) देखने के लिए होना चाहिए, जो कि प्राविसेज और सेन्टर के कोआर्डिनेशन (Coordination) के चार्ज (Charge) में हो। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि ९ करोड़ का कपड़ा दूसरे देशों से क्यों मंगाया गया? वह लोग जो फारिन क्लथ (Foreign cloth) को जलाया करते थे उन्होंने ९ करोड़ का कपड़ा बाहर से मंगाया। अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से कपड़ा बाहर से मंगाती है तो सरदार पटेल की अपील का, कि हम को देशी चीजों को ही इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, हमारे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस अपील को नहीं समझ सकता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके प्राविंस के लिए ही।

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : अगर मेरे प्राविंस के वास्ते था तो यह मेरे प्राविंस की सब से ज्यादा बेइज्जती की गई। हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि कोई भी मिनिस्टर, जैसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर या डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, सारे देश की ओवरऑल पिक्चर देखने वाला नहीं है जो कि देश के जनरल एफेअर्स (General affairs) के चार्ज में हो। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा हमारा मामला तय नहीं होगा। जब दो साल के अरसे के अन्दर इस मुल्क में साढ़े चार लाख पाकिस्तानी आ सकते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि थोड़े और अरसे में इस हुकूमत का क्या हाल होगा। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस रिआरगेनाइजेशन के अन्दर हम को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी प्राइममिनिस्टर को कोई पोर्टफोलियो नहीं देना चाहिए। इन्डस्ट्री और कामर्स (Industries and commerce) का एक ही मिनिस्टर को पोर्टफोलियो (Portfolio) दिया जाय एक अलहदा मिनिस्टर (Social harmony and reforms) का होना चाहिये जो उन उसूलों को काम में लाने की कोशिश करे कि जिन के हम ने अपने विधान की प्रिम्बल में रखा है। पहले जमाने में इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी जब यहां दूसरी सरकार थी। लेकिन आज हमको

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

अगर मुल्क में शान्ति रखनी है और मुल्क को क्रायम रहना है तो हम को बहुत सी चीजों में अपना नुक्ते निगाह बदलना पड़ेगा। और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry) में ऐसे साहब हों जिनका काम इन उसूलों का प्रोपेगेशन (Propagation) हो।

फूड (Food) का प्राबलम (Problem) रोज बरोज हमारे रूबरू आता है। इस हाउस की दीवारों पर इतनी स्पीचेज (Speeches) के नक्शे हैं कि मैं नहीं समझता कि उन का असर क्यों नहीं होता। कन्ट्रोल (Control) के बारे में जो दलीलें मेरे दोस्त मिस्टर जसपतराय कपूर ने दी हैं मैं उनको दुहराना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर हरगिज अनाज की कमी नहीं है। मुझे मिस्टर एन्थनी की यह राय सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि इस देश के अन्दर अनाज की काफ़ी कमी है और यहाँ अनाज काफ़ी नहीं है। मैं जोर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ अनाज बिल्कुल काफ़ी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गेहूँ और चावल की कमी हो सकती है लेकिन ओवरआल पिक्चर में इस देश में इतना अनाज है कि अगर इम्पोर्ट्स (Imports) को बन्द कर दिया जाय तो एक आदमी भी भूखा नहीं मरेगा। जिस ईश्वर ने हम को मुंह दिया है उस ने हम को हाथ भी दिये हैं और हम को इतनी जमीन और पानी भी दिया है कि हम अपनी जरूरत के लिए इस देश में अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं और हो सकता है कि थोड़े अरसे में हम इतना अनाज पैदा करने लगे कि एक्सपोर्ट (Export) भी कर सके। कमी इस वजह से है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट राशनड एरिया (Rationed area) और आबादी को बढ़ाती चली जाती है और फिर उसके वास्ते प्रोक्वोरमेंट (Procurement) करती है। आप ने किस आदमी के वास्ते कन्ट्रोल किया है? क्या शहरों के वास्ते? अगर शहरों के वास्ते जरूरत है तो उन लोगों के वास्ते सस्ती कीमत की दुकानों का इन्तज़ाम कीजिये जिन की आमदनी १५० रुपये से कम हो। इस के अलावा जो अमीर आदमी हैं वह अपना इन्तज़ाम खुद कर लेंगे और देश में कमी नहीं रहेगी। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें बगैर ज्यादा देर किये फ़ैसला करना चाहिए और बगैर इस ख्याल के कि कोई आदमी मर जायगा हम को आगे बढ़ना चाहिये और कन्ट्रोल को हटा देना चाहिए। यह हमारी आधी खराबियों की वजह है और जब तक यह कन्ट्रोल है यह खराबियां दूर नहीं होंगी।

एक लपज मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह है भाखरा डाम के मुताल्लिक। जहाँ तक शरणार्थियों का ताल्लुक है उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन

की सब से अच्छी तजवीज़ यह है कि भाखरा डाम की तरफ तबज्जह दी जाय । भाखरा डाम के लिये पिछले दिनों जो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने हपया मांगा था उस को आप देने को तैयार नहीं थे । अगर भाखरा डाम तैयार हो जायगा तो उस से इतनी बिजली और अनाज पैदा होगा कि अगर उस में कुछ ज्यादा भी सर्फ हो जायगा तो भी आप को तो उस से इतना फायदा होगा कि आप उस से संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे । मैं इस वास्ते यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रिफ्यूजीज़ (Refugees) की इस से बहुत अच्छी तरह रिहैबिलिटेशन हो सकता है । रिफ्यूजीज़ के मुताल्लिक मैं दो एक लफ्ज़ और भी कहना चाहता था मगर मैं दूसरे मੈम्बर साहबान का वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता । इस वास्ते इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रिफ्यूजीज़ के वास्ते जो कुछ गवर्नमेंट कर रही है उस के लिये वह शुक्रगुजार हूं लेकिन रपतार काम की निहायत धीमी है । लोग जो कुछ अपने साथ लाये थे वह खर्च कर चुके हैं और अब उन के सब्ब का पैमाना लबरेज हो गया है । अब वक्त आ गया है कि गवर्नमेंट उन के लिये ज्यादा कोशिश करे और ज्यादा फय्याजी के साथ उनकी मदद करे ।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Punjab): Sir, standing in this House to-day I think myself to be very fortunate like Shri Das. I recall the old days when in 1930 Lord Irwin addressed this House from the very place from where Mr. President has delivered his address. When I saw you Sir, and our revered President passing under the photo of our ex-President Patel then I confess that I was very much delighted and my joy knew no bounds.

Today when we think of those old long past days and when today in this House we recall those personalities who in a way sacrificed the whole of their lives to attain this memorable day but could not see their sacrifices bearing fruit in their life time; when in this House today we recall the illustrious names of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and other memorable persons who through the agency of this House fought the British Imperialism and won success then we think ourselves to be very fortunate. In this country today we have realized those dreams that those persons, our illustrious predecessors, could not realize in their life time. In this very House our revered President inaugurated the Republic of India.

Sir, I congratulate you on your being the first Speaker of our Republic. What the President might be thinking in his heart of hearts is clear from his address. Every word of this address is fit to be written in the letters of gold. Everyone of us who are present here whole-heartedly support each and every word of the principles enunciated and the conditions mentioned therein. I cannot help thanking Mr. Munshi who moved a Motion of thanks with regard to this address. While hearing the speeches of those five hon. Members, who have moved amendments, I came to know that the future Government of India will be quite different from those of the other countries. In the speeches delivered by these five hon. Members as also in those of the other hon. Members I did not come across any discrimination. This our House pays its heartfelt tribute to the President on his expressing his ideas in such very simple language. The purport of this address is mentioned in the concluding part of the next paragraph of the address that we have to face tremendous responsibilities, ours is a sacred trust. Everyone of us feels that the responsibility devolves on all

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

of us alike. As we live in this very Republic so we must always keep in mind our fellow countrymen and rightfully discharge the trust placed in us.

Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that many obstacles cropped up in the path of our Government. But in spite of these obstacles the achievements that our Government have made during these two and a half years are such for which our Government can rightfully be proud of for ever. But as Shri Kamath has just said we must have a criterion to judge our achievements, and that criterion should be the reaction of the common people towards these achievements and the influence these achievements have made on the common people. There is no doubt about the fact that this trio of ours consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad is just like the mythological trio of Vishnu, Brahma and Mahesh and this trio only will decide the future destiny of our country. But if you were to go and ask the people living in this country then you would come to know of the real state of affairs and would find out how much they have been affected.

As regards the external policy enumerated in the address I can say without any reservation that there would be no diverse opinions in this House. Yet I would like to tell you Sir, and also the Government that the people of India are not in the least satisfied with this present policy that is being maintained towards Pakistan. The Government may have justifications for maintaining this policy, but this is quite apparent that the policy that is being maintained towards Pakistan is soft and weak-kneed more than it is necessary. I want to know that the day our forces captured the vantage points in Kashmir after driving out the enemy, and in 15 days' time no raider was allowed to remain on the soil of Kashmir. Then why such policy was maintained? Each and every member of the fighting forces is feeling awfully sore on this point. Whether the policy is right or wrong we are unable to judge, but why our forces were recalled? When the orders for cease-fire were issued why the hundreds and thousands of Kashmiri women, who had been abducted by the raiders were not restored? Why the conditions of cease-fire were not fulfilled? Even today I am not at all satisfied because two thousand Sikh and Hindu women of Punjab are still in possession of the officials of Pakistan Government and they have not yet been restored. Today we hear from East Bengal that 10,000 Hindus have been driven out in a body from there. I cannot understand how the one crore Hindus of East Bengal would be able to live there. What policy will the Government adopt under such circumstances is the question on everybody's lips. Some time back Sardar Patel had given out that if more Hindus would be driven towards India then an area of land for rehabilitating them will also have to be transferred. How can we make provisions to rehabilitate those Hindus who are day after day migrating from East Bengal. At this time I do not want to make a mention of the other activities of Pakistan, but hardly a day passes when our hon. Ministers do not present before us quite new tales of oppression and outrage committed by Pakistan. Just now we have been told that some four and a half lakhs of Muslims have crossed into Assam from East Bengal and thousands of railway wagons have been held back by Pakistan. We daily hear of such things but I do not see any retort being given of these outrages, and so I am not in the least satisfied with the more than necessary soft and weak-kneed policy that our Government is maintaining towards Pakistan. This is not the solitary voice of me alone. Every day and in every walk of life we see such things. Under the pretext of rehabilitation each and every Hindu in Pakistan has been uprooted and plundered and then humiliated off to this country, and our policy is such that even after the promulgation of an ordinance huge sums of money amounting to millions of rupees are regularly being drained off to Pakistan. We are not at all prepared to ratify this policy. I humbly beg to submit that the Government must change its policy in this matter.

In the short time at my disposal I beg to submit a few things more. Our President made a mention of the re-organisation scheme. I wish to say something about this re-organisation. In the past we were being ruled by the bureaucracy and which our present Government has now replaced. The objectives that have been laid down in the Preamble of our Constitution regarding the working of the Government were not meant for the bureaucratic regime. It was a police state *in toto*. Today we want equality, we want economic equality, we want social equality. For these ends we will have to re-shuffle our Ministry and very humbly I would like to submit that it does stand in need of a re-shuffling. The controls imposed by you can never work to your satisfaction till the division of duties between the Provincial and Central Governments remain as it is at present and till this is not done they would not work in tune with each other. I wish that there should be a Minister without portfolio to keep in view an overall picture of India as a whole and he should be in charge of the co-ordination work between the Provinces and the Centre. Can I enquire why cloth worth nine crores of rupees was imported from other countries? Those very persons who used to make bonfires of foreign cloth have imported cloth worth nine crores of rupees from foreign countries. If our Government continue to import foreign cloth from other countries then the appeal made by Sardar Patel that we must use only the *Swadeshi* goods cannot have any effect on us. I cannot understand such an appeal.

**An Honourable Member:** For your province only.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** If this cloth was meant for my province then I say that my province has most grievously been dishonoured. Our drawback is that there is no Minister, such as the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to see the overall picture of the country as a whole and who may be in charge of the general affairs of the country. Till this is not done our problem will not be resolved. When four and a half lakhs of Pakistanis can infiltrate into this country within the short space of two years then I cannot think what would become of this Government in the long run. Therefore I beg to submit that in this re-organisation scheme we must keep in mind that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister must not be allocated any portfolios. The Industries and Commerce portfolio should be allocated to one person and a separate Minister for Social Harmony and Reforms be appointed who should try to carry into effect the objectives that we have laid down in the Preamble of our Constitution. In the past when the foreign Government ruled us these objectives were not necessary. But to-day we will have to see that the objectives that we have laid down in our constitution be enforced for the benefit of the country. I beg to submit that times have changed now. If peace and tranquillity is to be maintained in the country and if the very existence of the country is to be preserved then we will have to change our viewpoint with regard to a lot of things, and this can be done only when our Ministry consists of such persons who may take upon themselves the work of propagating these very ideals and objectives.

