

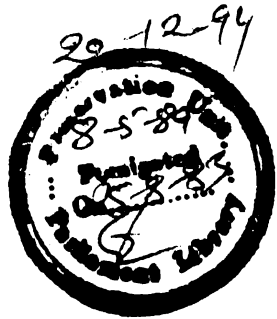


# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME II, 1950

*(14th March to 17th April, 1950)*

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FIRST SESSION  
OF  
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Dr. Zakir Hussain (Uttar Pradesh)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INCOME TAX AND REVENUE FROM MERGED AND ACCEDED STATES

\*868. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of customs revenue and income tax likely to be recovered annually from the States which have merged into Unions or acceded to the Union of India?

(b) In how many States Income Tax and Customs Duty were leviable?

**The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai):** (a) Customs for 1950-51—Rs. 63.50 lakhs approximately. Income-tax for 1950-51—Rs. 7.92 lakhs.

(b) Income-tax was being levied in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Patiala and East Punjab States Union except in a few of the Covenanted States, Bundi and Bhavanagar. An Industrial Profits Tax was being levied in Indo e, and a tax at a flat rate was being levied on the net profits of minor factories in Bikaner.

Customs duty was being levied in Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan and Saurashtra.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Has the Government calculated the benefit derived by those people who had Income-tax leviable incomes because of the non-existence of Income-tax in the States?

**Dr. Matthai:** I am afraid I have not got the point of the question.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Has Government calculated the benefit derived by those people whose incomes were taxable for want of Income-tax being levied so long?

**Dr. Matthai:** No; we have not.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the hon. Minister for Finance if any agreement has been entered into by the States in Part B and the Government of India in terms of the provisions of the Constitution, and if so, will the hon. Minister lay a copy on the Table of the House?



**Dr. Matthal:** On what subject?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Regarding financial arrangements.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the hon. Member repeat the question a bit loudly?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I asked the hon. Minister if any agreement has been entered into between the States in Part B and the Government of India in respect of financial arrangements that will ensue from 1st April, and if so, will that agreement be laid on the Table of the House.

**Dr. Matthal:** Yes, Sir. Agreements have been made with the Part B States on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on the Financial Integration of the States. I shall see if I could place at a very early date the text of these agreements on the Table of the House. If my hon. friend is referring to the question of the arrangements regarding Income-tax, I do not know if he does . . .

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Yes, and land customs also.

**Dr. Matthal:** As regards the application of Income-tax rates, the recommendation of the Krishnamachari Committee is to this effect that the States would be expected within a reasonable period of time to bring up their rates of Income-tax to the same rates as prevail in the rest of India, and I think the period allowed is somewhere about five or six years.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** May I know, Sir, if Part B States are going to be paid a share out of the Income-tax on the same basis as the Part A States, and if so, whether it is going to be the same proportion or a different proportion?

**Dr. Matthal:** As the hon. Member is probably aware, the recommendation of the Krishnamachari Committee on that subject is this. Where a State under the Integration proposals stands to lose, the whole of the difference between the federal revenue and federal expenditure would be remitted to the State and its share of Income-tax would be set off against that. On the other hand, where a State has a surplus no grant is given but it will be allowed to retain its share of Income-tax.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether any percentage of the customs duty which would be recovered from these States, would be paid to the States or the whole amount credited to the Union?

**Dr. Matthal:** The whole will be credited to the Union.

**Shri Jajoo:** May I know, Sir, whether Income-tax will be recovered from 1st April, 1949, or from the current year?

**Dr. Matthal:** It depends on the tax in force. For example, if there is a State in Part B which has no Income-tax at present, the rate that would be charged in that State would be the lowest in any of the States.

**Shri Jajoo:** I did not ask the rate; I asked the date from which Income-tax would be recovered.

**Dr. Matthal:** 1st April.

**Shri Jajoo:** 1949 or 1950?

**Dr. Matthal:** 1950.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know what justification there is for not levying Income-tax at the same rates as in British India forthwith since customs duty has been abolished?

**Dr. Matthai:** We have accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Financial Integration. The whole point of the proposal that they have made is that a reasonable period of time should be allowed to the States in order to bring up their rates to the same level.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the hon. Minister if he is aware that article . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the hon. Member speak a bit louder? The House has to hear the question.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the hon. Minister for Finance if he is aware that article 278 envisages the entire financial operations as between the States in Part B and the Government of India and therefore any agreement that is made between these States and the Government of India has to be a complete one, and if he is aware of that fact, would he tell us whether any agreement has been entered into in regard to the entire matter?

**Dr. Matthai:** The agreement covers all the recommendations which have been made by the Integration Committee and I take it their recommendations cover the whole field.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL REGISTER

\*869. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether an All-India Medical Register has been prepared?

(b) Is it a fact that the Medical Council of India has recommended the preparation of such a register?

(c) Is it a fact that all State Councils also have approved of such a register?

(d) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government intend to take the work in hand now and if not, why not?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The State Medical Councils have generally agreed to the maintenance of an All-India Medical Register. The Government of India are therefore actively considering the question of promoting legislation to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, with a view, *inter alia*, to making provision for the maintenance of an All-India Medical Register.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know when was this recommendation made by the Medical Council of India to prepare a Register and why has it not yet been completed?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The recommendation was made a few months ago. Naturally, the Government of India has to consult all the States and answers from all the States have, even up till today not been received.

**Shri Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the States themselves have requested the Centre to see that this Register is prepared at an early date, and if so, where is the delay?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** We have only recently received answers from the States. We asked the States whether they were willing to agree to this because the Government of India was willing. Now, of course, the States in Part B have also to come into the picture.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the Degrees and medical qualifications the holders of which will be enrolled in this Register?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The recommendations of the Medical Council are that this Register should be prepared in three parts: (i) holders of M.B.B.S. Degree of the Indian Universities, (ii) those holding foreign Degrees, and (iii) Licentiates in India.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it a fact, Sir, that the State of West Bengal has prepared and recognized a register of qualified homoeopathic and ayurvedic practitioners? If so, what are their numbers?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Dr. Pattabhi:** May I know why Mr. Sidhva's questions are only two in number this time?

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

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it the policy of the Government to open the register of any profession? I want to know why registers are being opened for medical profession only, when, for example, the registers of engineers have not been opened?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of argument. They are going upon the recommendations of the Committee.

**Shri Tyagi:** Who will pay for the expenses?

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

#### HOME GUARDS

\*870. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Home-guards have been organised;

(b) the number of persons who have received training during the last three years; and

(c) whether it is proposed to recommend the organisation of Home-guards movement in those States where none exists at present?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 9*].

(c) Government are content to leave this matter to the State Government's concerned.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि हर राज्य के होमगार्ड्स की ट्रेनिंग एक सी नहीं है और ऐसी हालत में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात का विचार कर रही है कि एकसी ट्रेनिंग के लिये हर राज्य के मंत्रियों को लिखा जाय ?

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the hon. Minister aware that training of Home Guards is not conducted on identical lines in all the States? This being so, are Government feeling a necessity to issue directives to the States' Governments?

**Sardar Patel:** No, Sir. It is left to the Provinces.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know what is the total expenditure incurred by all the States on this scheme?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It will be a question for the State legislature.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** I would like to know whether these Home-guards have been given training in the use of rifles, and apart from rifle training in what other weapons they have been trained.

**Sardar Patel:** Practically all the training that is given to the Police is given to them.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether the Defence Ministry has written to the Home Ministry disapproving of the formation of these Home-guards?

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he any positive information over the point? Has he any basis for this question?

**Shri Sidhva:** I know it, Sir.

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

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether the Home-guards have been organized in any of the Centrally Administered States?

**Sardar Patel:** No.

**Prof. Ranga:** Are the State Governments being supplied with the necessary arms needed for their training?

**Sardar Patel:** Whenever the State Governments make a demand a supply is given.

**Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** Arising out of answer to part (b), may I ask how many MPs and Members of Provincial legislatures have been given training?

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

**Shri Tyagi:** Have not the Home Ministry appealed to the various State Governments to be self-sufficient in the matter of the maintenance of law and order and as far as possible, not to take the help of the military from the Centre?

**Sardar Patel:** The Central Government have informed all State Governments to be self-sufficient in the matter of law and order and increase their strength of the Police and wherever necessary supplement it by Home-guards and such other organizations.

I want to correct one answer that I gave. Rajasthan has got 300 Home-guards, Saurashtra has got 700 and Ajmer has 752. These are with regard to the Centrally Administered Areas.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** May I know if the statement contains the cost incurred on the training of Home-guards?

**Sardar Patel:** No, Sir.

#### RETRENCHMENT OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

\*871. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the retrenched Central Government Servants have been offered alternative jobs; and

(b) what facilities have been assured to compulsorily retrenched hands for their re-absorption in future?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(b) I would invite attention to my reply to part (c) of Shri R. K. Chaudhuri's Question No. 87 on 3rd February, 1950.

#### FACILITIES TO U.S.A. FINANCIERS

**\*872. Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the special facilities asked for by financiers in U.S.A. for investing capital in Indian industries?

(b) Have Government agreed to the facilities asked for?

(c) What is the amount of capital from U.S.A. invested in India during the financial year 1949-50?

**The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal):** (a) Government of India are not aware that any facilities have been specifically asked for by financiers in U.S.A. for investing in Indian Industries. They have seen from time to time in the Press the views of various individuals regarding the climate that ought to be created for encouraging foreign investments in Asia.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) So far as information is available the amount of Capital from U.S.A. invested in India during the financial year 1949-50 is Rs. 5,66,500.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** May I know if any country other than U.S.A. has expressed its willingness to invest its capital in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be outside the scope of the present question.

**Prof. Ranga:** In what manner do Government ascertain the information regarding the investment of foreign capital in our country?

**Dr. Matthal:** Does the hon. Member want the source through which the information is collected?

**Prof. Ranga:** Yes.

**Dr. Matthal:** There is information that our Capital Issues Committee receive from time to time and there is also information necessarily that the Reserve Bank would get.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** What are the plans of the Government to attract more capital from U.S.A.?

**Dr. Matthal:** Well, the Prime Minister made a statement last year, which is the basis on which we are inviting capital.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Are we to understand that there are no enquiries by any U.S.A. financiers with regard to the terms and conditions available for the investment?

**Dr. Matthal:** Are you speaking of the Government of India?

**Dr. Deshmukh:** I am asking the Government of India whether there are no enquiries from any capitalists from U.S.A. regarding the conditions and terms on which investment is possible in India.

**Dr. Matthal:** From time to time discussions proceed, but there have been no definite proposals so far, but there is a question that comes up later to which I am going to give a reply and that will bear more directly on this point.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask if the hon. Minister is aware that in the negotiations that were carried on between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. in respect of a commercial treaty, one of the conditions insisted upon by the United States was for national treatment for its own capital invested in India?

**Dr. Matthal:** I am aware, yes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know the amount of capital invested by U.S.A. industrialists in India subsequent to the statement of the Prime Minister, referred to by the hon. Minister?