The problem of food is facing us daily. So many speeches have echoed and re-echoed in this House yet still I am not able to understand why they have not produced any effect. As regards the controls I do not want to repeat the arguments that have been put forward by Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor, but I beg to submit that there never is a shortage of foodgrains in our country. I was rather surprised to hear Mr. Anthony say that there is a good deal of food shortage in our country, and our country does not produce enough foodgrains. I wish to submit with all the emphasis at my command that we do have enough foodgrains. I think there may be some shortage of wheat and rice but if we were to see an overall picture of the country as a whole then I can say that our country has got so much foodgrains that even if imports are totally stopped yet still not a single man would die of hunger. God who has given us mouth to eat has also provided us with hands, and has bestowed upon us so

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

much land and water also that we can grow enough foodgrains to suffice our needs and it is just possible that in a short time we may begin to produce so much foodgrains that we may be able to export them even. The shortage is due to the fact that our Government is going on increasing the extent of the rationed areas and then in order to obtain foodgrains resort to the procurement scheme. For whom have you imposed control? Is it for the urban areas? If it be thought at all necessary for the urban areas then open fair price shops for those who have an income of less than Rs. 150. The wealthier persons would themselves make their own arrangements and there would be no shortage in our country. Therefore, I beg to submit that we must come to a definite conclusion before long, and taking necessary steps abolish the control without in the least apprehending that people would die of starvation. These controls are the root-cause of half of our troubles, and till the time the controls would last they also would not be eradicated.

I beg to submit one thing more and that concerns the Bhakra Dam. As far as the interests of the refugees are concerned the best plan for their rehabilitation is to pay more and more attention towards the Bhakra Dam Project. Some time back the Punjab Government had asked for a grant for this scheme but you were not prepared to give such a grant. If the Bhakra Dam would be completed so much power would be generated and food crops raised that the yields would give you entire satisfaction and would justify the excess expenditure incurred thereupon. For this reason I beg to submit that in this way the rehabilitation of the refugees could be done satisfactorily. I would have liked to say a few words more about the refugees also but I do not want to take up the time of other hon. Members. For this reason I beg to submit so much only that the refugees feel highly grateful for whatever help the Government is giving them, but I do say that the progress is painfully slow. Whatever they had brought out with them they have already spent and now their patience has been exhausted. Now the time has come when the Government should take more pains for them and give them generous help.

**श्रीमती उमा नेहरू :** श्रीमान् स्पोकर साहब, मैं तहेदिल से प्रेसीडेंट साहब के एड्रेस (address) का स्वागत करती हूँ। मैं जब से यहाँ बैठी हूँ बराबर एक एक साहब का व्याख्यान सुन रही हूँ। इस एड्रेस को मैंने एक बार नहीं बल्कि कई बार पढ़ा तो मैंने देखा कि वह केवल एक पालिसी की आउटलाइन (Outline) है। उस में गहराई अभी कम है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जो स्केच (Sketch) बना है वह जरूर हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर कामयाब होने वाला है, क्योंकि उस नक्शे के बनाने वाले जो हैं वह देश के बड़े भक्त हैं और आज वही लोग इस देश को इस पदवी पर लाये हैं। अपने आप में और अपनी गवर्नमेंट में पूरा विश्वास रखते हुए मुझे यकीन है कि जिस वक्त उस पालिसी से हमारी गवर्नमेंट काम करेगी तो जो शंकाएँ व बहम लोगों के दिलों में हैं वह सब मिट जायेंगे।

लेकिन ही इस एड्रेस को देखकर सिर्फ इतना ही जताना पड़ता है कि आज कल जो मुल्क में तकलीफ़ देह है, वह कन्ट्रोल है। कन्ट्रोल ने जो चारों ओर परेशान कर रखा है और हम सित्रियों को तो बहुत ही प्ररक्षणी है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर बिल्कुल कन्ट्रोल हट जायेगा, तो

चौजे ठीक तरह से चलेंगी, नारमेली चलेंगी। मैं यह भी समझती हूँ कि हल्के हल्के गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार करेगी और विचार करने के बाद इसको हटा देगी। संग संग मुझे यह भी कहना है, कि मैं कल यहाँ शाम को नहीं थी, उस समय श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई ने स्त्रियों के बारे में चर्चा किया था, जब से मैं यहाँ आई हूँ, मैं भी इस सोच में हूँ कि किस कदर कम बहिनें यहाँ दिखाई देती हैं। हमने सुना और रदरयाफ्त किया और हमें मालूम हुआ कि यहाँ पहले १५ थीं, फिर ११ हुईं, और अब शायद ९ हैं। मैंने अपनी बहिनों से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने रिज़रवेशन आफ़ सीट्स (Reservation of seats) छोड़ दिया। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई और मैं भी रिज़रवेशन आफ़ सीट्स की दुश्मन हूँ, लेकिन रिज़रवेशन आफ़ सीट्स के मायने यह नहीं होते हैं कि अगर रिज़रवेशन छोड़ दिया है, तो बहिनें नहीं चुनी जायेंगी। मैंने अपनी बहिनों को कल भी कहा कि कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है, नेक्स्ट इलेक्शन (Next election) में स्त्रियों के वोट (vote) बहुत ज्यादा हैं और हम एक पुरुष को भी यहाँ नहीं आने देंगे। मेरे भाई त्यागी जी यह कहने हैं कि ऐसा मालूम होता तो वह मुझे यहाँ आने नहीं देते, लेकिन मैं उन से कहूँगी कि अब यह बात उनके हाथों से गुजर गई है, वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहती कि पश्चिम का नक्शा हमारे भारत में आये। मैं नहीं चाहती कि वहाँ का सा सफ़रेजिट मूवमेंट्स (Suffragette movements) यहाँ पर हों, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर इस तरीके से गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी तो एक तरफ़ तो है ही, लेकिन सामाजिक पालिसी जिस ढंग से जा रही है, अगर यह जारी रही, तो बहुत जल्द मैं समझती हूँ कि वह नक्शा आयेगा जब इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आधे से ज्यादा स्त्रियाँ इस हाल में दिखाई देंगी, जब तक हर संस्थाएँ जो देश में हैं सामाजिक व राजनैतिक उन में ताकत न आजाय, मजबूती न आजाये, जब तक वह आगे नहीं बढ़ती है, तो गवर्नमेंट को तो भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। पहले जब मासेज में ताकत आती है, तो मासेज गवर्नमेंट को बनाती हैं और मासेज ही गवर्नमेंट को बदलती हैं। हमने इलाहाबाद का चर्चा सुना कि वहाँ १४४ धारा लगी, वहाँ कुछ नहीं लगी। इसी तरह रीवा के बारे में भी मैंने कई बातें सुनीं, रीवा के किरसे सुने। मेरे भाई रीवा के भी यहाँ मौजूद हैं जो जिक्र कर रहे थे, कि वहाँ की जो खबरें आती हैं, उल्टी सीधी जिन में अस्थिरता बहुत कम होती है। अभी मैं इलाहाबाद से आ रही हूँ वहाँ कोई section नहीं लगा है। यह शिकायत करना कि वहाँ पर जुल्म है, गलत है। कानून आप लोग बनाने वाले हैं, आपके बनाये हुए कानून पर अमल हो रहा है। यदि उन कानूनों को नहीं माना जाता है, तो सज़ावारों को सज़ा देना जाँ है। या तो आप कानून

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

न बनाइये और बगैर कानून के आप हकूमत करो लेकिन जब कानून यह हाउस बनाता है, तो उसको उन कानूनों का आदर भी करना चाहिये । ज्यादा न कहकर मैं इतना ही आपसे कह दूँ कि एक ही बात गवर्नमेन्ट को जतानी है वह यह कि सारे मुल्क में फाकेमस्ती हो रही है, कपड़ा नहीं है, मकान नहीं हैं, यहां के इतने बड़े बड़े हम सब मेम्बर हैं, पार्लियामेन्ट होगई, लेकिन मकान नहीं हैं रहने को, ठिकाना नहीं है, तो पहली चीज जो गवर्नमेन्ट को करनी है, कन्ट्रोल को बिल्कुल हटाना है और मकान और कपड़े और अन्न की चिन्ता करनी है, अगर यह चीज हल हो जाती है, तो सब चीजें अपने आप ठीक जगह पर बैठ जायेंगी ।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Shrimati Uma Nehru** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I welcome the address of the President from the bottom of my heart. Ever since I have taken my seat in the House, I have been listening continually to the speeches of the hon. Members one after the other. I have read that address not once but several times. It has led me to the conclusion that the address indicates merely the outlines of our policy. There are not many details available therein as yet, but the sketch that has been prepared, in my opinion, is bound to succeed. The reason is that the persons responsible for that sketch are those acknowledged patriots to whom the country owes its present status. Having confidence in myself and in our Government I am convinced that the doubts and apprehensions of the people will disappear the moment our Government proceed to act following the policy outlined in the address.

Looking at the address, however, one has to point out that what is proving a source of much trouble to the country to-day is the system of controls. The controls are much of a harassment to the people and the womenfolk in particular are experiencing acute botheration on account of them. I believe when complete decontrol is ordered, things will work very rightly and normally. I believe it also that the Government will consider the position gradually and will abolish them. Along with this, I have to refer to what the hon. Shrimati G. Durgabai had said about women at another time while I was not present in the House. Ever since my presence here, I am also concerned to find so few women here. An enquiry was made after hearing about it and we came to know that there were fifteen of them at first; the number was subsequently reduced to eleven and they are, perhaps, nine in all at present. I asked my hon. sisters and I was told that the reason lay in their renunciation of reservation of seats. Being severely opposed to reservation of seats myself, I was much pleased to hear that. By giving up reservation of seats, however, it does not follow that women will not be elected at all. I have told my sisters yesterday as well not to worry over it. Women enjoy now a large franchise and we shall see to it that not a single man is elected to the House. My hon. brothers say they would not have allowed me to be elected to the House, had they known so before. I will submit, however, that the matter has passed out of their hands and they can't help it now. I don't want India to copy the West, nor do I want to have a movement here like the 'suffragette' movement witnessed there. But, leaving apart the Government's policy, if the policy is allowed to work as it is working at present, I have no doubt in my mind that very soon we will have the same picture here and we shall see women occupying more than half of the seats in this House. Till the social and political organisations in a



country gain power, become strong and advance, they will not be able to make even the Government go further. When masses give power, they proceed with the formation of a Government and it is the masses again who change the Governments. We have heard here that section 144 has been imposed in Allahabad. Nothing of the sort has happened there. I have heard many similar stories about Rewa. My hon. brothers from Rewa are present here. I have it from them that the news from Rewa is a distorted one and with very little substance or reality. As for Allahabad, I am just coming from that place. No such section has been imposed on the city. It is wrong to complain that excess is being committed there. After all, it is you who frame laws and it is your laws that are being enforced. To punish the offenders of these laws is certainly justified. Either do not make any laws, but once they (i.e., the laws) are made, they must be respected. Not speaking any further, I have to convey one thing only to the Government and it is that the country is undergoing starvation. There is no cloth nor any houses. Despite our being such eminent Members of this House which has been styled as Parliament now, there are no houses or places of residence for the people outside. The first thing that the Government therefore, should do is to abolish the controls altogether and arrange for cloth and food. If we solve these issues, the rest will be set right automatically.

श्री त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, हमने जो यह सिलसिला अख्तियार किया कि प्रेसीडेंट की तकरीर हुई और उसपर बहस हुई, मैं अभी उसे पूरी तौर से समझ नहीं पाया। अंग्रेजी पार्लियामेंट में यह रिवाज है और वहां शायद इसलिये था कि वहां पर एक राजा का राज है। उस राजा को तख्त से हटा नहीं सके, उसे क्रायम रखते ह, वजीर राजा की मातहतती में काम करते हैं और राजा की हालत ऐसी है कि वहां के वज्जियों की जो राय है, वही राजा की राय होना लाज़िमी है। हमने बहुत जल्दी से उस रिवाज की शायद नक़ल करली। हमारा विधान गण-राज का है। हमारा राष्ट्रपति लोकमत से चुना जाता है इसलिये उसकी राज-नैतिक हैसियत अंग्रेजी राजा से ज्यादा है, और वह मंत्री मण्डल से ऊपर है। डाक्टर राजेन्द्रप्रसाद को प्रेसीडेंट चुनकर मुल्क ने महात्मा गांधी के असूलों को पूरी तौर से विन्डीकेट (vindicate) किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मुत्क का चैलेन्ज (challenge) है गवर्नमेन्ट को भी और जनता को भी और दुनिया को भी कि मुल्क गांधियेन लाईन्स (Gandhian lines) पर चलना चाहता है और अपनी गवर्नमेन्ट को भी उन्हीं लाईन्स (lines) पर चलाना चाहता है। डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसाद के चुनाव से गवर्नमेन्ट को महसूस करना चाहिये कि मुल्क की आवाज़ किस तरीके से गवर्नमेन्ट को चलाने का तक्राज़ा करती है? और इसलिये मैं उम्मीद यह करता था कि जब ताज़ी ताज़ी आवाज़ मुल्क की प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव से जाहिर हो चुकी थी तो पुरानी डोमिनियन (Dominion) वाली गवर्नमेन्ट कैसे और क्यों चल रही है। जब नया विधान पास होने के बाद मुल्क ने राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के जरिये आपनी राय जाहिर करदी तो, उसके मुताबिक गवर्नमेन्ट भी बननी चाहिये और चलनी चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। विधान परिषद् में जो कानून पास हुआ उसमें यह था कि रिपब्लिक (Republic) बनने के बाद प्रेसीडेंट (President) अपनी कौंसिल आ 5 मिनिस्टर्स (Council of Ministers) को दत्तयेगा ; कौंसिल

[श्री त्यागी]

आफ़ मिनिस्टर्स तो प्रेसीडेंट को बनाना चाहिये, ऐसी वहां प्रेसीडेंट के लिये हिदायत है, और जब तक प्रेसीडेंट यह काम नहीं करता, तब तक के लिये पुरानी जो मिनिस्टरी है, वह ही जारी रहेगी, ऐसा हम लोगों ने पास किया था। उसके मायने में समझता हूं कि प्रेसीडेंट का लाज़िमी यह फर्ज़ है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उतनी जल्दी वह अपनी 'कौंसिल-आफ़-मिनिस्टर्स' बनाये और जब तक वह उसे नहीं बनाता है केवल उसी वक़्त तक के लिये पुरानी मिनिस्टरियों को आगे चलने के लिये कान्स्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) इजाज़त देता था। मेरे ब्याल से मौजूदा गर्वनमेन्ट जितनी देर तक जारी रहती है, उतना ही वह कान्स्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल नं० ३८१ के खिलाफ़ जाती है और उसकी अवहेलना कर रही है। इसलिये मेरा तकाज़ा है कि रिपब्लिक को पूरी तरह से कायम करने के लिये रिपब्लिकन (Republican) वज़ारत को जल्द से जल्द कायम हो जाना चाहिये और यह इन्टेरिम (interim) इन्तज़ाम जो विधान परिषद् ने किया है, वह बहुत थोड़ी देर चलना चाहिये था। और अच्छा यह होता कि प्रेसीडेंट की स्पीच (Speech) उसकी चुनी हुई नई रिपब्लिकन कौंसिल आफ़ मिनिस्टर्स के बीच से होकर आती और उसी पर हम बहस करते।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बहुत ठीक।

श्री त्यागी : मैं महसूस करता हूं कि प्रेसीडेंट को बहुत जल्द कमिट (commit) करा दिया गया मौजूदा गर्वनमेन्ट की नीति से। प्रेसीडेंट को बहुत ज्यादा वक़्त नहीं मिला। जैसे कि इंग्लैंड के राजा को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, मैं यहां के प्रेसीडेंट (राष्ट्रपति) को वैसा नहीं समझता। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि मौजूदा हाथ में सोवरेन्टी (Sovereignty) और जो जनता के सामूहिक अस्तित्वा-रात है, वह सारे के सारे प्रेसीडेंट में शामिल हैं और इसलिये प्रेसीडेंट को जनता तथा गर्वनमेन्ट के बीच में खड़े होने का अधिकार सुरक्षित रहना चाहिये था। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझ सका कि प्रेसीडेंट की स्पीच कराकर, गर्वनमेन्ट ने कान्स्टीट्यूशन की स्पिरिट (spirit) को कहां तक कायम रखा है। एकदम से प्रेसीडेंट को डोमिनियन गर्वनमेन्ट (Dominion Government) की जो नीति थी, उसी पर कमिट (commit) करा दिया गया ?

यू तो राष्ट्रपति का एड्रेस (Address) बहुत अच्छा था पर इस एड्रेस से केवल यही जाहिर हुआ कि गर्वनमेन्ट के सामने कई समस्यायें हैं। जो सवाल आपके सामने हैं, उनको जाहिर करना कोई नई बात नहीं है। गर्वनमेन्ट के सामने क्या क्या सवाल हैं? तिजारत, तालीम, तन्दुरुस्ती की तरक्की करने के सवाल हैं, यह तो बेसिक (basic) सवाल हैं, तो इस स्पीच में नई बातें क्या क्या आई, मुझको नहीं मालूम हो सका।

मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट बचा करने जा रही है इसका पूरा पूरा नक्शा कहीं नहीं है। सबालों की गिनती, बचा बचा समस्याएं और बचा बचा प्रॉब्लेम्स (problems) हैं इसकी जानकारी कराना कोई बड़ी बात गवर्नमेंट की नहीं है, इसमें इन्स्पायर (inspire) करने की बातें होनी चाहियें। मैं समझता था कि स्पीच और ज्यादा इन्स्पायर (inspire) करने वाली होनी चाहिये थी और उसमें साफ होना चाहिये था कि यह यह हमारा प्रोग्राम (programme) है। मेरे दिमाग में तो सब से बड़ी चीज गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह थी कि जब गवर्नमेंट रिपब्लिकन हो गई तो गवर्नमेंट की जो मशीनरी (machinery) है वह भी रिपब्लिकन हो जानी चाहिये थी। गवर्नमेंट का जो ऊपरी हिस्सा है वह तो रिपब्लिकन हो गया लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की टांगों और उसका जिस्म अभी रिपब्लिकन नहीं बना। अभी इस पिरामिड (pyramid) की चोटी रिपब्लिकन बनी है, बाकी पुराना है। मेरी मांग यह है कि कोई ऐसा साफ नक्शा होना चाहिये था कि गवर्नमेंट का जो ढांचा है वह रिपब्लिकन लाइन का बनेगा। जब जब रिवालयूशन (revolution) हुए, तो रिवालयूशन करने वाली पार्टी ने 'की' पोजीशन (key position) में अपने उन लोगों को रखा था जिन्होंने रिवालयूशन में भाग लिया था और वे लोग फिर बाकायदा रिवालयूशन को प्रैक्टिस (practice) करते थे। हमारे रिवालयूशन करने वाले लैजिस्लेटर्स (legislators) हो गये हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का अमली काम करने वाले वही लोग हैं, कि जिन्होंने पुरानी गवर्नमेंट को चलाया था। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जब गवर्नमेंट के जो हाथ पैर हैं वे रिवालयूशनरी (revolutionary) नहीं हैं और ढांचा भी नौकरशाही का और चाल भी पुरानी और चलन भी पुराना है तो इस गवर्नमेंट का जो रिपब्लिकन आइडियल (Republican Ideal) है वह हासिल नहीं हो सकता। राष्ट्रपति के उस वक्ते को मैं बहुत पसन्द करता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने रीआरगैनाइजेशन (re-organization) के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट अभी तक सफल नहीं हुई है यह बात हमको अच्छी तरह तसलीम कर लेना चाहिये। हमने पहले भी सुना था कि सैक्रेटरीएट (Secretariat) का रीआरगैनाइजेशन होगा और श्री गोपालस्वामी आयरंगर ने उस बारे में कुछ तजवीज भी की थी। वह बात अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं आई। अगर उसी पुरानी बात पर प्रेसीडेंट साहब के दस्तखत हो गये तो यह लाजमी बात है कि उससे हमारा मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि अब फिर नये सिरे से रीआरगैनाइजेशन (re-organization) होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट कमिट (commit) करे और अगर गवर्नमेंट कमिट नहीं करती है तो फिर पार्लियामेंट (Parliament) अपने आप कुछ करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काम जल्दी हो, पर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि गवर्नमेंट इस में कुछ कामयाब नहीं हो रही है। आप इसके लिये एक वक्ता ले लें, महीना डेढ़ महीना ले लें, लेकिन आप इसे नहीं करेंगे

[श्री त्यागी]

ती फिर पार्लियामेंट इसको करेगी और अगर पार्लियामेंट नहीं करेगी तो बाद में जनता करेगी। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि आप इसे जनता तक न आने दें। गवर्नमेंट अपने आप इस मेशीनरी को रीआरगेनाइज़ करे जिससे रैड टेपिज़्म (red-tapism) दूर हो। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस के हर एक मेम्बर ने रैड-टेप (red-tape) को मुखालिफ़त की है और गवर्नमेंट भी मुखालिफ़त करती है लेकिन वह रैड-टेप पर हावी नहीं हो सकी। और अगर आप इस रैड-टेप पर हावी नहीं हुए तो एक वक्त आयगा कि यह आपके गले में लिपट जायगा, ओल्ड मैन आफ़ दी सी (Old Men of the Sea) की तरह। और उससे आप छूट नहीं सकेंगे।

एक और बात है खर्च की। आपका यह तमाम तमाशा कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में आपकी इज़्जत है और आपकी ख़ूब तस्वीरें छपती हैं और आये दिन प्रेस कान्फ़ेंस (Press Conference) और स्पीच (Speech) निकलती हैं, आपके रेडियो (radio) ब्राडकास्ट (broadcast) होते हैं। वह ज़रा कम किये जावें। और घर के मामले को ज़रा ज़्यादा देखा जाय। और फालू ६० खर्च न किया जाय। घर कभी नहीं चल सकता जब तक कि उसका बजट ठीक न हो। जब आमदनी कम होती है और खर्चा ज़्यादा होता है तो बाद में दुःख उठाना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट का जितना ज़्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है इससे मुल्क को बाद में दुःख उठाना होगा। जब तक गवर्नमेंट इस खर्च को नहीं घटाती वह अपने मक़सद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती, यह गवर्नमेंट को महसूस कर लेना चाहिये। फ़ौज के खर्च को भी कम किया जाय। एक तरफ़ यह नारा लगाना कि जो हमारे साथ बुराई करेगा उसके साथ हम अच्छाई करेंगे, जो हमारे ऊपर हमला करेगा उसके साथ भी हम अच्छाई करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ़ फ़ौज पर खर्चा बढ़ाते जाना ठीक नहीं है। या तो आपको साफ़ साफ़ यह कह देना चाहिये कि हम गांधियन आयडियोलॉजी (Gandhian ideology) पर पूरी तरह से चलेंगे नहीं तो यह साफ़ कहना चाहिये कि कोई एक हमला करेगा तो हम पच्चीस हमले करेंगे। गवर्नमेंट ने पाकिस्तान के मामले में बहुत कमजोरी दिखाई है और अगर यह कमजोरी आगे चलती रही तो गवर्नमेंट की इज़्जत मुल्क में बहुत कम हो जायगी। गवर्नमेंट के आदमी उठा लिये गये। वो जिस गवर्नमेंट के आदमी उठा लिये जाय वह गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं कर सकती। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में सारा देश उनके साथ है। सारी पार्लियामेंट आपकी नीति का समर्थन कर रही है। गवर्नमेंट को हम लोगों से शक्ति प्राप्त करना चाहिये और मज़बूत बनना चाहिये। मेरे रियाल में कमी और चीज़ की नहीं है, सिर्फ़ बहादुरी और मज़बूती की

कमी है। गवर्नमेंट मजबूती के साथ जिस नीति पर भी अपने को कमित करे तो हज़ार खतरों का मुकाबला करके भी उसे सफल बनावे। कंट्रोल हटाने के लिये भी अगर गवर्नमेंट तय करे और मजबूती के साथ हर सूरत से अगर कंट्रोल हटावे तो मेरा दावा है कि कंट्रोल हटाने में भी कोई खराबी नहीं आ सकती है और ब्लैक मारकेटिंग भी रुक सकती है। लेकिन उसे उस इरादे पर कायम रहना चाहिये और अपनी पालिसी को पूरी तरह से कामयाबी के साथ चलाना चाहिये। इसी तरह सेक्रेटेरिएट (Secretariat) और मिलिटरी (military) का खर्चा भी कम हो सकता है। मैं वज़ीर साहब को बतलाता हूँ कि मिलिटरी का पेट्रोल (petrol) लारी (lorry) चलाने वाले लोगों को ब्लैक मारकेट (black-market) में मिलता है। तो यह पेट्रोल मिलिटरी का कैसे आता है? ऐसी सूरत में अगर और खर्चा नहीं तो कम से कम जो पेट्रोल मिलिटरी से बाहर जाता है उसको रोकें तो वह खर्चा तो कम हो ही सकता है और वह शय्या बच जायगा। इस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब मेरी खुशकिस्मती से मौजूद हैं और मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के गोशे गुज़ार करना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) का मेरा इंटरप्रिटेशन (interpretation) यह है कि प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव के बाद आपको नयी गवर्नमेंट बनानी चाहिये थी क्योंकि हमने पास किया था कि प्रेसीडेंट चुना जाय तो रिपब्लिकन गवर्नमेंट कायम हो और कौंसिल आफ़ मिनिस्टर्स (Council of Ministers) अपोइंट (appoint) हो। तो वह कौंसिल आफ़ मिनिस्टर्स तो जो अपोइंट (appoint) हुए वह पुराने ही हुए क्योंकि हमने यह कह दिया था कि जब तक नये अपोइंट न हों तब तक पुराने ही मिनिस्टर्स रहें। लेकिन यह इंतज़ाम इंटरिम (interim) था, थोड़े दिन के लिये किया गया था। मेरी मांग है कि फिर से रिपब्लिकन गवर्नमेंट जल्दी से जल्दी कायम होनी चाहिये ताकि वह रिपब्लिकन आइडियाज़ (republican ideas) को और रिपब्लिकन तरीक़े से मुल्क के इन्तज़ाम को मजबूती से हाथ में ले। मैं यह मतालबा करूंगा कि जो गवर्नमेंट बने वह मजबूत हो और मजबूती के साथ अपने काम को चलाये।

तो जो ऐड्रेस (Address) दिया गया है उसकी मैं तारीफ़ करता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझा नहीं कि यह ऐड्रेस का रिवाज आयन्दा कैसे चलेगा। मेरी एक यह भी दरख्वास्त है कि प्रेसीडेंट के आने जाने का जो तरीक़ा है वह हिन्दुस्तानी ढंग से होना चाहिये और अंग्रेज़ों की तरह जो आये और आवाज़ लगी उसमें तवदीली होनी चाहिये। हमें उनका स्वागत शंख, घड़ियाल वगैरह से और हिन्दुस्तानी तरीक़े से करना चाहिये क्योंकि फ़ज़ कीजिये कि जो अंग्रेज़ी जुबान के पादन्द हैं वह भी हंशी खुशी का काम तो अपनी हिन्दुरतानी भागा

[श्री त्यागी]

में कर सकते हैं। अपनी जुबान में कर सकते हैं। "Let us at least laugh in our own native language, if not talk in it."