**Dr. Matthal:** This is more or less the amount that has been invested.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Does the figure represent investment of capital subsequent to the statement or before the statement?

**Dr. Matthal:** This figure is for the year 1949-50. The Prime Minister made his statement in April, 1949.

**Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Arising out of answer to part (c) may I ask what percentage of the total foreign investment of capital in India this sum represents?

**Dr. Matthal:** A very small percentage.

#### LAND REQUISITIONED FOR DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

**\*878. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government will release the cultivable lands requisitioned and acquired by the Defence Department during last war;

(b) the total area of such lands in the country; and

(c) the compensation paid to the owners of these lands?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) to (c). Over 88 per cent. of land, including cultivable land, taken over during the last war, has been released so far. The total area of land still retained by Government comes to 1,68,624 acres approximately and the amount of annual compensation payable to the owners in respect of these lands is Rs. 25,00,000 approximately. It is Government's policy to release without delay whatever land is surplus to military requirements as soon as it becomes surplus, but owing to the abnormal situation which still obtains, it is not possible to say when all land finally considered to be surplus to military requirements will be released.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Sir, may I know what compensation has been given to the owners of the land upon which permanent military structures have been erected and to the owners of land when that land is given back to them after a number of years?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The amount of compensation varies from case to case. It also depends on the locality in which the land is situated.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the factors which are taken into consideration in determining the rates of compensation?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The hon. Member knows that there are set rules for determining the compensation. Local authorities are consulted and that is the basis on which we proceed.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether all the arrears of compensation in respect of all the land owners have been paid off?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I believe, Sir, that the compensation in most of the cases has been paid. If the hon. Member has got any case in which compensation has not been paid, I will look into it.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** Sir, may I know in how many cases the assurances which have been given to us on the floor of this House, that alternative land will be given to those owners whose land had been requisitioned or acquired, had been adhered to?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** As for exact information. I would like to have notice of the question. But we are trying our best to see that whatever assurances are given on the floor of the House are stuck to.

**Shri Gautam:** In how many cases has the land not been returned to the person from whom it was requisitioned?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या ऐसी भी कुछ ज़मीनें हैं जहाँ पर इमारतें बनी हुई हैं और न ही वह ज़मीनें वापिस हुई हैं न वह इमारतें वापिस हुई हैं और न ही उनको कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है ।

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there any such lands on which buildings had been constructed but neither the buildings nor the plots of lands were returned to the owners of such lands and no compensation was paid to them?

**सरदार बलदेव सिंह :** कुछ ऐसे केसेज हो सकते हैं, हालांकि जैसा कि मैंने अभी एक आनरेबल मेम्बर के सवाल के जवाब में कहा था अगर कोई ऐसा केस आनरेबल मेम्बर को पता हो, तो मुझको बतलायें, मैं उसकी तहकीकात करूंगा ।

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** There may be some such cases. Otherwise, as I have stated in reply to a question by an hon. Member, I may, please, be informed of any such case within the knowledge of the hon. Member and I promise an enquiry into that.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that cultivable land and even gardens are still being requisitioned by the Defence Ministry, and a big mango garden has recently been given notice of being acquired near Gaziabad which forms an important source of supply of mangoes to Delhi?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no doubt that the land acquired, is mostly agricultural land and it is just possible that there may be gardens also on it.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Are Government aware that apart from assurances given in this House to make land for land available, in certain cases definite promises were given that land would be allotted in place of land and no such allotment has been made, though several years have expired?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, as far as I remember, I do not think I have given an assurance that land for land will be allotted. As far as possible, I think we will try our best to give land for land, but it is not possible in all cases.

کیانی جی - ایس - مسافر : پالم ہوائی اڈے کے لئے جو زمین لی گئی ہے کیا اس کا کوئی کمپنیشن دے دیا گیا ہے -

**Giani G. S. Musafir:** Has any compensation been paid for the land acquired for the aerodrome at Palam?

**सरदार बलदेव सिंह :** उसकी वजह तो मेरा ख्याल है दे दी गई है, लेकिन अगर पूरी पूरी इनफारमेशन चाहिये, तो उसके वास्त नोटिस की जरूरत है।

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think the reason has already been stated. As for complete information, I need notice of the question.

LAND CULTIVATED BY ARMED FORCES

\*874. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land put under plough by the different commands under the Defence Ministry;

(b) the quantity of *Kharif* crops harvested during the last *Kharif* season; and

(c) the *Rabi* crops sown during the present season?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) 9,977 acres.

(b) 24,559 maunds.

(c) 2,477 acres.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether any additional expenditure was incurred by the Defence Ministry for this food production?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** If the hon. Member means by additional expense over and above our sanctioned Budget, I would say, no.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I want to ascertain from what source the cost of the implements and seeds etc. was realised?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Mostly from our budget proposals. As the hon. Member knows we have got some of these tools and implements with the Military and the Army have made use of these implements mostly.

**Oh. Ranbir Singh:** May I know what time it will take to develop the land which has been recently taken over by the Defence Ministry, in Rampur State?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, it is not possible for me to say that. It all depends on the different conditions prevailing in the locality.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या इस बात का अलग हिसाब रक्खा जाता है कि इस जमीन की जुताई में, बिनाई में और कटाई में कितना खर्च होता है और उसका जो खर्च होता है, उसकी कीमत या होती है?

**Seth Govind Das:** Is a separate account maintained as to the ploughing, sowing and harvesting of crops on these lands? If so, may I know the amount of expenditure?



**सरदार बलदेव सिंह :** जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, उसका हिसाब अलहदा रक्खा जाता है, लेकिन इस वक्त मेरे लिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि जहाँ तक यह पैदावार जो हुई है उसको पैदा करने में क्या खर्च हुआ ।

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think that a separate account is maintained but it is difficult for me to say at the moment how much has been spent on raising the crops.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether from the total requirement of foodgrains for the armed forces, this crop which has been raised here has been deducted?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I think it is too small a matter.

**Shri A. B. Gurung:** Sir, in addition to the steps taken by the Ministry of Defence for the production of more food may I know what steps have been taken by the Army in connection with the "Miss a Meal Campaign"?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** If I may point out with due respect to the hon. Member, it will be highly dangerous to encourage this kind of movement in the Army.

**Shri Sidhva:** Sir, I wanted to know whether in addition to.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I understood the question and I disallowed it after understanding it.

#### EMBASSIES WITH MILITARY ATTACHES

\*875. **Shri A. B. Gurung:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of Indian Embassies abroad which have military attaches?

(b) How much money is being spent on them annually?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) Afghanistan, Burma, China, Egypt, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.

(b) About Rs. 11 lakhs per year. This amount represents the expenditure on all military, naval and air force officers and their staff attached to our Embassies and High Commissions abroad.

**Shri A. B. Gurung:** May I know whether the External Affairs Ministry have any hand in the appointment of the Military Attaches?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The appointment is formally made by the External Affairs Ministry.

**Shri A. B. Gurung:** May I know whether there are military advisers in addition to the Military Attaches?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** We have got Military Advisers in the U.K.

**Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Do their military grades differ in different Embassies?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Do the Military Attaches at these places perform the duties of air attaches, and if not, is it proposed to appoint Air Attaches also?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** The duties of the Military Attaches are different from those of the Air Force and Naval Attaches.

**Shri A. B. Gurung:** What special qualifications do these Military Attaches possess in addition to their substantive rank in the Army?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** We always select for these posts suitable and competent officers.

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar:** Sir, what are the functions of these Military Attaches?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, I think the word "Military" gives a fairly good idea of what they perform.

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar:** Sir, .....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We go to the next question.

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar:** On a point of order, Sir. I asked the hon. Minister for information as to what functions these military attaches perform there and the hon. Minister said: "The word 'military' denotes their functions". I wanted to know whether these functions are to guard the Embassy or to study anything of military value?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have caught the point. We will proceed to the next question.

#### CASE AGAINST MR. A. B. HOARE

\*876. **Shri B. C. Upadhyaya:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Mr. A. B. Hoare, a former employee of the Government of India was charged for committing bribery and was being extradited from U.K.?

(b) Is it a fact that when he questioned his arrest in Court of Appeal in U.K., Counsel on behalf of the Government of India stated before the Court that the Government do not wish to have him extradited for certain reasons and as such he was released?

(c) What were those reasons?

(d) What was the expenditure incurred in the proceedings against Mr. A. B. Hoare?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Mr. Hoare was only one of several accused and the nature of the evidence against them was the same. As the others were acquitted, it was considered quite unlikely that a prosecution against Mr. Hoare could succeed.

(d) Figures of the total cost involved in the proceedings against Mr. Hoare are not available.

**Shri B. C. Upadhyaya:** May I know if under the Extradition Law we could not get Mr. Hoare extradited from England?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion. He has stated that on the facts available the prosecution against the others failed and it may fail in this case also.

**Shri B. C. Upadhyaya:** According to law?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may refer it to lawyers.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know on what charge Mr. Hoare was arrested? What was the express charge against him?

**Sardar Patel:** Mr. Hoare was Superintendent of the Telegraph Workshop, Alipore. Perhaps I have . . .

**Shri Tyagi:** I wanted to know the occasion on which he took bribe?

**Sardar Patel:** I think he was charged with having taken a bribe of Rs. 500 from a contractor for passing goods which were under-specification.

#### POSTS IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

**\*877. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many posts of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries have been filled up by the displaced persons in the Central Secretariat?

(b) How many fell vacant due to partition of the country by the migration of Muslims?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) One post of Secretary, one of Additional Secretary, three of Joint Secretaries and forty of Under/Assistant Secretaries.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I ask whether it is a fact that the clerks of the pre-Partition days, juniors and seniors, had occasion to jump up to posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries while displaced Government servants from West Punjab are working under those clerks?

**Sardar Patel:** Are they?

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I know personally. Even P.C.S. Officers with 30 years' service are working as juniors to clerks who were drawing lower salaries before Partition?

**Sardar Patel:** I cannot give a general reply to this question. If any individual case is brought to my notice I will enquire. But I may point out that if a man has put in 30 years' service he has to retire.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Would he be given any facility to retire if he has put in 30 years' service? Because he could not get even fair subsistence in Pakistan he has come over here as a displaced person.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think this question is hypothetical at this stage.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I ask whether any consideration has been given to those persons who quitted service in Pakistan on account of the National Movement and have now come to this place and joined Government service again?

**Sardar Patel:** Probably yes. But I cannot say for certain in answer to a general question. If any specific case is referred to me I can give the answer.

#### GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

**\*878. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the average price of gold and silver prevailing in India during January 1948 to January 1949 and January 1950?

(b) How does this price compare with the price of gold and silver prevailing during the same period in U.K. and U.S.A.?

(c) What is the quantity of gold and silver offered for sale by the Reserve Bank of India during the current financial year and what effect these sales had on the market price?

(d) What effect, if any, has speculation in bullion market on the prices of silver and gold?

(e) Have the Government of India any intention to put any restriction on the speculative activities and if not, why not?