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I have not as yet been able to follow exactly the convention adopted by us in regard to the President's address and the discussion thereon. This is the practice of the British Parliament and, perhaps, it is so because a King reigns in that country. The King could not be dethroned. They keep him. The Ministers work under the aegis of the King, and he is so placed that whatever the opinion his Ministers hold, so does he. Ours is a Republican Constitution. Our President is to be elected by the people and in the political parlance he wields more power than the English King, and he is above his Council of Ministers. The country has fully vindicated the principles of Mahatma Gandhi by electing Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President. I think this is the challenge given by the country to the Government and the people and also to the world that the country desires to be governed on the Gandhian lines and want their Government also to be run on those lines. By the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Government should realize the trend of the voice of the country as to the manner in which they want the Government to be run. It was, therefore, that I felt that now when the voice of the country had been known very recently in the form of President's election, then why and how the old Dominion Government is functioning? My conviction is that since the country has, after the passing of the Constitution, expressed its opinion by way of President's election, the Government should be formed and run in consonance with that. The law enacted by the Constituent Assembly laid down that after the establishment of the Republic the President shall form its own Council of Ministers. The President should form his own Council of Ministers. Such a directive for the President is contained therein, and until the President does this, the existing Ministry will remain in office. We had made such a provision in the Constitution. I interpret this to mean that it is incumbent on the President to form his Council of Ministers in as short a time as possible; and the Constitution allowed the former Ministry to continue to remain in office until appointments are so made by him. According to my reading, the present Government, so long as it continues to remain in office, violates the provision of Article 381 of the Constitution and it tantamounts to its disrespect. Therefore, my contention is that with a view to establish a full-fledged Republic, Republican Ministry should be formed immediately and this interim arrangement which the Constituent Assembly has envisaged should have been allowed to remain in force only for a very short time. Further it would have been better if the President's speech had passed through the new Republican Council of Ministers chosen by him and we would have held discussion on that only.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):** Quite true.

**Shri Tyagi:** I feel that the President has been made to commit to the policy of the present Government so soon. The President could not get much time. I do not consider the President to be at par with the British King who does not exercise any power. My own feeling is that under the present set-up, the President is the embodiment of the sovereignty and the collective rights of the people, and it is because of this that the right of the President to serve as a link between the people and the Government should have been safeguarded. But I have failed to understand as to how far the Government have been able to preserve the spirit of the Constitution by asking the President to deliver his speech. Instantaneously the President was made to commit to the policy followed by the Dominion Government.

Otherwise, the address delivered by the President was very good, but this address disclosed this thing only that the Government were faced with many problems. There is nothing new in referring to those problems which are already facing you. What are the problems before the Government—the development of trade, education and health? These are basic problems. Then what is the new thing that is contained in this speech? At least I have not been able to find this. My submission is that this does not present a complete picture of what the Government are going to do. It is no great achievement of the Government to give information regarding the number of questions and the problems to be tackled. This should indicate the specific measures to produce inspiration. I had thought that the speech should have been more inspiring and it should have explicitly mentioned that this is our programme. According to my mind, the greatest achievement for the Government had been to transform its machinery into Republicanism consequent on its being proclaimed as a Republic. The upper portion of the Governmental structure no doubt became Republican, but the framework of its legs and body has not as yet been transformed so. Only the vertex of this pyramid has as yet been made republican, the rest being archaic. What I want is that a clear-cut plan indicating that the Government will be set up on Republican lines should have been evolved. Whenever revolutions have occurred, the revolutionary party had installed only those persons in key positions who had participated in the revolution and then those persons regularly practised revolution. Our revolutionaries have become legislators, but the Governmental work is practically being done by those persons who had constituted the former Government. So, what I mean to say is that as long as the hands and feet of the Government do not become revolutionary, its framework remains bureaucratic and it continues to function in the same old and cetera rut, the republican ideals cannot be achieved.

I appreciate very much that point in the President's address which refers to re-organization. But the Government have not as yet succeeded in this matter. We should frankly admit this. We had also previously heard about the re-organization of the Secretariat and Shri Gopalswami Ayyangar had submitted some proposals in this respect. These have not as yet been placed before us. If the President approves of the same old thing, then it is certainly bound to fail to meet our demand. We should know that the re-organization will now again be undertaken *de-novo*. I should like the Government to make a commitment in this connection, and in case it does not, then the Parliament shall have to do something. I want that this task should be accomplished soon. But it so locks to me that the Government are not going to be successful in this matter. You may earmark some time-limit for this, may it be a month or a month and a half; but if you fail to do this, then the Parliament shall do; and in case that body does not, then later on the people shall bring this about. But I would urge that you should not allow this to be done by the people. The Government should themselves re-organise this machinery in such a manner as may eradicate red-tapism. I would like to stress upon this point that every member in the House has opposed red-tapism and the Government also are against it, but they have not been able to extirpate it. And in case you do not root out this red-tapism, then the time will come when it will cling round your neck like the Old Man of the Sea, and you will not be able to get rid of it.

There is another thing and that is in regard to the expenditure. All this show managed by you that you command so much respect in other countries of the world, your photos are given wide publicity in the foreign Press; everyday the text of your speeches and the statements made by you in the Press Conferences are published and there are frequent broadcasts from the radio. All these should be cut down a little and more attention be paid to the affairs at home. And surplus money should not be spent. A house can never be run

[Shri Tyagi]

unless its budget is properly controlled. When expenditure exceeds income, then this leads to an embarrassing situation. What I mean to say is that the country shall have to suffer in the long run as a result of the strain of the heavy expenditure that is being incurred by the Government. So long as the Government do not reduce this expenditure, they cannot achieve their aim. The Government should realize this. The expenditure on defence should also be reduced. On the one hand, a slogan is raised that we shall return virtue for vice and adopt a conciliatory attitude towards an invader, and, on the other to raise expenditure on the maintenance of army, is quite incompatible. Either you should make an open declaration for following the Gandhian ideology or it should be plainly stated that if anybody attacks us even once, we shall retaliate by invading for twenty five times. The Government have pursued a very weak policy with regard to Pakistan and if this pusillanimity is allowed to continue, then it will considerably affect the Government's prestige in the country. Government servants were kidnapped. Then how can that Government function whose employees are kidnapped? I would like to say that the whole of the country is at their back in this matter. The whole of Parliament is unequivocally supporting your policy. The Government should acquire power from us and become firm. According to my mind, the only thing in which we lack is valour and firmness and nothing else. The Government should vigorously prosecute whatever policy it firmly commits itself to even after undergoing through thousand perils. In regard to the removal of controls also, if the Government so decides and lifts the control in all forms with a firm hand, I hold that no evil will befall as a result of the abolition thereof, and this can also put an end to black-marketing. But it should stick to that decision and vigorously prosecute its policy. Similarly, the expenditure on Secretariat and Military can also be reduced. I would inform the hon. Minister that the military petrol is available to the lorry-drivers in the black-market. Then how and where from does this military petrol come? In such a case, if no other saving can be effected, at least you should stop the supply of petrol which is smuggled from the Military. The expenditure on that account can be reduced and that money will be saved. Fortunately enough, the Prime Minister is at the moment present in the House, and I would like to submit this for his information that my interpretation of the Constitution is that he should have formed a new Cabinet after the Presidential election, because we had adopted that Republic should be proclaimed after the President is elected and the Council of Ministers should be appointed. But the Council of Ministers which was appointed constituted of the former Ministers, because we had adopted that pending the new appointments, they should remain in office. But this was an interim arrangement and was made for a few days only. What I want is that the Republican Government should be re-established immediately so that it should firmly take charge of the administration of the country in the republican manner and sponsor the republican ideas. I shall demand that the Government which is set up should be strong and it should function with a firm hand.

With these words, I support this motion. But I have not followed as to how this convention of address will be observed in future. I have also to make a suggestion that the ceremonial that was observed when the President came should have been after the Indian fashion, and a change should be made in the manner of announcement of his arrival in the English style. We should welcome him in the Indian fashion by the blowing of conches and sounding of gongs, because it may be supposed that even those who are enamoured of the English language, can easily laugh, enjoy and talk in their own native language.

"Let us at least laugh in our own native language, if not talk in it."

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** (Bihar): Sir, this is a unique occasion in the annals of the history of this country and I have no doubt, will remain so for all time to come. In the time at our disposal it would not be possible for



me to make submissions at any great length on the policy enunciated in the address. It has however to be conceded atonce that the address, although short, covers a wide range of subjects and does indeed express the basic views on the problems facing the country.

Sir, the convention that we are establishing today in criticising the address by the highest dignity of the State is an indication of the power that the Members of this House wield over the administration of their country, which is the essence of democracy.

Before I proceed to take up the points that could be touched upon in the few minutes allowed to me, I shall refer to the speech made by my hon. friend Prof. K. T. Shah yesterday. He indulged in a full-throated denunciation, if I may use that expression, of a class of people whom he characterised as capitalists. I do not know what he meant by that term but I presume he meant that class of people who manage industries on behalf of investors. I think it was time that this anomaly was removed not merely from the minds of the few who think so but from the minds of many who are being influenced to think so and also from the mind of the Government. I think it was also time that we really carried out an enquiry and investigation into whether or not capital has flowed from urban to rural areas and where to look for the capital to develop this country.

Reverting to the address of the President, it was a matter of gratification to me, as no doubt it will be to many outside this House, that he referred to Co-operative India. In these days of conflicting ideologies, of state economy, private economy and mixed economy I believe that the co-operative economy is not only the golden mean but perhaps the best solution of most of our ills and I hope the Government in pursuance of that noble sentiment expressed in the Presidential address will foster the growth of national institutions on co-operative lines.

The Presidential address also refers to the association of this sovereign democratic Republic with the Commonwealth of Nations. I know that there is a group of people, a small group indeed, who do not agree with this decision of our Government. I feel no hesitation, however, in saying that this decision has a large measure of support throughout the country and amongst all classes of people. In fact this decision has been taken most timely and the Government deserves congratulation for this. The theory of isolationism and of static neutrality is long since exploded and it is indeed statesmanship to create ties which offer something more than mere expressions of goodwill and friendliness.

In the address the President has dealt with the case of Indian settlers abroad. I must state that the statement has caused a deal of disappointment to me. He has advised the Indians living abroad to identify themselves with the country of their adoption. This is quite good as far as it goes but I submit that it does not go far enough. Knowing as we do the conditions obtaining in some countries, particularly South Africa, we cannot content ourselves with giving this advice only. We must extend the hope of aid and assistance where Indians are discriminated against on racial grounds. The Indian National Congress in not one but in many sessions extended their sympathy and promised their aid to these settlers abroad and it would not do for us to leave them alone at the dawn of our Republic. Let them rejoice at our good fortune but let them also feel that they have a strong and powerful Republic to look after them if they are harassed on the mere ground that they owe their origin to this country.

Much has already been said with regard to our relations with Pakistan and I do not think I will detain the House very much on this point. But I feel that our negotiation with Pakistan has been a kind of a one way traffic and

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

a one way traffic often leads to congestion. At a time when the treatment meted out even to the very few Hindus who are in Pakistan is far from satisfactory, to say the least of it, it appeared to me rather odd and queer that a proposal for a No-war agreement was made by us. Such expressions of goodwill and good intentions are sometimes taken as expressions of weakness and unpreparedness. We know very well that there is no weakness or even unpreparedness on this side but we would like that our neighbours should know it as well as we do. The answer to questions in this House during the last two days showed the gravity of the situation and I have every hope that the Government will deal with this matter in a different way now.

Another point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House was with regard to the refugee problem. I consider that the refugee problem today is one of the most explosive problems facing this country. It must be so where millions of people have been deprived of their all, including their hearth and home and almost all of them, having spent by now all they had, are on the verge of desperation. They are, I believe, the living martyrs of the freedom of India and a debt of honour for every citizen of the Republic which has to be discharged in a spirit of sympathy and thanksgiving. There is a good deal of discontent, as far as I know, among the refugees and the discontent is not merely on the ground that relief is not being granted commensurate with their needs but also on the ground that relief is not commensurate with the amount that the Government of India or the Government of the Provinces have so far spent in this behalf. It is time that the refugees are asked to form their own bodies and advise the Government as to in what manner the Government and the people of India should come to their assistance . . .

**Prof. Ranga:** It has been done and there is an Advisory Council also.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** We know all that.

With regard to the economic situation I feel that the address has not been able to throw any light, to give us any hope or encouragement for the difficult times that we all visualise. We have run out of our reserves with the Reserve Bank of India. We have spent more than half the sterling balances which we had in England. We have run into a debt of a hundred million dollars from the International Monetary Fund and are perhaps seeking other loans from other sources. Our commitments on the different projects which we have taken up already run into hundreds of crores and we have a deficit budget. I submit that this matter deserved greater consideration and the country expected some light on this point from the President and the Government.

The President also referred in his speech to the Import and Export Control Act. I wish the address had also contained an assurance that the policy of import followed in the past, which had resulted in disastrous consequences not only to the finances of the Government but also the interests of indigenous industry, would no more be pursued. I submit that these and various other matters require serious consideration, particularly after the address. I join whole-heartedly with the Mover in offering our grateful thanks to the President for the address and for the high and noble ideals laid down therein. It is now for his Government to carry them into effect and to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the country.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay):** I am a novice in this House and I hope you will bear with me for any failings on my part. As a new-comer and as an ordinary student of history I was a little surprised at the number of amendments ~~flown~~ yesterday in this House. We thought this was a new House, a new Republic with a strong Government and that if all these amendments that were

moved were passed the Government would have to resign. People like me who are new to the House therefore felt very glad when with a sporting and patriotic spirit all these amendments were withdrawn so that the Government which has been in saddle and which has faced enormous difficulties in the last two and a half years will continue to be there. My hon. friend Mr. Frank Anthony said that they did not have a distinguished record but the next moment he said that they are facing great difficulties. Which Government on earth could have had a distinguished record within two years, when it was in the middle of a stream and when the water was almost touching the head, about the drowning point!

There are two great passages in the President's speech which drew the attention of new-comers. The Speech contains twenty-seven paragraphs and someone said that it contained no promises of a bright picture of the future. In my humble opinion paragraphs 2 and 27 epitomize the past and the future. Paragraph 2 epitomizes the past and paragraph 27 epitomizes the future. Nothing better could have been said on this historic occasion than has been said namely: "On this historic occasion our thoughts naturally turn to Mahatma Gandhi", the Father of the Nation and the Founder of Nationalism, and in the last paragraph "I am convinced that we can face it (the great challenge of our generation) if we prove true to the great ideals that the Father of the Nation placed before us." There is one little reference, I thought, which would have been complete in this picture. We who were students and school lads were thrilled at the battles that the great founders of nationalism raised on the floor of this very House—men like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Vithalbai Patel whose picture adorns this House, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shri Bhulabhai Desai. These were giants of Indian nationalism and but for their fight in the days gone by, you and I, Sir, would not have sat so comfortably. The way Pandit Motilal Nehru walked out of the House twenty years ago we remember, and that was the dawn of freedom which has been achieved in the destiny and life-time of his son.

Before this Republic was established last week we had three men of destiny ruling our land—we do not have one of them with us today—the late Governor-General, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. I cannot let this occasion pass without saying a word about our late Governor-General. When he departed a word of regret fell from the mouth of every Ambassador and everybody said that he was a very high statesman. And today we have the President who has been as true a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and as great a soldier and he guards the destinies of our Republic. I hope you and I will be worthy of the highest ideals of nationalism which inspired them.

Coming to the moot point, what is our position at home and abroad? We have nurtured a garden and we have planted roses. There are thorns, known and unknown, but the roses are quite many. We look around our next-door neighbour's garden, Pakistan, and we look at the world. The street battles, the communities fighting one against the other and blood overflowing—all that has stopped. The Government has been able to stop all that. In the streets of Bombay from where I come, blood flowed freely. It is no small achievement that the Bombay Ministry, which I would say is the cleanest Ministry in India—the Kher Ministry—managed to stop disorder and lawlessness, as has also been done by the Deputy Prime Minister with a firm hand in the Home Department in maintaining law and order in the country. Until our own country is strong we cannot draw up any plans for our relations abroad. And what is our position abroad? Our Prime Minister who is in charge of External Affairs has drawn up a very clean and decent policy. You know that in the last eighteen months people have been whispering that we have no friends here and there. In the long run we have found that

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this vision and faith have paid us. We have no enemies and we may have friends on every side. America which is a land of democracy has been compelled, according to the latest reports, to have relations with "dirty" neighbours—that is the phrase used there—in order to keep its strength going. But that cannot be said about us. Our record is very clean. Our Prime Minister who is the symbol of Asia has been on the friendliest terms with Indonesia and the Middle East and with the Chancellories of Europe. Last year I attended the National Assemblies there. I may say that you, S r, are conducting the deliberations here with as much ability as that of any National Assembly in Europe. Our relations abroad have to be on this kind of firm footing.

I have one or two suggestions to make. We are living in a veritable storm. We do not know what may happen in Indo-China. If the things happened ten years ago there would have been war. Russia has recognized Indo-China. The story of Eastern Europe may be repeated in South East Asia. The Government is sure to be watching the situation. As such my humble suggestion to the Prime Minister is like the American people and like the British people to have an annual conference with Ambassadors of South East Asia. Then the Ambassador for Burma would know what he is thinking and talking about. This annual conference of Ambassadors of South East Asia should be a regular feature, including of those in the Middle Eastern countries. The Prime Minister's statement about Japan is a silver lining in the cloud. Do not forget that unless Japan is put on her feet she will walk with iron feet. The iron feet are being forged around our country's borders, on the borders of every country in the world today. If Japan is not put on her feet, if the democratic line by which America is trying to put it is not achieved, we will have one more nation which will not be in the camp of democracies and anti-totalitarian states.

My second submission is this. Tribute has been paid to our army people. We have a first-class army. We shall keep it out of party politics. Our boys are proud of serving the army. They feel they are not hirelings and they have served with every ounce of patriotism—in the army, navy and air force. We pay an unstinted tribute to them.

As regards Pakistan, His Highness the Aga Khan is reported to have said that he would advise Indian Muslims to be loyal. His Highness had only unmade history which started in 1907 when that little poison was introduced in our politics by the Minto-Morley Reforms, but for which we would not have had this partition of the land and all those things. People say our Government is not tough with Pakistan, but our Government is pursuing the right policy. Patience and faith, which our Master taught us, alone pay a dividend in the long run. As one who has learnt a lot of love at the hands of my Hindu brethren and also my Muslim brethren, may I say to my brethren who belong to the minority communities that they must have their soul and heart in this land, that they cannot have the soul elsewhere and their body alone in this country.

**Shri B. Das (Orissa):** But the Aga Khan is a citizen of Iran!

**Shri Joachim Alva:** It is the bounden duty of every citizen of this land to have his heart and soul firmly planted in this land; he should not look across any borders. It is our bounden duty that we shall give complete, undivided loyalty whether in peace or in war to our own land.

I will conclude by saying one or two things more. There are only two important problems for our salvation. The land problem of India is the most

important problem. Whoever solves the land problem shall be the master of the land. Beware that this land problem cannot be tinkered with; do not be content with small measures. This Government and the Provincial Governments have made heroic efforts to solve it. We have the Deputy Prime Minister who started his life as an agrarian rebel and sky-rocketed to all-India leadership. He is familiar with the agrarian problem. We have the Prime Minister who was also familiar with this problem. In the year 1932 for the sake of his country and on account of the agrarian problem he went to jail. Mahatma Gandhi straightaway landed from Ballard Pier into the jail. We have the President who is also familiar with this problem. So, our leaders in the Government are acquainted with the struggle for the solution of this problem. Sir, the land problem has to be solved. That alone is the final salvation for the country. Our country needs a kind of a drastic social revolution and unless we have that kind of a drastic social revolution we shall not achieve the integrity of this nation.

I thank you for patiently listening to me. Today we are praising and are upholding the Government. There can be no alternative Government. The Government is faced with enormous difficulties. Our leaders in the Government are tried and experienced. We shall have to face for another two or three years our difficulties, but we have turned the corner. It is no use saying as one hon. Member said, "You have no distinguished record". You cannot achieve a distinguished record in the middle of the stream. It is capable of being achieved only after five or six years hard work. The chancellories in the world, as I said before, all have the highest admiration for our country and our Government. In the way we maintained law and order and brought about integration we have commanded respect in other parts of the world.

**Shri R. Velayudhan** (Travancore-Cochin): Let me at the outset congratulate the President for his kind Address to the Parliament. The whole sentiment of his address reflected the Gandhian spirit—of course, if I say it bluntly, the non-violent way—by which the nation achieved its independence. In beginning the Indian Republic, we have started with a fresh and a democratic way. Some of my hon. friends stated that there was something of the form of monarchy in it, a little of ceremony. But I think the Presidential Address shows that we have begun our Republic in the root of democracy, in a parliamentary democracy. The Presidential Address—or for example the King's speech from the Throne in England—gives a chance to the Opposition Party to ventilate its views about the general position in the country. Therefore, I think we have inaugurated the Republic in the correct way.

Sir, let me refer to some points covered in the Address of the President. The President has mentioned about labour problems. In fact, I am a little jealous about the industrial labour about which my hon. friend Shri Khandubhai spoke. I do not think there is any industrial labourer in this country who is getting less than Rs. 100 per month. But there are millions of other labourers who do not get even Rs. 5 per month. I belong to that category of labour class, let me tell my friends, the greatest trade union organisation in the world,—the Scheduled Castes or Harijans. Today we have no untouchables in the country, but I must say there is untouchability in the country. There is no *Begar* system constitutionally, but let me tell my friends that there is forced labour in existence. There is "voluntary" labour exacted from millions of our people in the South. Therefore, the greatest problem, the mightiest problem that the country is facing today—I do not say it is a communal problem or a problem of a section—is the problem of the emancipation from the economic and social bonds of those people who are poor, who are down-trodden. Of course, we the Harijans come under that category. Unless

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and until we elevate all these millions of people, I do not think there will be any salvation for India. We have established a Republic. A Republic can have any kind of Government; it can be a socialist government, it can be a communist government, it can be a democratic government. But we have wedded ourselves to the idea of establishing a democratic government where there will not be sectarian differences, where there should not be distinctions of caste and creed based on birth or caste. This is what the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji, asked us to do. Sir, unless and until we strive to achieve that state of affairs, I do not think we would have perfectly established a Republican Government in the country.

Then I come to the economic aspect, reference to which was made in the President's Address. It is a question on which most of the hon. Members have spoken. Of course, our economic situation today is so fluid and so explosive. There are certain things which contribute towards the making of these difficulties. I think there is a lot of overlapping, there is a lack of consolidation and co-ordination in the economic activities of the governmental machinery. Sir, we have been told in the address that it is contemplated to appoint a Planning Commission, but no inkling of the economic programme is given there. Mention is made there only of the establishment of a statistical organisation. Sir, if we have to solve our present economic difficulties, we should have an Economic Affairs Ministry as they have in some of the countries abroad. In England, for instance, there is the Board of Trade which controls the entire economic functions of the Government. We do not know what is happening in the various Ministries. For example, in the Defence Ministry there are thirty or forty Finance Officers. In the Railway Ministry also, there are Finance Officers. Then, in the Commerce Ministry there is a statistical organisation for economic research. In the Information Ministry also there is a research section. Unless the economic aspect of these various Ministries is co-ordinated, there is no possibility of having a well-planned or organised economic system.

With these words, I beg to conclude.

دیباہی پرومکھ سلگھ مسانور : دیباہی پتی جی - میں مسٹر منشی نے جو موشن پیش کیا ہے اس کا سہرتوں کرنے کے لئے کہوا ہوا ہوں -

مجھے اس بات سے بہت خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے راشٹر پتی نے اپنی پہلی اسمبلیج جو انہوں نے پارلیمنٹ میں دی ہے اپنی راشٹر بھاشا میں دی ہے اور راشٹر بھاشا کو انہوں نے ترجیح دی ہے ہمارے سامنے یہ ایک مثال رکھدی ہے کہ ہم اپنی راشٹر بھاشا کو جتنا ہو سکے اپنائیں - راشٹر پتی سچ سچ ہی مہانسا گاندھی جی کے اصولوں کے صحیح مہر چھاپ ہیں اس لئے انہوں نے اپنی تقریر کے آخر میں ہی راشٹر پتی کا نام لیا ہے - اور ان ہی اصولوں پر چلنے کی ہمیں پرویزنا دی ہے - بہت سی باتیں میرے اور بھائیوں نے کہی ہیں اس لئے میں ان کو دھوانا نہیں چاہتا - مہانسا گاندھی ہمیشہ یہ کہا کرتے تھے کہ چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں سے ہی بڑے کام ہوتے ہیں اگر چھوٹی باتوں کو بھلا دیا جائے تو بڑی باتیں نہیں ہو سکتیں - ایک بات جو خاص طور سے راشٹر پتی نے اپنی اسمبلیج کے سولہویں پیرے میں کہی ہے اسکی

طرف میں ضرور سب سے پہلے توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ وہ ہمارا شاسن بہت دنوں سے اس پر بھی وچا کر رہا ہے کہ سرکاری دفتروں کی روستھا کو کھسے سنگتھن کیا جائے۔ جس سے کہ کراچ نہلتا بڑھے اور اپا بیہ کم ہو ۲۲۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ یہ بلیماسی اور جڑ کی بات ہے۔ ہم اپنے وزیر کو یا دوسرے سرکاری افسروں کو بہت بڑی (busy) اور کام میں مشغول دیکھتے ہیں۔ دفتر کے کام کے گھنٹے بھی شاید زیادہ ہیں اور کچھ دفتر تو اتوار کو بھی کھاتے ہیں مگر کام کے متعلق جس سے بھی پوچھا جائے یا ایک دن لے مین ۲۲ (layman) سے بھی پوچھا جائے تو وہ کہے گا کہ دفتر سے کسی بات کا جواب تھیک نہیں ملتا جس کام کے لئے درخواست دی جاتی ہے اس کا وقت گزر جاتا ہے مگر درخواست کا جواب بھی درخواست دینے والے کو نہیں ملتا۔ مجھے خود تجربہ ہے کہ اگر کسی دفتر میں جا کر پوچھا جائے کسی درخواست کے متعلق اور وہ بھی چودہ پندرہ دن کے بعد تو دفتر سے یہ جواب ملے گا کہ وہ درخواست تو کھو گئی اور ملتی نہیں اگر کام کرانا ہے تو نئی درخواست دیدو۔ اینڈیشلسی (efficiency) کا جب یہ حال ہے تو میں بہت خوش ہوں کہ راشٹر پتی نے اس طرف توجہ دلائی ہے کہ وہ دفتروں کو دوبارہ آرگنائز کریں گے۔ اور اس کے متعلق میدے بھائی تیائی جی نے بھی زور دیا ہے۔