(f) Have the Government of India any intention to bring down the price of silver and gold at par with the prices of these commodities in the foreign countries and if so, in what manner and if not, why not?

**The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai):** (a) The average prices of gold per tola on the Bombay Bullion Exchange, which is the principal market for Bullion in India, were Rs. 106-0-9, Rs. 114-14-9 and Rs. 114-8-10 during January, 1948, January 1949 and January 1950, respectively. The corresponding prices of silver per 100 tolas were Rs. 169-11-2, Rs. 182-2-0 and Rs. 178-5-2.

(b) The prices of gold and silver in India have been higher than those prevailing in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

(c) During the current financial year, the Reserve Bank of India sold 70,500 tolas of gold on behalf of the Nizam of Hyderabad and about 626 lakh tolas of silver on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. During the period, the sales were in operation, they brought down to some extent the prices of the two metals.

(d) As various factors, economic and political, affect the nature of speculation in the bullion markets, it is difficult to say what effect speculation has on the prices of gold and silver. Speculation in bullion, as in all other commodities, if conducted within proper limits, contributes to greater marketability and to price continuity. It may, however, be broadly stated that in the absence of adequate supplies of the metals, speculation is likely to be of a bullish character.

(e) The matter is under Government's consideration.

(f) It will not be in the public interest to disclose Government's policy in this matter.

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that the price of gold and silver has been increasing every year and in view of the fact that the hon. the Finance Minister last year made a promise or something like that when I asked a supplementary question regarding the stopping of speculation, are Government taking up the question of stopping the speculation on gold and silver in the Bullion market?

**Dr. Matthai:** As a matter of fact, I can only repeat my reply to part (e) of this question. 'The matter is under Government's consideration'.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that this matter has been under consideration for a long time and therefore may I know by what date a decision will be reached?

**Dr. Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer the question.

**Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** May I know whether the price of gold and silver has a bearing upon the general level of prices?

**Dr. Matthai:** It is very difficult for me to lay down any general proposition on that subject.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know whether the gold sold on behalf of the Nizam was the Nizam's gold?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This question has been answered so many times.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Arising out of the answer to part (b) of this question, may I know the percentage of increase in the price of these in India now as compared with the prices prevailing in the United Kingdom and the United States of America?

**Dr. Matthal:** If you talk of current prices, speaking offhand, I should say that the price of gold in India is about one and fourth-fifths of the world price and the price of silver is about one and one-third.

**Shri B. B. Bhagat:** Has devaluation produced any substantial change in the prices?

**Dr. Matthal:** Of course on the international price but not on the internal price. Thirty-five dollars an ounce converted into sterling would of course reflect devaluation.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I am anxious to know why my question was disallowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Because that question was put several times in this House and answers have been given.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Has the Reserve Bank of India given any direction from time to time in regard to speculation in the Bombay Exchange?

**Dr. Matthal:** Not so far as I am aware.

#### GOL GUMBAD OF BIJAPUR

\*879. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Gol Gumbad dome at Bijapur is showing signs of decay;
- (b) if so, whether any repairs have been undertaken; and
- (c) if so, the cost of repairs?

مسئٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : ( اے ) کا جواب ہاں ہے :

( بی ) اور ( سی ) ۱۹۳۶-۳۷ء میں گول گنبد کی مرمت کی ضرورت معلوم ہوئی تھی اور اس کا جو حصہ خراب ہو گیا تھا اسے درست کیا گیا تھا - اب گورنمنٹ نے مرمت کی ایک دوسری تجویز منظور کی ہے جو دو برس میں ختم ہو گی اور گنبد کے اندر کے حصے میں جو خرابیاں پڑ گئی ہیں انہیں درست کر دیگی - مرمت کے خرچ کا جو اندازہ کیا گیا ہے وہ دو لاکھ اڑھارہ ہزار ہے -

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. During 1936-37 elaborate repairs to the outer surface of the dome of Gol Gumbad were carried out. The Government of India have

recently sanctioned a two-year special repair work of the interior of the main dome of this monument at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,18,000. The work is in progress.

श्री कामत: आजकल की आर्थिक परिस्थित इतनी तंग होते हुए भी इसकी दो लाख रुपया की मरम्मत क्यों आवश्यक मानी गयी है, इसका कारण क्या है।

**Shri Kamath:** May I know why was it considered necessary to carry out the repairs to the extent of two lacs of rupees when there exists at present an acute financial stringency?

मोला ना آزاد: یہ ہندوستان کی ایسی یادگاریں ہیں سے ہے جو بہت ہی قیمتی سمجھی جاتی ہیں۔ دنیا بھر میں سب سے بڑا گنبد جو مانا گیا ہے وہ یہی بیجاپور کا گنبد ہے۔ جب گورنمنٹ کو معلوم ہوا کہ اس کی حالت بہت خراب ہو گئی ہے اور اگر فوراً مرمت نہیں کی گئی تو اندیشہ ہے کہ پوری عمارت گر جائے، تو گورنمنٹ نے آکسفورڈ اورینٹل لہنے کے بعد اس رقم کے خرچ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔

**Maulana Azad:** This is one of the most valuable monuments in India. This dome at Bijapur is considered to be the largest dome in the world. When the Government learnt that its condition was very bad and if not repaired immediately the whole building will fall to pieces. The Government therefore after obtaining expert opinion decided to spend this amount.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: गये बार जब इस गुम्बद की मरम्मत हुई थी और इसमें जो खर्च किया गया था, तो क्या देखा गया था कि वह मरम्मत ठीक हुई थी और वहां पर कोई नुकसान तो नहीं हुआ जहां वह मरम्मत की गई थी।

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know whether it was seen at the time of spending money over the repairs of this dome last time that the repairs were properly carried out and no damage was caused to the places which were repaired?

मोला ना آزاد: پہلے مرمت جو ہوئی تھی وہ باہر کے حصے کی ہوئی تھی اور ٹھیک طور پر ہوئی تھی اس کے بعد جو خرابی معلوم ہوئی وہ اندر کے حصے کی معلوم ہوئی۔ پہلی مرمت کے وقت اندر کا حصہ بظاہر درست تھا۔ جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کو معلوم ہے، اندر کی خرابی کا باہر کی مرمت سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہو سکتا۔ آکسفورڈ اورینٹل اس بارے میں یہی ہے۔

**Maulana Azad:** Previously the repairs to the outer surface were carried out. After this the defects were discovered in the interior of the dome. At the time of first repairs, the interior was quite intact. So far as Government are aware the damages occurring in the interior have got no connection with the repairs to the outer surface. This is the expert opinion expressed in this connection.

**श्री कामत :** वह इक्सपर्ट पी० डब्लू० बी० की ओर से गया था या और किसी डिपार्टमेंट से ?

**Shri Kamath:** Did the expert represent the P.W.D. or any other Department?

**مولانا آزاد :** آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ -

**Maulana Azad:** The Archaeological Department.

#### SCHOOLS IN KINGSWAY CAMP AREA

\*880. **Prof Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are six primary schools, two middle and two high schools (one for boys and another for girls) functioning in the Kingsway Camp area;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of students studying in the Kingsway Government Schools is about four thousand (3972);

(c) whether it is a fact that these schools (Middle and High) are functioning in the torn and worn out tents, which have outlived their utility and render no shade or protection from the sun and rain;

(d) whether it is a fact that no steps have been taken either to replace these tents or to provide building;

(e) why this area, where population exceeds 35 thousand has not been given the priority in the construction of a suitable school building;

(f) whether Government are aware of the fact that these schools are running without adequate arrangement of furniture, visual aids, Science apparatus and drawing material; and

(g) when Government intend to provide all the necessary equipment to facilitate the smooth running of these schools?

**منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) :** (اے) اور (بی) کا جواب ہاں ہے۔

(سی) ہاں گورنمنٹ اس سے بے خبر نہیں ہے کہ آجکل جس حالت میں

یہ اسکول چل رہے ہیں وہ اطمینان کے قابل نہیں ہے۔

(دی) نہیں۔ ایک اسکول بلڈنگ کے بنانے کا کام یہاں شروع ہو چکا ہے اور

دوسری بلڈنگ کی تجویز پر دی ہیڈیوٹیشن منسٹری فور کر رہی ہے۔

(ای) دی ہیڈیوٹیشن منسٹری اسکول بلڈنگ کا کام اس سے پہلے شروع نہیں

کر سکی۔ کیونکہ جو لوگ خیموں کے اندر پڑتے تھے ان کے لئے مکان کا انتظام کرنا

اس کے لئے پہلا کام تھا۔

( ایف ) اور ( جی ) کیمپ اسکولوں کے لئے ضروری سامان کا انتظام کر دیا گیا ہے - چونہی ان کے لئے جگہ کا انتظام ہو گیا ہے۔ طرح کا سامان پوری طرح دیا جائیگا -

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government are aware that the present arrangements are not satisfactory.

(d) No, Sir: Work on the construction of one school building has already been started. Provision for other school buildings is under consideration in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

(e) The Rehabilitation Ministry could not construct the building in this area earlier as first priority was given to the construction of tenements for those living in tents.

(f) and (g) The essential requirements in furniture, equipment, etc., are being supplied to camp schools, and they will be fully equipped as soon as adequate accommodation is available.

پروفیسر یاشوانت راج : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे

कि उन्होंने कभी उन स्कूलों को विजिट करने की तकलीफ़ गबारा की है ?

**Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Education Minister be pleased to state whether he has ever taken the trouble to visit these schools?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں میں نے دیکھا تھا -

**Maulana Azad:** Yes. I had seen them.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या ऐसे स्कूल नहीं चलाये जाते जहाँ पर सधरे शहर के लड़के तालीम पा रहे हैं और दूसरे वक्त में यह शरणार्थी लड़के तालीम पा सकते ।

**Shri Dwivedi:** Are not such schools run where local students study in the first half of the day and in the second half, the displaced students study.

مولانا آزاد : : میں کی پوری کوشش کی گئی لیکن معلوم ہوا کہ اتنی زیادہ تعداد بچوں کی موجود ہے کہ اس انتظام سے کام نہیں چل سکتا ضرورت سے مجبور ہو کر اسکول نئے کھولنے پڑے جن میں ۱۳ ہائی اسکول ۱۳ مڈل اسکول اور ۱۳ پرائمری اسکول ہیں -

**Maulana Azad:** Every effort was made, but it was found that there was such a large number of students that it could not be properly managed. We were thus compelled to open forty schools out of which there are 14 High Schools, 13 Middle Schools and 13 Primary Schools.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या कोई स्कूल रात में भी चलाये गये हैं ?

**Shri Dwivedi:** Have any schools been started in the night also?



مولانا آزاد : ہاں کئی جگہ اس کی بھی کوشش کی گئی تھی ۔

**Maulana Azad:** Yes; efforts were made in this direction at many places.

**Shri Sonavane:** Is any fee charged to the students? If so, what is the total amount realised?

مولانا آزاد : ان اسکولوں میں قریب قریب ۷۰ فیصدی مفت پڑھائی ہوتی ہے ۔  
۳۰ فی صدی بچوں سے فیس لی جاتی ہے ۔ فیس کی مقدار میں ابھی نہیں بتلا  
سکتا ۔

**Maulana Azad:** About 70 per cent. of the students are given free education in these schools. Fee is charged from 30 per cent. of the students. I cannot give offhand the amount realised from fees.

#### JUVENILE CRIMES IN DELHI

\*881. **Shri R. O. Upadhyaya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that juvenile crimes in Delhi are on the increase?

(b) If so, what are the reasons?

(c) What steps do the Government of India intend to take to check such crimes in the city?

مدسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ( مولانا آزاد ) : ( اے ) کا جواب ہاں ہے ۔

( بی ) دلی میں کم سن لڑکوں کے کرائم پڑھنے کا سبب یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ

(i) ایکانومک حالت کی خرابی ۔

(ii) ملک کے بتوارے کی وجہ سے فیملی لائف کا الٹ پلٹ ہو جانا ۔

(iii) بچوں کی تعلیم اور دیکھ بھال کا جھسا انتظام ہونا چاہیئے نہ ہونا ۔

(iv) لاوارث بچوں کی دیکھ بھال کا پورا انتظام نہ ہونا ۔

( سی ) اس حالت کا اصلی سبب ایکانومک اور سوشل حالت کی گراؤت ہے ۔

جب تک یہ دور نہ ہو گی شہر کا حال درست نہ ہوگا ۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا  
آجکل اس بات پر غور کر رہی ہے کہ دلی شہر کے لئے ایک "د چیلڈرن ایکٹ" منظور کیا جائے اور اسے تھیک طور پر چلانے کے لئے ضروری مشینری بھی  
بنائی جائے ۔

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons responsible for the increase of juvenile crimes in Delhi City are:

(i) Increasing economic distress.

(ii) Disruption of family life as a result of partition.

(iii) Lack of adequate educational facilities for children.

(iv) Lack of proper facilities for treatment of those children who become delinquents.

(c) As the causes of such crime are mainly economic and social, it will decrease only when economic and social conditions in the city improve. The Government of India, however, have under consideration a scheme of enforcing in the State of Delhi a "Children's Act" and the necessary machinery to implement its provisions.

श्री० आर० सी० उपाध्याय : क्या यह बात सच है कि गवर्नमेन्ट सरवेन्ट्स के बच्चे इस मामले में ज्यादा तरक्की पर हैं ?

**Shri R. O. Upadhyaya**: Is it a fact that the children of Government servants are in the fore front in this respect?

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

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि इस तरह के बच्चों को सधारने के लिये दिल्ली में ही एक बहुत अच्छा स्कूल चलाया जा रहा है, जिसकी बाबत मैंने माननीय मंत्रीजी से एक बार कहा था और क्या उस संस्था को गवर्नमेन्ट लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

**Seth Govind Das**: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a very useful juvenile reformatory institution, of which I had made earlier a reference to the hon. Minister, is functioning even in Delhi. Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to take over the institution in question?

मोलانا आज़ाद : گورنمنٹ نے اس کو مدد دی ہے -

**Maulana Azad**: The institution enjoys Government aid.

**Shri S. O. Samanta**: Is there any juvenile reformatory or Borstal institution in Delhi?

मोलانا आज़ाद : جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے اس طرح کا انسٹی ٹیوشن دلی میں

نہیں ہے -

**Maulana Azad**: As far as I know, there is no such institution in Delhi.

**Shri Rathnaswamy**: May I know if the Government is aware that increase in juvenile crimes is only a symptom of a serious social malady?

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

**Shri Joachim Alva**: What steps do Government propose to take to stop child-begging in the streets of Delhi?

**Shri R. Velayudhan**: Is there any juvenile court in Delhi?

مولانا آज़اद : نہیں -

**Maulana Azad**: No.

**DELAY IN PAYMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE SCHOLARSHIPS**

\*882. **Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that there is delay in payment of scholarship money to Scheduled Caste students?

(b) If so, do Government propose to expedite the matter?

(c) Has the amount been disbursed already for the current year 1949-50?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, when do Government propose to do it?

مڈسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : (اے) اور (بی) گورنمنٹ اس بات سے بے خبر نہیں ہے کہ نئے اسکالروں کو پہلے چھ مہینے کی رقم ملنے میں کچھ دیر ہوئی تھی لیکن اس کے بعد سے دیری نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

(سی) ہاں! پہلے چھ مہینے کی رقم دی جا چکی ہے۔ دوسرے چھ مہینے کی رقم بھی فوراً پہنچا دی جائیگی جوہی اسکالر کی پروجریس رپورٹ منسٹری کو مل جائیگی۔

(تی) اس کی پیوری کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ برس کی دوسری رقم جہاں تک جلد ممکن ہو اسکالر کو پہنچ جائے ہر حال میں فیلمانشیل برس ختم ہونے سے پہلے اسے پہنچ جانا چاہیئے۔

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) and (b). The Government are aware that there has been some delay in the payment of the first half-yearly instalment to the fresh scholars selected in 1949-50.

(c) The amount regarding 1st half-yearly instalment has already been disbursed. The 2nd instalment is being paid immediately on receipt of the progress reports of the scholars concerned.

(d) Efforts are being made to make payment of 2nd half-yearly instalment as early as possible and in any case before the close of the financial year.

**HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION**

\*883. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the merger of the Hindustan Scout Association with the Boy Scouts and Girls Guides for which he had taken an initiative, has taken place?

(b) If not, what is the cause of the delay?

(c) What steps do Government intend to take to expedite it?

(d) What is the grant paid by Government to the three organisations?

مڈسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : (اے) نہیں ابھی یہ کام پورا نہیں ہوا ہے۔

(بی) اور (سی) ہوائے اسکولٹ اور ہندوستان اسکولٹ کو ملا کر ایک کر دینے

کی اسکیم پر اگریمنٹ ہو چکا ہے۔ صرف یہ بات باقی ہے کہ اسکیم عمل

میں لائی جائے۔ گول گائڈ ایسوسی ایشن اور دو دوسری ایسوسی ایشنوں کے ملانے کی تجویز پر بھی بہت کچھ ایگریمنٹ ہو چکا ہے۔ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ جو پروانڈت باقی رہ گئے ہیں وہ بھی بہت جلد طے پا جائیگی۔ اور ان کے ملکر ایک ہونے کا کام پورا ہو جائیگا۔

پندرہ ہزار سالانہ	(قی) ہندوستان اسکاؤٹ ایسوسی ایشن
پندرہ ہزار سالانہ	بوائے اسکاؤٹ ایسوسی ایشن
دو ہزار ۵ سو سالانہ	گول گائڈ ایسوسی ایشن

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The merger of Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts Associations is awaiting formal implementation of the scheme agreed to by heads of the respective Associations. A substantial measure of agreement has been reached between the Girls Guide Association and the other two Associations. It is hoped that the remaining points of difference will be settled soon and the merger finalized.

(d) (i) Hindustan Scouts Association—Recurring Rs. 15,000 per annum.

(ii) Boys Scouts Association—Recurring Rs. 15,000 per annum.

(iii) Girls Guide Association—Recurring Rs. 2,500 per annum.

**श्री सिधवा :** यह बात सही है कि कितने सालों से यह बात चल रही है।  
में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने सालों से यह मिलाने की बात चल रही है।

**Shri Sidhva:** Is it a fact that these talks have now been going on for a number of years? What I want to know is for how many years it is that the amalgamation issue is being negotiated?

مولانا آزاد: آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہے کہ مئی ۱۹۴۸ء میں میں نے ایک کانفرنس بلائی تھی اور یہ تجویز اس کے سامنے رکھی تھی کانفرنس نے ایک کمیٹی بنائی اور کام شروع کیا گیا۔ کمیٹی کی پانچ سنگز ہو چکی ہیں اس میں شک نہیں کہ کام تیزی کے ساتھ نہیں ہوا لیکن اس طرح کے معاملوں میں دیر ہو جاتی ہے دیر کا بڑا سبب بعض باتوں میں دونوں ایسوسی ایشنوں کا اختلاف تھا۔ پھر یہ بھی ہوا کہ بعض موقعوں پر بعض ممبر شریک ہو سکے بعض وقت نہیں نکال سکے۔

**Maulana Azad:** The hon. Minister is aware of my having convened a conference in May 1948. I had placed this suggestion before that conference. The conference had set up a committee and a beginning was made in the work. The committee in question has held five sittings so far. The work has, no doubt, proceeded with not much speed, but matters of this nature usually take time. The main reason for the delay was the difference of opinion which the two Associations had in regard to some of the issues. It also happened that on some of the occasions only some members could attend while remaining could not find time for that.

**श्री सिधवा :** क्या यह बात ठीक है कि गर्ल्स गाईड ने पिछले हफ्ते में अभी फ़सला किया है कि इकट्ठा होने की शर्त ऐसी है कि जिससे हिन्दुस्तान असोसियेशन शामिल नहीं होगी, क्या यह बात आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर के ध्यान में आगयी है ?

**Shri Sidhva:** Is it a fact that last week, the Girls Guides in a decision characterised the amalgamation proposal as unacceptable to the Hindustan Scouts Association? Has the decision referred to above been brought in the notice of the hon. Minister?

मौलाना آزاد : जेसा کہ مہر نے ابھی کہا کچھ پوائنٹس رہ گئے ہیں جنہیں ابھی صاف ہونا چاہئے۔ مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ ابھی فروری میں ایک میٹنگ ہوئی تھی اور اس میں ایک سمجھوتے پر بحث کی گئی تھی۔ مجھے کو اُمید ہے کہ جو پوائنٹس باقی رہ گئے ہیں ان کا کوئی حل بہت جلد نکل آئیگا۔

**Maulana Azad:** As I have stated, there are still some points requiring clarification. My information is that a meeting was held in February when a draft compromise was discussed. I hope a solution will be found in respect of points still clamouring for one

**श्री सिधवा :** (डी) का जवाब मंने नहीं सुना, कितनी ग्रांट उन असोसियेशनों को दी जाती है ?

**Shri Sidhva:** I have not been able to hear the reply to part (d) of the question. May I know the amounts of grants sanctioned for these associations?

मौलाना آزاد :	هندوستان اسکاؤٹس ایسوسی ایشن
پندرہ ہزار سالانہ	بوائے اسکاؤٹ ایسوسی ایشن
پندرہ ہزار سالانہ	گول گائیڈ ایسوسی ایشن
دو ہزار ۵ سو سالانہ	

**Maulana Azad:** The Hindustan scouts Association—Rs. 15,000 per annum. The Boy Scouts Association—Rs. 15,000 per annum. The Girl Guides Association—Rs. 2,500 per annum.

#### COMMUNIST ATTACK AT TIHU IN ASSAM

\*884. **Shri Chaliha:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the causes of the Communist attack at Tihu in the district of Kamrup, 50 miles from Gauhati?

(b) Is it a fact that the attack is a part of the Communist conspiracy prevailing all over India?