دوسری بات جو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں وہ پاکستان کے سبیلدھ میں ہماری سرکار کی پالیسی (policy) ہے۔ پاکستان کے متعلق جو ہماری سرکار کی پالیسی ہے وہ بہت نرم ہے ایک، سادھرن آدمی بھی اس پالیسی کو بہت نرم پالیسی کہے گا۔ اسلئے میں چاہتا تھا کہ ہمارے راشٹر پتی کی پہلی تقریر میں کوئی ایسی بات ہوتی جس سے لوگوں کا یہ امپریشن (impression) بدل جاتا اور اس بات کو جیسا کہ میرے ارد دوستوں نے کہا ہے کہ ان سمجھوتوں اور ان طریقوں سے پاکستان کی جو ذہنیت ہے وہ بدل نہیں سکتی اور وہ ماننے والا نہیں ہے۔ تو لوگوں کے موریل (morale) کو ارنچا کرنے کیلئے اگر حکومت کوئی ایسی پالیسی شروع سے ہی دکلیو (declare) کر دے جسکی وجہ سے خاص طور پر جو بارٹر (border) کے اضلاع ہیں ان ضلعوں میں رہنے والے جانتے ہوں اور انکے اندر یہ بھی بیٹھ رہا ہے اور یہ خیال پختہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے کہ سچ مچ ہماری ہی سرکار کی پالیسی بہت نرم ہے بجائے اسکے کہ اڑے دل میں یہ خیال بنایا جائے کہ ہماری سرکار مضبوط ہے اور وہ ایلٹ کا جواب پتھر سے دے دیکھی۔ تو یہ خیال جب ہی پیدا ہو سکتا ہے کہ اسیوقت سے بارٹر کے جو اضلاع ہیں ان میں فوجی تربیلنگ دینا شروع کیجائے انکو ہتھیار سملائی (supply) کئے جائیں اور اس سے پاکستان والے محسوس کریں گے کہ یہاں پر کوئی تیاری ہو رہی ہے اور بارٹر کے رہنے والے جان جائیں اور یہ محسوس کریں کہ اس سلسلے میں ہماری سرکار بھی کچھ کردوالی ہے اسکا ایک طریقہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ بہت جلد

[ گہائی گورسکہ سنگھ مسافر ]

اعلان کر دیا جائے کہ بارتو کے ضلعے کا کوئی مرد تورت بھی ہتھیار سے خالی نہیں رہے اور فوجی ٹریننگ کمپنسی دی جائے اس سے ہمارے ملک پر اچھا اثر پڑیگا۔ اور تمام جتنا پر اچھا اثر پڑیگا اور لوگوں کے دلوں میں یہ خیال پیدا ہو جائیگا کہ سچ سچ ہی ہماری سرکار اپنے ملک کی حفاظت کیلئے پاکستان کے ساتھ تہہ لینے کیلئے تیار ہے۔

[ PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair ]

تیسری بات اس سلسلے میں یہ ہو سکتی ہے کہ بھاکوہ قلم کی جو اسکیم ہے وہ بہت ہی اچھی اسکیم ہے۔ اس سے ہماری بہت سی تکلیفیں دور ہو سکتی ہیں مگر وہ لمبی ہے شائد پانچ چھ سال لگ جائیں۔ بجلی کی کمی کی وجہ سے جو جو کام ہم کر سکتے ہیں وہ نہیں کر سکتے۔ فی الحال پاکستان کو جو بجلی ہم دیتے ہیں بلند کر دیں تو تیوب ویل سے پیداوار بڑھانے کا سوال حل ہو سکتا ہے۔ اور ویسے بھی پاکستان کے ساتھ ہمارے جو سمجھوتے ہوتے ہیں وہ پورے نہیں کرتا وہ کوئی بات بھی نہیں مانتا۔ شری گوپال سومی آئیٹنگر نے کل سوالوں کا جواب دینے وقت خود اس بات کو مانا ہے۔

ایک اور بات جس کے لئے مہرے پاس وقت نہیں ہے بھی میں سمجھتا ہوں بہت ضروری ہے اور راجسٹری نے بھی اسکی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے اور وہ شرنارتھیوں کا معاملہ ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے اس کے متعلق بہت کچھ کیا ہے میں اسکو مانتا ہوں مگر پھر بھی میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی قفلت (definite) پالیسی اسطرح کی ہونا چاہئے کہ جو بھائی ہمارے تسہیلو (displaced) ہیں سوکوں پر پڑے ہوئے ہیں جن کے پاس مکان نہیں ہیں روزگار کرنے کے لئے جگہ، یہ نہیں ہے ان کے لئے ایک قفلت (definite) تاریخ مقرر کر دیجائے کہ جو شرنارتھی ہیں وہ شرنارتھی نہیں رہیں گے اور وہ بس جائیں گے۔ جب تک کوئی تاریخ مقرر کر کے یہ کام نہیں کیا جائے گا اس وقت تک رہیوجھڑ کے دل کو شانتی اور تسلی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ان کی تسلی کے لئے ان کی شانتی کے لئے اس وقت ہم بھی دیکھتے ہیں کہ اتنا عرصہ کُز چکا ہے مگر ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ہی نہیں بلکہ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں ہمارے ایسے بھائی موجود ہیں جو یا تو کہیں توپلوں میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں یا کہیں جن کے پاس قیامت بھی نہیں ہیں وہ سوکوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ کام کرنے کے لئے ان کے پاس اس وقت اب سرمایہ بھی نہیں رہا۔ قریب قلمانی سال کے عرصہ میں جو کچھ روپیہ پیسہ بچا کر وہ لائے تھے وہ سب خرچ ہو گیا ہے۔ اس وقت وہ خالی ہاتھ بیٹھے ہیں۔ تو ان کی طرف میرا خیال ہے کہ صاف طور پر پوچھسی ہو جاتی کہ اب ہماری



سرکار اس کے متعلق زیادہ دیر نہیں لگنے کی۔ فلاں دوسرے تک یہ فلاں تاریخ تک ہندوستان میں کوئی بھی ایسا آدمی باقی نہیں رہے گا جو بغیر شیلنگو کے ہو۔ ہر ایک کے پاس مکان اور دوکان ہو گی۔

تو ان جذبات کے ساتھ میں اس موشن کا سمرتہں کرتا ہوں اور میں آمد کرتا ہوں کہ جو دو تین بلنہیں میں نے کہیں نہیں ان کے متعلق ہماری سرکار ضرور غور کرے گی۔

(English translation of the above speech)

**Giani G. S. Musafir** (Punjab): I stand to support the motion moved by Mr. Munshi.

It has caused me immense pleasure that our President has delivered his first speech in Parliament in the national language. He has given preference to the national language. By doing so he has set us an example that we might develop our national language to the greatest possible extent. Really, the President is a true embodiment of the principles propounded by his prototype, Mahatma Gandhi. That is why he has mentioned the Father of the Nation both in the beginning and the end of his speech. He has also invited us to follow those very principles.

Other friends have already drawn attention of the House to good many things. I do not wish to repeat all that. Mahatma Gandhi always used to say that small things lead to big things and that if we overlook small things big achievements would be impossible.

I wish in particular to draw your attention to what the President has stated in para. sixteen of his speech, *viz.*, "My Government have also been considering for sometime past the re-organisation of the machinery of Government in order to make it more efficient and to avoid waste." We know that this is something basic and fundamental. We find our hon. Ministers and other Government officers very busy and occupied with work. Offices probably have longer working hours and some of them are open even on Sundays. But, as for the work, you may ask anybody, even a layman, and he would tell you that offices do not give a correct response to any enquiry, that if an application is made for something to be done the time-limit for it expires but the applicant does not even receive a reply to his application. It is my personal experience that if one goes to some office and makes an enquiry about some application, and that too fourteen or fifteen days after its submission the inevitable reply would be: 'that application has been misplaced and is not traceable; if you want to have the job done bring up a new one'. When such is the state of efficiency I am very glad the President has drawn attention to it and stated that the offices would be re-organised. This point has also been laid stress on by my brother, Tyagi.

The second point that I wish to raise concerns our Government's policy *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. Our Government's policy with regard to Pakistan is too mild. Even an ordinary person would call it a very mild policy. That is why I wished there had been something in the first speech of our President which might have served to alter this impression of the public. Just as some other friends have said we cannot change the mentality of Pakistan by those compromises and similar methods for they will not see reason. Hence, with a view to bolster up the people's morale the Government should declare its

[Giani G. S. Musafir]

policy from the very start. This particularly affects the inhabitants of the border districts who realize the position and are becoming prone to fear. They are strongly becoming of the opinion that in fact the policy of our Government is too mild. They should on the contrary be given the impression that our Government is strong and would return a blow for blow. Now, this impression can be created only if from this very time we start giving military training to people in the border districts and supply them with arms. This would make Pakistan feel that there are some preparations afoot here and the people living on the border would be reassured and feel that our Government is also out to do something in this connection. One method to do this could be to declare very early that no man or woman living in a border district shall remain unarmed. Moreover compulsory military training should be imparted. This would make a good impression on our country and on the entire public. This would create an impression in the minds of the people that in fact our Government is prepared for a clash with Pakistan for the defence of our country.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

My third point relates to the Bhakra Dam Scheme. It is a very good scheme which could solve most of our difficulties, but then it is a long-term scheme. It might take five or six years. We are unable to undertake so many jobs for want of electricity. If, for the present, we were to stop the supply of electricity to Pakistan, which we are supplying at present, the problem of speeding up production can be solved with the help of tube-wells. Otherwise too, Pakistan has failed to implement whatever agreements are concluded with her. In fact she does not honour any agreement. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar himself conceded this yesterday while answering questions.

There is one more subject which, even though I am pressed for time, I regard as very important, and the President too has alluded to it. That is the problem of the refugees. I admit the Government has done a great deal in that connection already; yet, I feel that there should be some definite policy with regard to those of our displaced brethren who are lying on roads, who have no houses or have no place where to carry on their business. A definite date-line should be fixed by which the refugees shall no longer be refugees but shall have been settled. Until such a date-line is fixed and then the work is carried on we will not be able to inspire the refugees with mental peace and satisfaction. We see at present that although such a long period has elapsed there still are not thousands but lakhs of our brethren who are housed either in tents, in some places, or are even living on the road  
4 P.M. where not even tents are available to them. They are no longer left with any resources with the help of which they might embark on some business. Whatever money they had been able to bring with them has all been expended during the course of the last two and a half years. They are empty-handed now. Hence, I think that there should have been a clear statement of policy with regard to them, to the effect that our Government would not delay it any further and that by a set date or within a set time there shall not be a single man left in India who might be without shelter, that everyone shall be provided with a house and a shop.

With this I support this motion and hope our Government will give their consideration to the two or three points I have raised.

Syed Naushera<sup>h</sup> (West Bengal): I had no intention to take a slice out of the short time allotted for the discussion of this most important subject. I

thought the time allotted might be more usefully utilised by Members senior to me, though not in age, at least in service in this House. But the debate took such a course that I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not contribute my views about certain important matters that have attracted the attention not only of West Bengal which I have the honour to represent but of the whole of India.

Now, Sir, we have had discussions here on the policy that the Government of India has adopted with regard to its relations with Pak'istan. It has been stated that the policy adopted is a firm policy, is a soft policy—and, I do not know, a 'garam' policy. It is no question of a 'naram' or a 'garam' policy. It is a question of a just and adequate policy and an effective policy—a policy that will give the desired result. Now, what is this desired result? The desired result is that we in India should live in peace, amity and friendship, irrespective of the fact whether one belongs to one persuasion or to the other. That is the ideal which was set before us all by the Father of the Nation, the Great Mahatma Gandhi. That is the idea that is to be found in the preamble of the Constitution itself. Now if there be anything wrong done by any State, whether Pakistan, or an American or a European State—it is the duty of the Government of India to put a stop to it, as quickly, as expeditiously and as effectively as practicable. I am sorry, Sir, to say that I do not yet know what exactly is the policy of the Government of India with regard to Pakistan in this respect. Then again I am afraid we have been wrongly treating Pakistan exactly on a par with other foreign States in the world. But Pakistan, though technically a foreign State, does not deserve and cannot be treated exactly on the same footing as other foreign States.

Now, Sir, this Government, the present Government of India, cannot shirk or avoid the responsibility for the partition of the country. When the country was partitioned we were told many things. I distinctly remember we were told that this division would be a short-lived affair. This is the very expression that I heard from the mouth of some of our leaders. Now we are told that it is meaningless to even think of union. Whatever that may be, I have got my own idea about Pakistan and India. But as a Bengalee I may tell you, Sir, that the masses of both the Bengals, West Bengal and East Bengal, are still of one mind and they want that they should unite. I feel that there is no other remedy for the exodus and the refugee problem except that steps should be taken for the unification of the two Bengals. That appears to me to be the one and the only solution of the problem. But, Sir, if our Government do not propose to go so far either by negotiation or mediation or by other means, I would emphasise the urgent necessity of at least taking steps to see that the exodus ceases immediately and if that does not cease then proper steps should be taken to see that peace in India is not disturbed. And who will be responsible for the disturbance of the peace, if any, and who will be held responsible for the continuation of this state of things in India? It is a matter for serious consideration for the Government of India. I would emphasise with all due respect that the Government of India should immediately pay proper attention to this problem. And if they fail to adequately tackle the situation forthwith disastrous consequences may follow. We do not want Punjab to be repeated in Bengal. And if the exodus continues as it is, and conditions deteriorate as they are deteriorating very quickly, I am afraid a situation may arise which will not be to the liking or interest of anybody.