(c) Has any plan been discovered or detected about dislocating the Government of Assam and infiltration of Communists from outside India?

(d) What is the nationality of the leader of the party?

(e) Have any steps been taken by the Union Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

(f) Were Sten Guns and revolvers of Indian or foreign origin used in the loot?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) and (b). According to Government's information, a group of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India organised this raid for the purpose of collecting funds for the party.

(c) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(d) Indian.

(e) This is a matter for the State Government.

(f) The case is still under investigation. The particular makes of the Sten guns and revolvers used during the raid are not known.

**Shri Chaliha:** May I know whether the present disturbances in the district of Goalpara in the sub-division of Kamrup are a part of the plan and that a Communist leader is actively participating in these disturbances?

**Sardar Patel:** As to whether any Communist leader has taken any part in the recent communal outbreak in Goalpara, I have no information. But we have sent a special officer to investigate into the whole affair.

**Prof. Ranga:** Are Government pursuing any overall all-India plan to supplement and support the plan of the State Governments with a view to put down these violent activities of the Communists?

**Sardar Patel:** All over, except in Andhra where it is impossible to expect the Congress to co-operate.

**Prof. Ranga:** Are the Government of India giving any support at all to the State Governments to put down the activities?

**Sardar Patel:** The difficulty is that there is no popular co-operation. And so Government would like to appeal to the Congress and other parties to co-operate, instead of taking up other questions.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know whether the Government of India has taken inter-State management to check this nuisance?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question, I think, has been replied to.

**Shri Tyagi:** Have not the Central Government taken any steps by way of a centralised scheme to check these violent activities?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is asking whether there is any centralised scheme for co-ordinating all the activities by the different States to suppress the Communist activity.

**Sardar Patel:** If it is widespread all over India such a scheme would be feasible. But it exists in isolated local places. So there is no question of an all-India plan.

**Shri Tyagi:** My point was since he said that it is the lookout of the . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** His answer was that if the trouble was widespread throughout India such a scheme would be feasible but the trouble at present is only locally concentrated.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** In view of the real Communist menace in the East will the Central Intelligence Bureau give directions that a certain number of police officers be trained in the knowledge of Burmese and Chinese?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is making suggestions for action.

**Shri R. Velayudhan:** May I know whether the Government of India have come to know that recently there was a Communist rising in Travancore-Cochin Union, involving the burning of two or three police stations?

**Sardar Patel:** That is not a new thing in Travancore.

#### I.C.S. AND I.P.S. OFFICERS

**\*885. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of retired I.C.S. and I.P.S. officers who are in Government service today?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

**\*886. Shri N. S. Jain:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a Dairy Development Officer in Delhi?

(b) What does that officer including his office cost to the Government or to the Delhi Administration? Since when is this officer working?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** The question should have been addressed to the Minister of Agriculture. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 22nd March, 1950, when the Minister of Agriculture will answer it.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**\*887. Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Union Public Service Commission is required to publish an annual administration report dealing with its activities in each year?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, will a copy of each of the latest reports which might have been published by the Federal Public Service Commission, whose functions have been taken over by the Union Public Service Commission, be placed on the table of the House?

(c) Up to what dates have such reports been published?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) The hon. Member is referred to the provisions of Article 323(1) of the Constitution of India.

(b) The Federal Public Service Commission has not submitted any such reports.

(c) Does not arise.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is there any special reason why the Union Public Service Commission should not publish a report of all its activities?

**Sardar Patel:** As I have said, the provision for such reports is contained in the new Constitution to which reference is made in the reply I gave. But the information required is generally contained in the Review of the Home Ministry that has been published and placed on the Table of the House.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is that Review available to Members of this House?

**Mr. Speaker:** He said it has been placed on the Table of the House.

**Sardar Patel:** Oh yes, to all.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** May I know how many permanent and how many temporary Members there are in the Union Public Service Commission at present?

**Sardar Patel:** In the Union Public Service Commission all are permanent, except where a person is co-opted. But in the Emergency Recruitment Board appointments are made in a temporary capacity.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is there any proposal to expand the Union Public Service Commission, and if so, what will be the increased strength?

**Sardar Patel:** There is a proposal to increase the strength, but we have not come to any final decision as to what exact increase of the strength should be made.

**Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siya:** May I know whether there is any Harijan Member in the Commission?

**Sardar Patel:** All are Harijans.

#### SELECTION AND RECRUITMENT BOARDS

\*888. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the composition, personnel, and functions of the various Selection Boards, Recruitment Boards and Committees associated with the Ministry of Home Affairs and any other Ministry which make recommendations for recruitment and promotion in the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Central Secretariat Service and other similar services?

(b) Are these Boards and Committees permanent, semi-permanent or temporary bodies?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel):** (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, *annexure No. 10.*]

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** Is it a fact that there is a large number of vacancies in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. and other higher Services, and if so when are they likely to be filled up?

**Sardar Patel:** As soon as the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board are received and finally scrutinized.

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** In view of the fact that the Special Recruitment Board and the Union Public Service Commission are functioning regularly, what is the reason for the delay in filling up the vacancies?

**Sardar Patel:** They are functioning quite regularly.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it a fact that an hon. Member of this House, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, who was till lately serving on the Special Recruitment Board, has recently resigned?

**Sardar Patel:** As my hon. friend knows, because of the action of this House to which my hon. friend was a party.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What was that action, Sir? I am not aware of it.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is hardly any time now.



## SELECTION AND RECRUITMENT BOARDS (DEFENCE SERVICES)

\*889. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the composition, personnel and functions of the various Selection Boards, Recruitment Boards and Committees associated with the Ministry, which make recommendations for recruitment and promotion in the Central Secretariat Service and other similar services and for higher appointments in the Defence Services?

(b) Are these Boards and Committees permanent, semi-permanent or temporary bodies?

**The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 11.*]

**Lala Raj Kanwar:** How many vacancies are there in the higher Services of the Defence Department?

**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, I do not follow the question of the hon. Member. There are no vacancies in the higher appointments. All the vacancies are filled by the Selection Board, and, as far as the officers are concerned, through the Inter-Services Wing.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## RADIO STATION FOR POONA

\*890. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start broadcasting station at Poona for Marathi-speaking people;

(b) whether any attempt was made in Poona for starting such a station;

(c) if so, why that attempt was abandoned; and

(d) what is the capitalised expenditure and recurring expenditure in several broadcasting stations in India in the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49?

**The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):** (a) A broadcasting station at Poona is not included in the 8-Year Plan for the Development of Broadcasting. It is that plan that is being implemented now.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, the establishment of an auxiliary studio at Poona was contemplated but the proposal was dropped due to financial stringency.

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

## STATEMENT

*The capitalised and recurring expenditure of All-India Radio during 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 is as under*

Year	Capital	Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
1946-47	4,52,514	1,00,43,000
1947-48	33,10,462	85,87,403
1948-49	*57,00,000	*1,36,57,000

\* Revised Estimates—actuals not available.

## PROVINCIAL QUOTA FOR I.A.S. AND I.P.S.

**\*891. Shri Sivaprakasam:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to reserve a certain number of posts in the I.A.S. and in the I.P.S. for recruitment by transfer from State Service; and

(b) if so, the total number of posts reserved for State Officers?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel)** (a) Yes; 25 per cent. of the senior duty posts in the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service in each State.

(b) 158 posts are reserved in the Indian Administrative Service and 108 in the Indian Police Service for promotion of "Provincial" Civil Service and "Provincial" Police Service Officers, respectively.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA

**\*892. Shri Biyani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing—

(i) development projects for which the Government of India have entered into negotiations with foreign concerns and the schemes in which foreign capital is participating at present;

(ii) the lines on which foreign capital has been invested in the Indian Union after the announcement made by the Prime Minister in April 1949; and

(iii) the amount of foreign capital invested in Indian Industries during the years 1948 and 1949?

**The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal):** I place a statement on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 12.*]

## GRANTS TO P.T.I. AND U.P.I.

**\*893. Shri M. P. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual grant or aid is given to the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what amounts were paid to these news agencies during the year 1949-50; and

(c) what other news agencies or newspapers are recipients of similar grants or aid from the Government of India?

**The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):**

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER UNION GOVERNMENT

\*894. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the dates on which the two Public Schools now taken over by the Government were established?

(b) What was the expenditure, if any, that was incurred by Government before taking them over?

(c) What was the management before the Government of India took them over?

(d) Do Government propose to establish similar schools in any other part of India?

(e) How many of the boys in these schools are sons of persons in Government services of all kinds?

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a), (b), (c) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix V, annexure No. 13.*]

Some of the information required is not readily available. This has been called for from the Principals of the Schools and will be laid on the Table of the House later.

(d) No proposal for establishing similar schools elsewhere is at present under consideration of the Government of India.

## GRANTS-IN-AID TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

\*895. **Shri N. Snatak:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Government of India give any grant-in-aid to any educational institutions managed by private bodies?

(b) If so, what are the bases and the amount involved?

(c) Is religious education also imparted in any of these privately-managed institutions?

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Delhi and Ajmer, the grants are paid at 90 per cent. of the net expenditure incurred by schools. The grant varies from school to school depending on the expenditure incurred by each school.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 299 on the 17th February, 1950.

## SCHEDULED CASTES IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

102. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled caste members in each grade in the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether the number is not as reserved for scheduled castes; and

(c) what special steps Government propose to take to fill in the reserved quota under the spirit of Article No. 335 of the New Constitution?

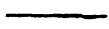
**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):**

(a)

(i)	Gazetted Officers	. . .	Nil.
(ii)	Assistants	. . .	four
(iii)	Clerks	. . .	five
(iv)	Stenographer	.	Nil.

(b) No.

(c) Every effort is, and will be, made to fill in the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes provided suitable candidates are available.



Wednesday, 15th March, 1950



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME III, 1950

(15th March, 1950 to 31st March, 1950)

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 III,—

1. No. 1, dated the 15th March, 1950,—  
Page 1611, line 13 for "sight" read "site".
2. No. 3, dated the 17th March, 1950,—  
Page 1706, transfer line 14 after line 15.
3. No. 4, dated the 18th March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 1771, line 21 from bottom for "not not" read "did not".
  - (ii) Page 1817, line 6 for "Shri Balwant Singh Mehta" read "Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta".
4. No. 5, dated the 20th March, 1950,—  
Page 1845, after the existing last line add "the chief market is Burma. If we examine the statistics of fish exports from".
5. No. 6, dated the 21st March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 1900, line 7 for "is Delhi" read "in Delhi".
  - (ii) Page 1903, line 5 from bottom for "do not so" read "do not do so".
  - (iii) Page 1917, line 4 from bottom for "appointment" read "apportionment".
  - (iv) Page 1940, line 21 for "adopted" read "negatived".
  - (v) Page 1941, line 15 for "negatived" read "adopted".
  - (vi) Page 1943, line 17 for "Rs. 1,49,89,000" read "Rs. 1,49,98,000".
  - (vii) Page 1958, line 25 from bottom for "diem" read "time".
  - (viii) Page 1961, line 19 for "has" read "the".
  - (ix) Page 1962, line 3 from bottom for "39, 970" read "30, 970".
6. No. 7, dated the 22nd March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 1987, line 5 from bottom for "cominant" read "dominant".
7. No. 9, dated the 24th March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 2074, line 10 from bottom for "marking" read "making" and in last line for "aqually" read "equally".
  - (ii) Page 2075, line 9 for "the" read "to".
  - (iii) Page 2083, line 15 from bottom for "would" read "should".
  - (iv) Page 2091, line 14 from bottom for "has" read "had".
  - (v) Page 2098, line 9 after "shall be" insert "in".
  - (vi) Page 2109, first line after "lot" insert "of".
8. No. 10, dated the 25th March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 2118, line 6 for "not" read "nor".
  - (ii) पृष्ठ २१५६, पंक्ति १६ में "जानी हुई बात है" के आगे "मानी हुई बात है" जोड़े।
  - (iii) Page 2178, line 22 for "previous" read "precious".
  - (iv) Page 2184, line 21 for "Rs. 82" read "Rs. 32".
9. No. 11, dated the 27th March, 1950,—
  - (i) Page 2236, line 15 for "Rs. 5, 25, 000" read "Rs. 1,000".
  - (ii) Page 2239, first line for "Rs. 23,90,000" read "Rs. 62,97,000".

(ii)

10. No. 13, dated the 30th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 2329, line 14 from bottom *after* "country" *insert* "to".

(ii) Page 2345, line 21 *for* "gur has " *read* "gur as has".

11. No. 14, dated the 31st March, 1950,—

(i) Page 2354, *after* the existing line 15 *insert* "This motion before the House has been that we were not quite sure as to the", and *after* line 21 *insert* "Committee at all, as I believe in the British Parliament. But ultimately that".

(ii) Page 2398, *for* the existing line 24 *read* "**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** : The ordinary magistrate will be asked to deal with it".

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# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART II.—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION UNDER REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption issued under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 :

- (1) No. 1/49/49-F.I., dated the 6th December, 1949.
- (2) No. 1/51/49-F.I., dated the 7th December, 1949.
- (3) No. 1/53/49-F.I., dated the 10th December, 1949. (3 Declarations).
- (4) No. 1/59/49-F.I., dated the 24th December, 1949. (2 Declarations).
- (5) No. 1/54/49-F.I., dated the 27th December, 1949. (35 Declarations).
- (6) No. 1/61/49-F.I., dated the 31st December, 1949. (6 Declarations).
- (7) No. 187/49-F.I., dated the 31st December, 1949. (2 Declarations).
- (8) No. 1/3/50-F.I., dated the 18th January, 1950. (2 Declarations).
- (9) No. 1/51/49-F.I., dated the 21st January, 1950. (2 Declarations).
- (10) No. 1/6/50-F.I., dated the 2nd February, 1950.
- (11) No. 1/7/50-F.I., dated the 2nd February, 1950. (6 Declarations).
- (12) No. 21/49-F.I., dated the 14th February, 1950.
- (13) No. 1/5/50-F.I., dated the 14th February, 1950.

[Copies placed in Library. See No. P-70/50.]

### WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN STATES

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel) : I beg to lay on the Table a White Paper on Indian States. [Copy placed in Library. See No. P-71/50.]

### GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—contd.

#### SECOND STAGE—contd.

Mr. Speaker : The time-table for the discussion of Demands as I have received is this:

Health :	From now to 3 P.M.
Education :	From 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Transport :	From 5 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

[Mr. Speaker]

This has been given to me as the time-table which I believe is agreeable to Members. But if any time is now taken in discussing or arguing over this matter, it would mean taking away the time that is allotted.

**Shri A. P. Jain (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, why should Transport be given only half an hour? The Minister himself will take half an hour. It would be better to omit Transport altogether.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, if that is the wish of the House, I have no objection—we shall adjourn at five.

**The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, only a few Members have expressed their desire to take part in the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** But others also might take part.

**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan):** Sir, what is the final decision on the Transport Demands?

**Mr. Speaker:** Provisionally fixed for 5 to 5-30 P.M., but if the House is not inclined to sit beyond five we might adjourn at five.

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** Sir, I take it that the Demands for Transport will be put and passed today.

**Mr. Speaker:** Oh, yes. The Demands will be put.

#### DEMAND NO. 16—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

#### DEMAND NO. 40—MEDICAL SERVICES

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

#### DEMAND NO. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Public Health'."

**Shri Kamath (Madhy Pradesh):** It is an irony of fate that a Minister of Health should have been made responsible for a housing factory. I am devoting the little time at my disposal entirely to the mismanagement of the prefabricated housing factory in Delhi. One can appreciate the interest of a Minister of Health in providing adequate shelter for the people as a prerequisite of health, but to make her responsible for the proper and efficient working of a factory for the production of houses is an entirely different proposition. In this matter she seems to have relied upon the expert guidance of a foreign technician who, in my judgment, has succeeded in misguiding the Minister very badly.

At the outset I should point out that Messrs. Structural and Mechanical Development Engineering Ltd., England, our technical consultants for this factory, submitted to the Mysore Government in 1947 a scheme in consultation with Dr. Koenigsberger, the Managing Director of the housing factory, but the Mysore Government did not proceed with the scheme as they found that the houses to be



manufactured under the scheme would be more costly than those constructed locally, and required the use of materials of non-local origin. But strangely enough, the Government of India accepted the scheme which had been previously rejected by the Government of Mysore. The expectations of Government when they decided to go ahead with the scheme, have now been completely belied. Expensive aluminium roofing is being imported from abroad when there is an abundance of roofing materials available in India. Though the sale of prefab houses was expected to begin on or about September 1st, 1949—I am reading from the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee held on March 12th, 1949—yet even in March 1950 there is no house anywhere in sight and the cost of the house, though originally estimated at about Rs. 2,500 according to these minutes of a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, will, according to the Minister's latest statement in Parliament, come up to nearly Rs. 4,500. Even this is only conjecture, and I would not be surprised if within the next three months the estimate reaches the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,000. In short, mounting cost and receding house seems to sum up the position with regard to the factory today.

As regards the process for which Indian Patent No. 36001/46 was obtained by the consulting firm, it is interesting to note that the method of mass production of light-weight concrete houses was first developed in Germany. In the Report of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee, of which I have got a copy here—BIOS Final Report No. 603, item 22—published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, the details of the process to be adopted in the Delhi factory are to be found. In the circumstances, it is difficult to understand why heavy royalties will, according to the agreement executed by the Government of India with the consulting firm, have to be paid on the panels to be manufactured in the housing factory at Delhi. The agreement aforesaid, of which I have got a copy, is weighed heavily in favour of the consulting firm. To take only one instance from this agreement, one of the clauses in the agreement binds down the Government of India to make no modification in design or material of the house without the previous written approval of the consulting firm. It will, therefore, be open to the consulting firm to refuse adoption or adaptation of any material which may save us foreign exchange, which may be evolved by us through scientific research, and at the same time foster the growth of indigenous substitute material. It is an open secret that the consulting firm is keenly interested in promoting the sale of aluminium alloy structural materials in view of the fact that they are an associate concern of British Almins Ltd. In the present strained state of our national finances any transaction which needlessly squanders our foreign exchange resources is definitely unpatriotic. Even during the years of British rule in India, India was self-sufficient in regard to her roofing material but now free India has to import aluminium roofing materials from abroad which, though apparently imported from the U.K., a sterling area, really come from Canada which is a hard-currency area.

With regard to the original estimates, according to the report of Dr. Konigsberger to the then Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, the cost of the house was put down at Rs. 2,460 with aluminium doors and windows and aluminium canopy for the front window, etc. In a revised estimate made in August last, the canopy and aluminium doors and windows were omitted, but instead of lowering the cost the revised estimate stood at Rs. 2,900. At that time the cost of aluminium components of each house was raised from £51 to £85 and the latest figure for aluminium components is £133. The Minister, answering a question in Parliament the other day, stated that the increase in cost of the house by nearly Rs. 1,500 was due to the increase in the cost of aluminium components owing to devaluation of the rupee. This is a patently incorrect and misleading statement by the Minister because even on the second estimate of £85 which has hardly been accounted for, the rise in the cost of aluminium components would have been only about £28, that is to say, about Rs. 350 or 400.

[Shri Kamath]

Another important aspect of the matter is the service charges of the consulting firm. I hope the Finance Minister is paying attention to this part of the matter. It is hard to understand why the service charges of the experts rose from £ 10,000 as provided in the original estimate to £ 47,800, which, I understand, is the latest bill presented by them to the Government of India in this connection. Many drawings, I am told, were bandied about continually to and fro for the fourth, or fifth or umpteenth time and our Government were asked to bear the expenses of these drawings and pay for the acts of commission and omission of the consulting firm. Had the firm been of considerable standing and repute—which obviously they are not—they would have had an accurate idea of the work they had undertaken and would have quoted a lump sum for the service charges and stuck to them. In my opinion, Government should refuse to pay the consulting firm more than what is provided in the original estimate for service charges submitted by them.

It is also pertinent to ask in this connection how much work has been done by the so-called experts who have been in India since July last year on behalf of the consulting firm. So far as I am aware, the erection of buildings and machinery was all done by Indian engineers and technicians. The experts came here even before the building work had made much progress. Who advised, I wish to ask the Ministry, the importation of these experts long before the factory was ready for production?

Coming now to the capital expenditure on this factory—I am referring to the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee dated the 12th March 1949—the total cost of the whole scheme was given as Rs. 30 lakhs. To a question put by the Committee to the Ministry of Health, question No. 7 of these proceedings, namely, "Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years, and if so, what is the extent and nature of future commitments?" the answer from the Ministry of Health was: "The proposal is final and complete in respect of this factory to be set up at New Delhi. More factories are, however, likely to be erected in various parts of India in due course after experience is gained of the working of the Delhi factory and in that case, further expenditure will be involved." To another question, question No. 10, the answer was that "for an area of 500 sq. ft. the cost would be Rs. 2,500" and the factory was expected to start production some time in the second half of 1949. It is now clear that the answers then given were mere bluff and figments of the imagination. It now seems almost certain that with the capital expenditure mounting to Rs. 42 lakhs already as stated in the Health Ministry's report and the cost of the house to nearly Rs. 5,000, there will be no one to purchase these houses except the Government itself, who, just to save face and not to lose in prestige, would be compelled to do so.