Sir, apart from this question, there is still another question which is a burning problem so far as West Bengal is concerned. The general feeling in West Bengal is that proper and adequate steps have not been taken so far

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as rehabilitation of the evacuees is concerned. This problem is one of the main factors that have created distress and trouble about which we hear almost daily. It is said that it is the communists who are at the bottom of all this. May be the communists are at the bottom of the trouble and perhaps they are. But the communists by themselves would not be in a position to create such an atmosphere if the other factors were not there. As regards the factors that contribute to the trouble, I think most of them are well known to our leaders. But I would like only to emphasise one fact and that fact is this that the question of the rehabilitation of the refugees should not be neglected any longer, the impression in West Bengal being that it has been neglected too long.

Now, Sir, this is the point that I wanted to emphasise upon. But there are other points also. With regard to our relation with Pakistan we do not know whether a *naram* policy or *qaram* policy is being pursued. What we want is a just policy. A policy that is just and reasonable as demanded by the circumstances of the case. What is the demand of the country with regard to the circumstances now prevailing with regard to Pakistan is a matter which deserves the serious consideration not only of the Government, but of the entire House. I think the House is of the opinion that the policy so long followed by the Government of India with regard to Pakistan has not been a just policy. What that policy is, it is for the Government to decide; but they cannot follow the policy that they have followed so long; this much I can tell them.

**An Honourable Member:** We would like to know that from you.

**Syed Nausherali:** If you want to know that from me, I can tell you at once that it was a serious blunder committed by the Government when they ordered 'cease fire' in Kashmir. That was a blunder that they committed. Kashmir would have been permanently a part of India within seven days or ten days at the most when the 'cease fire' was ordered. It was again a blunder to go to the UNO. Against whom, I do not know. It was stated, raiders. Pakistan did not take the responsibility for the raiders. Certainly, nobody—at least I for myself could not understand—could not understand how any Government could go to the UNO against raiders. But, we did go and we have been caught in the trap. We do not now know how to get out of it. That is the real position. If police action was at all called for in respect of Hyderabad, a hundred per cent. more police action was necessary with regard to Kashmir. That is my opinion.

**Shri Tyagi:** You are right.

**Syed Nausherali:** I may be right or I may be wrong; I am a plain outspoken man. That has been my characteristic all along and I will do that up to the last. What I feel strongly again is this: you are deferring, deferring a settled policy with Pakistan. Some people call it a policy of appeasement. I do not know whether it can be characterised in that way. But, it is a policy which is a vacillating policy; it is not a firm policy. I should like that India should have a firm, definite and effective policy with regard to Pakistan. The more you delay, the more complicated the situation will become, which will be good neither for Pakistan, nor for India, nor for that matter for the good of the world.

My time is up. I have got many things to say, but I do not want to detain the House any longer now.

**Dr. P. K. Sen** (Bihar): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved so ably by my hon. friend Mr. Munshi and seconded by Mrs. Kripalani. I realise that it is a most momentous occasion and were I actuated by any spirit of carping criticism, I should not be here at all for that purpose. I know that it is a great privilege to be able to offer observations upon a speech which has been delivered before this House by the first President of a great Republic. There are, however, certain things which come uppermost in my mind, and I dare say in the minds of many of us, which call for expression, and therefore I shall take the liberty of making a few observations, in a spirit, if you so call it, of constructive criticism.

The first part of the speech of the President deals with matters where we seem to breathe fresh air and feel we are in an invigorating atmosphere. It speaks first of all of the great Gandhian principle of freedom all round, freedom from all abuses, from all superstitions, from all castes, creeds or colour distinctions, freedom in the amplest sense of the term, which can only be achieved by truth and also by a strict adherence to the principles of fair play and justice laid down. Then, he proceeds to speak of our relations with the outside world and here too, one finds that there is a distinct enunciation of the principles which have so far been not only declared, but also practised by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and by the Ministry of External Affairs. That principle is non-alignment with any power bloc, or with any nation whatsoever, retaining the individuality of India and so retaining it, contributing to peace and goodwill among nations. Then, again, there is reference to the Commonwealth of Nations and the present declared policy of the Union to associate itself with the Commonwealth of Nations and to continue to be so associated.

Then, we pass on to the internal affairs. Even then, where he speaks of the integration of the States and all that has been achieved during a short space of time, we feel exhilarated. We feel that we are still in an invigorating atmosphere. But, I regret to say that after that, when we enter into things more germane to the prosperity of the people, we find very very vague and indeterminate statements. This has been noted not only by one individual, but I dare say by many hon. Members of this House. It has been more than once mentioned in this House that it is no use talking about food or raiment or shelter, for these are truisms. But, we have to face these truisms and it is good for us to face them, as truisms really make the world.

The first and fundamental thing that arises in the mind of any hon. Member of this House, or for that matter, of any citizen of this great Republic is whether there is adequate food, adequate raiment, adequate shelter over one's head and it is only after that that the other amenities come in. Those amenities are equally important so that we may deserve the name of human beings: health, education, proper organisation of industries and so on, and an interminable string of movements and measures that have got to be taken for the purpose of uplift of the people. We find here that in the matter of food or raiment or shelter, or shelter even to the displaced persons, there are mere statements which have got to be implemented by action.

The question is in what form will they be implemented. The only indication in this respect, that I can find is that there is a proposal about a Planning Commission. Now, it is difficult to understand the structure of this Planning Commission. I can quite realise what Mahatma Gandhi understood by the structure of the State. He visualised a sort of a pyramid, as it has been said by my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi, a pyramid let us say, or a cone, in which the base is constituted of the mass of the people, the middle portion is constituted of the so-called middle-class people and at the top we have the legislature and the executive government. It is really when all these four

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are co-ordinated, when the needs and requirements, the duties and responsibilities of all these four different parts of the cone are properly co-ordinated that all the wants and privations and the famine and starvation and all those things which are a great stumbling block in the way of progress will be removed. What is there in this Planning Commission, I do not know; but I dare say that this Planning Commission can really bring about the salvation of the people if it really keeps in view the great Gandhian principle of this conic structure based on the economic self-sufficiency of village units. We cannot do without any of the items or factors that make up this structure, and it is this kind of structure alone which can really take us out of the blind alley.

There is another thing, Sir, which I shall touch upon before I resume my seat, and that is the reference in the Presidential Address to the Representation of the People Act. This I consider to be of great importance. The Legislature is one of the most powerful factors in the body politic, and the Legislatures, both Provincial and Central must be so constituted as to have people who have got the power to carry forward all the schemes and plans for the good government of the country. In order to have that, we have got to have requisite qualifications insisted upon for those people who are to be elected Members of the Legislatures. Today, all we have is only a negative provision, that one must not be an insolvent, one must not be this and one must not be that. But what we want is the laying down of certain definite positive qualifications which will be the minimum requisite for being elected to the Legislature, and it is only when the Legislature consists of people who are really able to contribute to good government that they can play their proper part in either the Provincial Legislature or the Union Legislature. I therefore place a great deal of importance, Sir, upon this Planning Commission and I do hope that there will be in the near future, some light thrown upon this question as to what the structure of it will be, what schemes will come within its scope and what are the definite objectives to guide its operations.

**Shri Chaliha** (Assam): Sir, the President of the Republic has given us a speech that is at once lucid and simple and rational. He has not exaggerated. He has not raised any exaggerated hopes which might afterwards lead to frustration and disappointment. He is a simple man and he has given us a lucid speech. He has lived his life in the Gandhian style, and his statements are like his own life simple and lucid. He is a man, pure of heart, of moral principles and high ideals, and the policy he has laid down is as simple as the life of Mahatmaji. In him we find all that is best in our culture, in our philosophy and in our moral ideals. He is from the masses, he comes from Chapra, the poorest place that you can well imagine, but he brings with him the highest ideals for which our country has ever stood. He has given us new hope and new sympathy, the hope that we should be friendly with all the world, that we are not going against anybody, that we will not be led away by strifes, or by any considerations of siding one side or the other, but that, as the hon. Prime Minister said, we will keep neutrality and we shall be friendly with everybody. I think that is one of the best policies that we can follow at the present juncture; and as one of my predecessors has said we have elicited the sympathy of the world by our policy, by the policy that has been followed by the Prime Minister in our external affairs. That is really one of our achievements and we have risen, step by step and we have established a position among the United Nations of the world. We have to think not only of ourselves, but also of the people who are down-trodden, oppressed and weak I mean the people of Asia and the people of Africa who have been suffering from the burden of colonial oppression. They are the people whom we must protect and raise, and unless we free them, it is likely that we may get into trouble at the hands of the colonial powers, as we have been for the last two hundred years.

So our endeavour should be to help the oppressed people of Asia, of Africa, the Negroes and the slaves who have been kept down so long. It was really the Englishman who brought out slaves from Africa. Is it not our duty to help those who are practically slaves under Belgian and other colonial powers and bring them up and make them free citizens of the world so that they may help to establish peace and security in the world?

This is a gallant work and Dr. Rajendra Prasad has not forgotten the poor and the oppressed. He has not forgotten the people of the villages. For them he has proposed the Planning Commission. I am sure there will be agricultural planning so that we may lighten the burden on the agriculture of the country. Unless and until we can feel for the landless class, this country will never rise. Therefore I submit that it is but right that there should be an agricultural planning commission which may bring out all the census figures, the census statistics and thus bring about an equitable distribution of land. Unless and until we do that, I think our country will never rise. A few middle-classes or a few rich people should not be allowed to hold all the wealth. It is not enough if a few people become intellectual and more intellectual. We have enough of intellectuals, but we have not been able to raise the masses to the level that we wish them to rise. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has drawn attention to this question, and it is in the fitness of things, for he feels for the masses.

In spite of being called panicky, I cannot feel very sure that our defences are very proper. I may be accused of being panicky, but I feel that our eastern frontiers are at the mercy of the neighbours, so are our frontiers in the north, east and south. Unless these are fortified, and our armies better equipped we will not be safe against invasion. The best security in the world is best preparedness and the best army. The President has conveyed his congratulations to the Army for their work in Kashmir and also in Hyderabad. We are grateful to the Army for the excellent work they have done and we are grateful to General Cariappa and to General Thinmayya for the prompt way in which they acted last April. As soon as I told them that there was some danger on the East on the 6th April, they acted promptly on the eastern boundary. Though the boundary there has not been properly marked, they acted promptly. We do not yet know where our eastern boundary lies. It is not shown in the map. There should be a proper survey of the area and a co-ordinated policy evolved for our frontiers. I do not believe we are in immediate danger of anything happening on the eastern frontier. But our preparedness should be there. In the west also our policy should be one of active preparedness. In this connection I would like to warn the Government that we should have a strong navy also. Unless we have that it will be difficult for us to maintain our independence. We must have battleships and cruisers. A battleship takes six years to build and costs twelve million pounds and a cruiser costs about a million and a half pounds. If we start building up a navy now, in 50 years we will have the necessary skill to man the fleet consisting of air-craft, submarines and so on. Unless we have a well laid plan for this, I do not think we can maintain our independence in these days. I hope the Defence Minister will make a note of this. Also, I would like to request the President to take special interest in the development of the navy and in constructing a naval base in the Andamans. Unless the Andamans are developed in the proper way in which the Japanese wanted to develop it, probably our country will not be safe from the menace of war in the near future.

Sir, I thank the President for the gracious message he has given us. He does not like to promise big schemes and get frustrated as we have been doing. He has not said anything about which we will be disappointed later. His Address is a simple and honest one. Therefore I once again thank the President for the gracious message and we are grateful to the great man who spoke to us the other day.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** Sir, but for the fact that one or two points require clarification in order to remove any possible misunderstanding from the minds of Members of this House, I would not have ventured to take up the time of the House. The Prime Minister himself is going to give a general reply to all the points raised in the course of the debate.

There is one point which struck me as requiring clarification. I would ask the House to bear in mind the fact that unless we make up our minds to take a certain course of action in the future, we are not likely to make progress. The House will recall that Mr. Khandubhai Desai made a statement that this Government, for the last two years, has been following a policy of appeasement towards the capitalists and businessmen. Now, Mr. Khandubhai is the Chairman of the I.N.T.U.C. and a responsible Member of this House. Any words falling from his mouth are likely to have serious effect on our industrial progress. The House will agree with me when I say that in this House there is no representation for the capitalists to answer that charge so far as the capitalists are concerned. They have no effective voice here. But whatever we say will have its effect on them and on the industry as a whole. Responsible Ministers' statements also have that effect. Therefore, when we make a speech on the floor of this House we have to take into account the effect it would have on the country as a whole.

Now, I seriously ask you to consider the amount of legislation both in the Centre and in the Provinces that has been pushed forward in the course of these two years so far as labour is concerned. Can you find a parallel to it anywhere? We have tried our best to move forward as far as possible. In the circumstances, to say that we are following a policy of appeasement while the capitalists themselves are feeling—and I say rightly feeling—afraid to come near the Government, which believes that they have not played their part,—whether it is right or wrong is another matter—and to charge the Government that we are following a policy of appeasement is to make a loose charge of a type that is not expected from a seasoned Member of this House. If a back-bencher makes such a charge it can be attributed to his lack of experience and he can be excused. But Shri Khandubhai is not enjoying that position and he must not use such loose expressions. I do not want to labour this point further. But I wish to emphasise one aspect of the question. We are passing through a critical period and our economic problems are such that unless we increase the production of food stuffs and our industrial products, we are not going to solve them.