A suggestion was also made by the Standing Finance Committee. It was this: "In approving the scheme, the Committee desire that a memorandum showing the break-up of the estimated cost of Rs. 2,500 per house should be circulated to the Members." This was not done at all. It now appears that a further batch of British experts are to be imported through the firm to re-design the roof. I am told that because of the rise in the cost of aluminium, there is a proposal to replace the roof by foam concrete itself. This will unnecessarily make the roof inordinately heavy and will add to the transport charges, and ultimately to the cost of the house itself. It looks as if our Government housing factory is going to be the dumping ground not merely for the aluminium structurals—if these are still going to be imported—but also for the surplus personnel of the British consulting firm. It is likely that an additional heavy bill for re-designing charges will be sent by the firm to the Government of India in the very near future. The service charges charged to Government are, I believe, equivalent to what the firm would have earned in three years by way of royalty if the factory had started production. It is stated in knowledgeable quarters that the General Manager of the

factory who was appointed in November last was in the India Stores Department of the India Office in London and used to handle all the machinery indents submitted by the consulting firm. Commercial ethics and business principles demand that the General Manager should not be a person who had any connection with indents for machinery. I would like to know who was responsible for the appointment of the General Manager.

Lastly, before I sit down, I would only say this, that the facile plea may be trotted out that the factory should be given a fair chance. However, the progress of the experiment so far made does not warrant much optimism about solid results in the future. It must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that within the period already taken up in the erection of this factory and with the money spent on this factory so far, thousands of houses, neatly designed at a much cheaper cost, like those at Niloakheri, could have been built for the benefit of displaced persons and others who are in dire need of them. It is tragic—I repeat, it is tragic—that the pathetic credulity of the Minister in the so-called foreign experts and their unpractical schemes should have led Government into playing ducks and drakes with the nation's finances. The warning recently uttered by Dr. Trone, who is very highly esteemed by the Prime Minister, that India must cease to depend upon foreign experts is very timely. Whatever may be said about other things, I am sanguine that, as far as housing is concerned, we have enough talent in our own country to meet the needs of our millions. It is my considered opinion that the Managing Director of the factory has so misguided Government and has so mismanaged and bungled the affairs of the factory that his services should be terminated forthwith. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it would be in the national interest if the consulting firm could also be taken out of the picture so far as the solution of our housing problem is concerned. I am given to understand that the basis of contract with the firm was that a house conforming to certain specifications of durability, stability and thermal insulation properties would be produced at about Rs. 2,500. This has not been done and it is high time that Government repudiated the contract and dispensed with the consulting firm. Further, I demand that an immediate enquiry by an Expert Committee, on which at least two hon. Members of this House should be included, must be held in order to go into the wasteful extravagance of the factory as well as the causes for the inordinate delay in production and the breach of contract by the consulting firm. A full investigation of the patent 'affair' to which I have referred is also called for. I do hope for an improvement of the affairs of the factory but I must also warn the House that we should all be prepared to witness the ignominious failure of this project.

**Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab):** The main functions of this Ministry fall generally within the scope of State Governments. Its functions are to provide opportunity for discussion, to offer expert advice and to act as a sort of coordinating body between the different State Governments. The Ministry also deals with certain other matters, for which it takes complete responsibility so far as the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned. It is also responsible for certain medical and research institutions which are being run by the Central Government.

Looking at its activities, which are merely to effect coordination or to offer expert advice or to offer opportunities for discussion, I seriously wonder why the Finance Minister has not thought it proper to amalgamate it with certain other Ministries. Looking to the restricted scope of its activities and the limited nature of its field and also bearing in mind the fact that the main functions are discharged by the State Governments, I feel that very easily a great amount of economy could have been effected if the Health, Agriculture and Education Ministries had been grouped together and one Minister put in charge of them all. Judging from the activities of this Ministry and from the hackneyed answers that we get from the hon. Minister, namely, that a particular information is being collected, and will eventually be laid on the Table of the House, perhaps the Government was very

[Sardar B. S. Man]

near the truth when they deputed the Minister of Health to Indonesia for the Republican Day celebrations. I got an impression that, perhaps, this Ministry is being retained more as a piece of ornament to the Central Government rather than serve any useful purpose otherwise.

**Shrimati Durgabai (Madras):** Does the hon. Member mean to say that no work has been done and no achievements stand to the credit of the hon. the Health Minister?

**Sardar B. S. Man:** That is the impression I am painfully labouring under. (*Interruption.*) I quite respect the sentiments of the hon. lady Members, but they will please give me a chance to speak.

It will be quite easy for the Ministry to seek refuge under such safe resorts as offering of expert advice or doing coordinating work between the different State Governments. But let us look at the specific activities for which the Ministry is mainly and immediately responsible. The Ministry is responsible for Delhi health services and for housing schemes. So far as the housing schemes and the housing factory is concerned the myth has so ably been exploded by my hon. friend Mr. Kamath. Now, let us look to its activities for the last two or three years, so far as the Delhi health services are concerned.

The people of Delhi have experienced year after year an acute shortage of drinking water every summer. The third summer is approaching and in the report of the Health Ministry we are told that because machinery was not available the Ministry found itself incapable of providing drinking water. It is said that the machinery had been ordered over a long period and the promise of delivery was within four to five years. That means that the ordeal which we have been experiencing for the last two or three years will be repeated for the coming three years.

It is a common experience that the Health Ministry could not stop the wasteful extravagance of drinking water in certain bungalows of New Delhi where fifty taps could very easily be allotted to one man, while in the city one tap is allotted for every fifty men. There are instances where drinking water was made available in certain bungalows for gardening purposes, while men, women and children in the city were clamouring for a few drops. May I know what concrete steps the Government have taken to stop the wasteful extravagance? No doubt long-standing arrangements for supply of water could not be made within a period of one or two years; but a few tube wells could easily have been sunk.

It is a well known fact, that New Delhi was designed by our old rulers in an imperialist way. If we are to look at its buildings, they are such colossal buildings—single storied bungalows with very spacious lawns. If we were to drive round New Delhi we will come across huge spaces yet available, which could very easily be made use of for construction purposes. The whole underlying idea of the designers of the capital was 'imperialist'. I have no quarrel with our old rulers who had prepared the lay-out in their own way and in their own fashion. My quarrel with the present Government is that they are perpetuating the old traditional construction and design in which there is no place for a poor or a middle-class man. It is a common experience that thousands of our workers of the poor and middle-classes when they come at lunch hours out of the Secretariat or out of the different establishments, find that there is no shop or hotel at which they could have a cheap lunch. They have perforce to go to Connaught Circus. There were hundreds of *chivvalas* or pedlars drawn from among the displaced persons who were catering to the needs of these poor people. But the Health Ministry has all of a sudden dislocated these hawkers saying that it is not healthy, without making any alternative arrangements where the poor office workers could have cheap lunches. Many of my friends living in the Constitution House have, just for a packet of cigarettes

to go to Connaught Place. Right from Connaught Circus to Constitution House vast spaces are available on both sides of the road. Even without impairing the traffic or jeopardising the health of the City, the Health Ministry would not allow any useful constructions to be put up; otherwise, it would have rehabilitated many of my displaced friends. In this respect the Ministry of Health has cared more for the design and the beauty of a lifeless structure than for suffering humanity, which if provided a few shops could have easily earned its livelihood. It may not be considered that the Ministry was sitting idle all the time and that its achievements in other spheres, as has already been shown in the case of the housing factory, or providing amenities to the city have been nil. No, it has been very very active. While our Rehabilitation Ministry was engaged in providing certain sites and shopping centres with a view to providing some avocations and means of livelihood to the refugees, our Health Ministry was all along trying to displace them. In that respect our Health Ministry has acted more as a Ministry of Displacement rather than as a Health Ministry. Many poor refugees, roofs of whose stalls were pulled down, were uprooted from their places of business, without providing an alternative accommodation and completely forgetting the assurances which were so often given and so often repeated that no refugee would be disturbed unless an alternative place of accommodation was given to him.

Recently the Ministry has started a drive in the city to drive away the *rehriwalas*—poor people! Peddling is a recognised institution, because people get their necessities of life at their door-steps. I may cite another instance in this connection. India Gate is a well known evening resort of the people of Delhi; it is a centre of recreation especially in the summer. Naturally people who come there would like to have a cool drink. But the Health Ministry is very very anxious for the health of the City in the summer season with the result that it has decided not to allow even aerated water bottles to be sold there, in spite of the fact that these bottles are well corked and there is no chance of contagion from them. The entire working of the Ministry is such that it has neither the interests of the poor nor the amenities of the people at heart.

Quite recently I was surprised to find that the Health Ministry has a special grudge against the refugees. In New Delhi and Old Delhi Municipal Committee offices there were certain vacancies caused by the emigration of Muslim employees to Pakistan. In spite of the fact that there are definite orders to the effect that such vacancies should be filled by displaced persons, these posts have not gone to refugees. The case of the refugees, who are now about three to four lakhs in Delhi has gone by default.

For these reasons, I do not pay any compliment whatsoever to the working of this Ministry.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi):** I feel that my two friends have been rather unkind in their criticism of the Health Ministry. I propose to confine my remarks mainly to the working of the Delhi Improvement Trust but I cannot help remarking that my friend Sardar Man has ignored the credit side of the Health Ministry. The fact is that whatever may be the shortcomings of the Ministry the Health Minister has been doing what could possibly be expected of a Minister to improve the standard of hospitals and to introduce a human element in their working. Leave aside other things, the fact that there has been no epidemic in Delhi during the last three years in spite of the great influx of refugees to the extent of about seven lakhs, does no small credit to the Minister. I know that our hospitals are better run today and she has also introduced mobile hospitals for villages. She is also responsible for the construction of the two big markets—the Lajpatrai Market and the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Market—which are today accommodating quite a number of refugees. Therefore it would not be fair to indulge in a down right criticism of the work of the Health Ministry ignoring all that is to its credit.

[Shri Deshbandhu Gupta]

Within the few minutes that I have at my disposal I wish to draw the particular attention of the Health Minister to the working of the Delhi Improvement Trust. During the last three years I have been trying to emphasise that the importance of housing in our national economy has not yet been realized by our Government. I feel that next to food perhaps comes shelter and that is why housing receives high priority in other democratic countries. We know what amount of attention and priority is given to it in Russia. The House is aware that only the other day even in the U.K. the Conservative Party tried to bring a vote of censure against the Labour Party for the slow speed in building of houses. That is the amount of attention which is given in free countries to housing but we must admit that so far as our Government is concerned, we have not yet given housing the priority that it deserves. In Delhi the responsibility for developing lands for the purpose of having houses built on a sanitary basis devolve on the Health Ministry which controls the Improvement Trust. The Improvement Trust was founded in 1937 but I am sorry to say that during all these thirteen years the Improvement Trust has signally failed in the two objects which it has placed before itself, viz., the removal of congestion and clearance of slums. The condition of Delhi to day is as bad as it was 13 years back. As a matter of fact the conditions are far more appalling in the slum areas and the recent influx of population has made matters worse. When the Improvement Trust was founded it was estimated that the Trust would be able to provide developed areas sufficient to accommodate the original population of Delhi to the extent of two lakhs, but during the last 13 years, the Improvement Trust has not been able to develop more than 1500 acres of land in all. It prepared so many Town Expansion schemes—paper schemes, I must say,—and issued notices freezing large areas of land in Delhi and suburbs to the extent of 10,000 acres. But they were hardly able to develop 1,500 acres and even in these developed areas essential services are only partially provided. Today the problem before Delhi is that we have to find accommodation at least for seven lakhs of people and at the present rate, the Improvement Trust will take easily 60 to 70 years to develop areas sufficient to provide accommodation for these people. One aspect of the working of the Improvement Trust which is most disappointing is that they have neither been able to discharge their responsibility themselves nor have they allowed the people of Delhi to cooperate with them in solving the housing problem. They have grabbed all the lands. All that they have done during these 13 years is to get as much land as possible for a song and sell them at inflated prices or allow vast areas to be idle under their notifications. This is hardly the object with which this Trust was founded. I know the Health Minister's attention has been drawn to it and I am perfectly aware of the fact that she is giving her attention to it and that this question is receiving high priority from her. I only hope that it will be realized that the Improvement Trust as it stands today, has signally failed to achieve the objects with which it was created. It is a pity that it has not even prepared a Master Plan for Delhi, what to say of developing Delhi according to the aims and objects that were placed before it.