You all appreciate, and rightly appreciate, the good work that our army has done. We are very appreciative of it and we want that the strength of the army should be maintained. I am also of that view. But you must see that the strain on our economy is not increased. Therefore unless side by side we produce more we cannot get on. The time has come when we must adjust our policy in such a way that all sections of the people and all sections of the society co-operate. Labour must have its due, but we must ask labour to produce as much as possible. We have done well by labour and labour has played its part. Here I may give an instance. In Madhya Bharat, the textile industry earned 57 lakhs. Out of this sum, Rs. 40 lakhs were given to labour as bonus. Is that a policy of appeasement of capitalists? The Ministry took Rs. 40 lakhs as bonus to labour out of 57 lakhs earned by the industry and income-tax was charged on this profit. The Madhya Bharat Ministry has passed an order that clerks in the mills should not work for more than six hours. That is not the position in any mill in India outside Madhya Bharat. Are they to employ for two hours another set of clerks? So we must see where we are going and not create any wrong impression amongst the people as a whole about our policy. People outside who want to attack this Government say "This is a capitalist Government: they side with the capitalists." Who, I ask you,



on the benches of this House is a capitalist or is siding with the capitalists? Is their voice heard here anywhere? That is one point which I wanted to impress on you, because it does cause harm, it does not create a condition of co-operation. By all means attack the capitalists wherever they are in the wrong and make them see their folly but do not create an impression that this Government does not look to the interests of labour.

Another matter is this. A general question was raised in connection with the integration of the States by my friend the hon. Member from Kanpur: What is the policy of this Government about the Chief Commissioners' provinces? It is very easy to ask that question but there are Chief Commissioners' provinces which are not merely created by integration alone. The province of Delhi is an old Chief Commissioner's province. It is not a new one and only the other day the Prime Minister made a statement as to what the policy of the Government is. A proper Bill is being drafted for it. Then there is Ajmer which is also a Chief Commissioner's province and which is a very small area. It is an old Chief Commissioner's province. As soon as we came into power we tried to put in an advisory committee in this province. Naturally the people coming from that area to this House would not be satisfied by mere Advisory Councils but you cannot make changes overnight or with rapidity—a speed which would disturb the stability of the state. You do not know how many refugees have come into that small area. You do not know that there we had communal troubles on several occasions which had to be suppressed with severity and effectiveness, nevertheless the source of trouble is there. In that area we cannot set up immediately institutions which are called democratic, which would give power to people who are not quite experienced. May be a few individuals are there but we must wait and see that whether a proper constitution is drafted for this area, whether that area is to be kept intact, whether it can be merged with the adjoining areas or what should be the institutions established. These questions give us considerable anxiety, not that we are sleeping over them but they are not easy of solution.

There is another Chief Commissioner's province in a small area near Mysore called Coorg. It is also an old Chief Commissioner's province and there is a legislature there. There are two parties there, one group of people want that the state should be merged either with Mysore or with Madras and the other group of people say that they do not want any merger. They are a peace-loving people and they accept our advice. We are constantly in touch with them; we do not want to disturb their peace and we say that we can only proceed with the general consent of the people there.

Then there is Cutch with a huge border, which is unprotected and unguarded and there is a big desert. I do not know whether any of you have seen it except the representative of Cutch. It is an unfortunate state where if you want to see primitive conditions which existed in India thousands of years ago you will find them. There is no railway, no motor car, no bus, no roads, because the old Maharaja thought that no outside influence should be allowed to come into the state. The currency there was called by a peculiar name, the 'Kori', which was a speciality of its own. In this state we are going to develop a big port. After having lost Kachi there was a great strain on the port of Bombay and we have suffered on account of it. Therefore on the Western coast we must have another big port and a first class one. The Government of India have taken over this state as a Chief Commissioner's province in order to develop this area. Our project is to put in five lakh additional refugees, largely refugees from Sind, besides some from Punjab also. A big township is being developed there. We have a programme of building a railway from this port. That is also a big scheme. All these cannot be done by a democratic set up there without any experience. A large number of people had left the state because there was no trade nor industry and had spread all over the world. You can find adventurous Cutchese anywhere, who are very big in-

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dustrialists or businessmen. There are a lot of them in Bombay. Burma was full of them; in Rangoon there were streets of Cutchees. They were also in other parts of the world. This is the Chief Commissioner's province where it is our responsibility to see that our money is well spent towards development and progress and also that we keep the people satisfied. Last year there was a famine there and the Cutchees residing both in Bombay and in Cutch passed resolutions of thankfulness to the Government of India for helping them in an hour of serious crisis and not allowing anybody to die of starvation, for giving them all the food that was required and distributing them properly for protecting them and also protecting their border.

Then you come to the other end, Manipur. It is a place which is now exposed to infiltration and danger. We have taken over Manipur only recently as a Chief Commissioner's province. Similarly with Tripura. It has a big border between Pakistan and India. It has no contact with Bengal and Bengal people want it. Assam people want it, though it has no communication with Assam. It has practically no contact with Bengal after Partition. All their supplies we have to arrange by aeroplane. We have kept this state in our hands as a centrally administered Chief Commissioner's province.

So also in the North, in the Punjab there are the hill states in the Himalayan area. There were so many small states which have all been merged and put into a province. The population there is largely backward; they are an innocent and inoffensive people who have the lowest number of crimes to their record but politically they require nursing. Therefore we have formed that into a Chief Commissioner's Province. You will see therefore that wherever in integration we have Chief Commissioners' Provinces we have very special reasons to protect and develop them.

We had another State near Darjeeling called Cooch-Behar which has recently been merged into Bengal. Although it was a very difficult and tough thing we have done it. That is the general position of the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and their future. We are anxious as much as you are—perhaps more, because, we want to get rid of the burden as quickly as possible and to distribute the burden among the people. But we are not in a position to put on the people a burden under which they would be crushed. The whole country would then suffer as a consequence. So that is the policy with regard to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

There are several Unions of which Vindhya Pradesh has got notoriety and although recently you heard much about it we have had very bitter experience of this area. This area consists of a population of 36 lakhs of people and comprises of about 25½ thousand square miles. And there were 35 or 36 States in the area, of which Rewa was a big, viable State. The rest were small States. You can imagine the number of small States which divided this little area. You can also imagine what kind of police or administrative machinery could be there in such small units. So when the States were integrated it was not an easy job, for the smallest of the Princes thought that paramountcy had disappeared and that he was His Majesty and was "monarch of all he surveyed". With great difficulty we persuaded all these to be lumped into one group and we took their signatures on the Covenants. After this was done we found another problem namely that this area was divided into two parts. One is called Bhagalpand and the other is called Bunde'khand. There has been traditional rivalry, jealousy and antagonism between the people of these two areas and they have a history of their own. You can imagine what political life would be there in the small pockets where the Princes ruled with autocracy; there were not even infant organisations of local self-government or anything of the kind. Here we took power from the Princes and gave it to the so-called

"leaders of the people" who were called Ministers. There were no elections—nothing of the kind—but they represented an organisation called the "local Congress". But in the two areas we could not form one Ministry and there were two Ministries—the Bhagelkhand Ministry and the Bundelkhand Ministry. It took us two months to persuade them to come together and save expenses, because economically it is a deficit Province and it cannot stand on its own legs. A joint Ministry was then formed and we thought that joint working will create conditions for a good democratic organisation and that people would be happy. Unfortunately, some time afterwards one of the Ministers was charged with having taken a bribe of Rs. 25,000 for issuing a licence in Delhi itself. At the instance of the Anti-Corruption Branch in Delhi the Minister was arrested. It did not stop there. I called the Ministers to tell me what really was the position because I was getting numerous complaints, both official and non-official, from that area of corruption, black-marketing, maladministration and many other charges. When I called the Ministers I found the unfortunate Premier complaining against his Ministry, making several charges against them, and the Ministers when they were called were making charges against the Premier. They were old, seasoned Congressmen—some of them. They have served not only in that area. The Premier had the honour to be the President of the C.P. Provincial Congress Committee some time and the other for years happened to be the President of the Allahabad District Congress Committee. So I naturally thought that this arrangement would work well. But when this happened I called the Ministers and they began, as I said, to charge the Premier and the Premier began to charge them. I then said that the best thing was not to allow these things to remain without being enquired into, because the officials have been complaining to me about all these things. What would they think if I suppress them? I therefore said "I must make enquiries and the best thing for you is to give me your resignations because you yourselves say that you cannot work together". And they gave their resignations—not that I dismissed them. They themselves thought fit that they should resign.

After the resignations the difficulty that I found was to whom to give this. I waited for some time. I had no alternative but to put an official set-up for the time being—not that it is a permanent arrangement or a better arrangement, but I cannot allow this area to be a spot where dacoits and murderers could have a free play—since during this period peace was being disturbed. So I asked for officers. The U.P. Ministry has been good enough to spare several officers to me for other Unions. I approached C.P. because U.P. had no officers to spare. It took some time and there was great difficulty in finding officers. And when I put the officers there, there was an outcry from some parts of U.P.—the adjoining areas—that this was for the purpose of integration of this area into C.P. and that was why C.P. officials had been brought. I tried to assure them that I do not want to favour either U.P. or C.P. and it is not my intention, if it is possible, to disintegrate the State area. But if it is not workable, then there would be no alternative. We waited for a long time. The enquiry was going on. As a result of the enquiry some charges have been framed and the proceedings are going on. I do not want to forecast anything, but I would wish that they would be absolved of all charges, because after all having worked in an organisation for all my life it would be a shame for us to find any Congressman convicted of an offence which is not of maladministration alone. So, I do not want to say anything. But to state that probably the Deputy Prime Minister does not know anything about this, is to claim too much knowledge about an area which is under my charge. It is not fair to me nor fair to the House that such charges should be made. I do not allow anything to be done in any area under my charge without my knowledge and without my approval. If in any emergency any step has been taken by an officer where there is no time to take consent, he has to approach me immediately and to bear the consequences of his mistake

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if he has done wrong. So, I want to assure the House that what is done in Vindhya Pradesh is done with my full knowledge and approval.

Now, coming directly to the specific charges, I am sorry to say that with reference to a man who was detained, my friend has made reference to a remark which is very derogatory to the administration. He says that he was arrested only for giving a motor car to Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia. How can one believe such a story? There are ten items in the charges but he has taken one charge drawing a line at a particular place and placed it before the House.

**Pandit Balkrishna Sharma** (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of personal explanation, I would like to place before the House the fact that even while I was making my speech I made it definitely clear that one of the charges was this, and that the other was that that particular gentleman led a deputation to the Prime Minister. They were two of the charges.

**Sardar Patel:** He suggested that because these people came in a deputation to the Prime Minister, therefore, that was also made a charge. That was also a misrepresentation. Amongst the charges one is that this gentleman not only organised the violent agitation which resulted in the firing but he organised a demonstration preventing the Secretary of the States Department who wanted to see the Maharaja of Rewa in order to get his signature; the demonstrators did not allow him to go to the Maharaja. They threw stones at him and he could not approach the Maharaja of Rewa in his palace and had to come back. It was the greatest insult offered to the Government of India; we had to put up with it.

This gentleman who was a party to the organisation of the whole thing sent a deputation to the Prime Minister. It is not as if the deputation going to the Prime Minister is a charge, but the charge is of trying to misrepresent the whole thing and saying that twenty people were killed while two men were killed, and of placing before the Prime Minister several exaggerated facts. It is only a part of the connecting links of ten charges; only these two items, that have been selected and placed before the House. My friend says that this man was detained under the Goonda Act. No doubt a lot of goondalism was practised there, but there is no Goonda Act there that I know of. Perhaps he knows about it more than I do. This is not fair. Therefore, I want to remove the misunderstandings that may have been created in the mind of this House that all that is being done in this area is being done by the Civil Service people without the knowledge and consent or in ignorance of the man in charge who is sleeping. That is not the fact. My friend should also have stated that as soon as normal conditions were restored the men detained were released. That also he did not say. So, I do not want to pursue this matter further, nor is it the time or the occasion for going into details. If he had come to me, I would have explained the whole thing to him, or if he wants any more information I will always be available—but he did not do so. As I have said, we are always anxious for the democratic set-up everywhere in India. Why should we deny it to other people, when we have declared India a Republic? Who is there who is our protegee? Why should we keep our servicemen there? I have many places from where there is demand for good service people, but I cannot get men. So, if there are men kept there it is because the democratic set-up, in the immediate future, is not possible there. I have got the report of the Financial Integration Committee which was appointed specially for the purpose of the financial integration of all the States, and the report on this area is that it cannot stand on its legs. So, we had to consider what to do. I called the Premiers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and also the representatives of this union, and I asked them whether they could agree as to the distribution of this area into their Provinces. They could not agree. Therefore, I had no alternative but immediately to form this area as a Chief Commissioner's

Provinces. So, what has been done was as a last alternative for such period as we find it necessary in the interests of the State and in the interests of the country as a whole. This area being situated in the heart of India, we cannot allow things to be disturbed nor disrepute brought on the administration. I want to assure the House that there should be no misapprehension in the mind of anybody that we want to take away the liberty of anybody. Mr. Sarang-dhar Das said that Mr. Lohia is one of the best followers of Gandhiji. Unfortunately, Gandhiji has left so many followers in this country that it is difficult to say who is good and who is bad. Everybody claims to be a follower of Gandhiji; except the Members sitting on the Treasury Bench, the rest have all been Gandhiji's followers. It is a very difficult position, but I want to tell Mr. Sarangdhar Das who has recently joined that Party, that this kind of tactics of creating disturbances everywhere is not going to improve the position of the Party. We wish that Party would form a good, healthy Opposition, but beginning from Goa right up to Nepal and then from the Central Provinces to Rajasthan they jump from one place to another, create problems for the Government and then go away. Is that following Gandhiji? I cannot understand it. I have lived with him for all my life, but I have forgotten his principles and new followers have started to come.

This matter is a serious matter. We must not make serious charges haphazardly without consideration. That is all I have to say.

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 3rd February, 1950.*