I therefore would urge upon the Health Minister to take note of these appalling conditions and reconstitute the Improvement Trust. There should be a Committee to go into the working of the Improvement Trust. Laws which adversely affect the growth of proper housing in Delhi should be amended and new blood should be introduced in the Improvement Trust. I cannot help pointing out one glaring instance of the inefficiency of the Improvement Trust. More than 3,000 persons have been given notices by the Delhi Improvement Trust recently threatening them that if they fail to build houses within six months, their plots would be confiscated. Is it not amazing that while the Improvement Trust has not been able to get its own plots which have been unlawfully occupied by displaced persons it expects private owners to get their plots cleared and built over within six months. They have never thought of providing necessary facilities to the plot owners, viz., makin

building materials etc. available to them at control rates etc. but they are quick to serve notices on them threatening them in a bureaucratic manner to build within a specified period and thus creating more difficulties for the administration. I hope that a realistic view of things will be taken and if our Government cannot take the responsibility of providing suitable houses for the whole country it can at least show the way by taking the responsibility for Delhi and I am sure if the Health Minister gives her personal attention to this, and does not leave this important question to the officers of the Trust, she will be able to show the way to the whole country and Delhi can soon have planned house building activity and the present chaotic condition will disappear.

With these few words I appeal to the Health Minister to improve the working of the Improvement Trust and I repeat that it is not fair to impute motives to the Health Minister and say that she has not been kind to the displaced persons, or that she has a bias in favour of the people of Delhi. I wish it is realised how difficult it is for any administrator to deal with the conditions that have been created in Delhi to day. Let us be fair to her and help her rather than indulging in downright condemnation of the Ministry.

**Shri Frank Anthony (Madhya Pradesh):** I had given notice of a Cut Motion but, since other speakers have preceded me without moving their Cut Motions, I feel that I should refrain from moving it formally, but speak on it.

The object of my Cut Motion was to draw the attention of the House to the need for stringent measures of control against adulteration of milk and cooking media. I do not propose to contend that the hon. Minister of Health has not done her best or does not try to do her best. But, I feel quite frankly that this question of adulteration has become so widespread as to constitute nothing less than a national menace today and unless some immediate effective measures are taken to put a stop to this adulteration, it will definitely bring the Government into disrepute.

Before I deal specifically with some of the matters under this heading, I would like to refer to one subject raised by my hon. friend Sardar B. S. Man and join issue with him. He made it a ground for complaint that the Health Ministry would not allow buildings to be erected in the various streets where displaced persons could follow their different avocations. I feel that this is a matter which has to be approached with the greatest degree of care, and I do not think that the Health Ministry can be blamed for exercising a certain amount of care in this matter. As a matter of fact, I think I have a ground for grievance that all kinds of hutments are being built along the Queensway. While I sympathise with the humanitarian object of giving people somewhere to vend their wares, I cannot help feeling certain that because all these hutments are going to be built abutting on the drains, we are going to have huge urinals and latrines along our main roads. That is a very real damage and I hope the Health Ministry would be careful before giving any further sanction in the matter of building shops or hutments along the roads in Delhi.

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

To revert to the question of cooking media, I feel, I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that it is literally impossible to get unadulterated cooking media anywhere in the country. So far as vegetable media are concerned, I am told and it is my experience too, to some extent, that if they are not adulterated by the manufacturers, they are adulterated by middlemen. I believe it has now become a skilled process for unsealing these tins in which vegetable ghee is sealed for adulterating and resealing them in such a way that it is not possible to detect that the seals have been taken off and resealed. I was talking the other day to a certain head of a department in the Uttar Pradesh Government, an official,—I am not prepared to mention his name—and he was quite

[Shri Frank Anthony]

cynical in his frankness to me in this matter. When I asked him, well, the U. P. Government purport to put a seal on the ghee and it is supposed to be of guaranteed purity, he smiled cynically and said, I can tell you how these seals are usually affixed. An official goes and he is given a sample. The sample itself is really pure. But, then, the manufacturers are allowed a whole week in which to tin the ghee. In that intervening period, they can adulterate to their hearts content. I was also told by the same official, that adulteration of mustard oil is becoming not only a disgrace, but it is definitely an unpardonable crime. He told me that today mustard oil is being adulterated with mobil oil. I do not know whether it is a fact. I read in the newspapers; I do not know to what extent that statement is correct. My hon. friends and Government also would have read it where it was contended that mustard oil seed is being mixed with some seed which is indistinguishable from it, with the result, particularly in the U.P., that there is an epidemic of beri-beri.

**Shri Hossain Imam (Bihar):** In Bihar also.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I have reason also to believe — I do not know what the facts are—with regard to 102 candidates in the Dehra Dun Academy falling ill, I have heard it said—perhaps when the truth is known it will be found—that this mass illness was caused by food cooked with adulterated media. My hon. friend is almost bound to say; “Yes, what can I do; I agree with you that this is taking place; all this is outside my competence; it is entirely within the discretion of the State Governments.” But, I do feel that the hon. Minister of Health who, as indicated by my hon. friend Sardar B.S. Man, is supposed to have some kind of co-ordinating influence, can do a great deal not only by giving advice, but even by giving directions to the various State Governments. I do think that not only from the point of view of precept, but a great deal can be done by example. If I may say so without offence, I do think that the example of the Delhi Administration, and what is happening in New Delhi and Old Delhi, is not a very creditable example. I feel particularly, that the position with regard to milk has not only improved, but has steadily deteriorated. I drew attention to the adulteration of milk in New Delhi some time ago. It was accepted that adulteration was widespread and I was told that measures would be taken to check it. All I can say is, if one has to judge from what one hears from people who drink fresh milk,—I do not drink fresh milk and I do not get anything except tinned milk in my hotel—people could get milk which is three-fourths water. I may tell the hon. Minister what the people also say, including highly placed Government officials. They say, well the Health Minister is not very much worried about the milk problem; nor are her colleagues; they belong to a highly privileged coterie and they can get pure milk from some special dairy”. I do not grudge either the Health Minister or her colleagues being able to get pure milk or pure cooking media from special sources. It is some consolation, although very little, to know that at least 14 or 17 people in a vast country are able to get pure milk.

While talking on adulteration of cooking media, I would like to digress to some extent and refer to the adulteration of imported food products and milk. I was talking the other day to a European woman who does a great deal of health work in Calcutta. She complained that practically all her consignments of Horlicks and milk were faked, that the bottles, labels and seals are all intact so that it is impossible to detect that the contents are spurious, until the tins were actually analysed. I say it is a growing menace, to substitute spurious products for pure imported articles. I know people asking to sell them cartons of cuticura soap, bottles of manufactured products and if your cartons are not defaced, they will give you a Rupee for ordinary paper; two Rupees for an ordinary bottle, which means that there is a huge illicit manufacture of spurious products which are being released particularly in the streets of Delhi. I feel that in this matter at least, it will not do for the Government to adopt an attitude of helplessness.



I was talking the other day to the Chief Minister of one of our major States—I do not want to mention names. I referred to this question of adulteration. He said, "I admit it, but what can we do; the whole national fabric has become relaxed; every one from top to bottom has lost the elementary sense of civic duty." I do not know whether my hon. friend the Health Minister will agree with that. Perhaps, honest people will say that the national morale has become completely relaxed and sensitive people will repudiate it and say, "no, that is a reflection on national character." There are historical reasons for this and the latest is the war. Surely, war has contributed a lot to this. But, what is the alternative that faces us? There are only two ways of inducing a sense of civic morality, and moral standard not only among the people, but more especially among the business and trading community. You can appeal to their sense of patriotism, civic duty. Honest people say, on the contrary that there is no use making an appeal because there is very little patriotism left particularly in the business and trading communities. You cannot, among the poverty stricken people, expect any higher standards of civic duty. But, what is the other alternative? It may be an unpalatable thing to say Government can base their administration on two things: patriotism and a sense of duty; and if that is wanting, the only other basis on which they can base their administration is fear. Let us be frank in the matter. Our foreign Government, the British Government maintained a higher standard of health, not by appealing to any patriotic sense of the people—people would not respond to such an appeal and if at all they did it was only through the fear motive. I know it is difficult for my hon. friend, a good Christian lady that she is, to base her administration on the fear motive and that is bound to create some kind of revulsion in her kindly Christian soul, but here we cannot think in terms of Christian philosophies, of Christian kindness or of Christian charity. It is quite frankly a question of the health of the nation. You have provincial regimes going hectically with schemes and they are worried about one per cent. of the people, who are supposed to drink. What are we supposed to do with 99 per cent. of the people's health, who constitute the nation and who are definitely having their health increasingly exposed and being destroyed by this process of adulteration with regard to the cooking media of food and even with regard to all our imported food products?

I feel that the only thing I want to know from the hon. Health Minister is to what extent your detective and preventive staffs are working? I am sure they are not working adequately in Delhi. The other day one of my friends told me that he saw a Sub-Inspector stopping a milk man. After some time they turned round the corner and the Sub-Inspector came back smilingly because something had passed in the process. The milkmen are allowed to sell their adulterated milk as they like and one of your minions in the Health Department has got enough to buy a packet of cigarettes.

I feel this problem cannot be faced with an attitude of futility and frustration not only on the part of the Government or even so among the people. It certainly will not do for the Ministers. You Members of the Government ought to take some stringent steps; otherwise it is quite useless under the present circumstances to appeal to people to their sense of civic morality. The only other thing is really to prescribe not only exemplary punishment, but punitive punishment and to see that this kind of punishment is actually meted out. I have a feeling that your detective and preventive staffs are not working adequately or if they do work, they put up cases in such a way that the people are let off with light sentences which have no deterrent effect.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam** (Madras): At the outset I congratulate the hon. Minister because she is pulling up from all her difficulties. I often find her say that her Ministry is being cut to the bone. In this connection, I will very humbly request the hon. Finance Minister to give proper funds for this Ministry so that it can develop in itself. Though public health and medical relief are provincial subjects,

[Dr. V. Subramaniam]

there is a lot of work to be done from the Centre. My hon. friend Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man is not in his seat and he may reply that the Centre has nothing to do in the matter of health. Anyhow, I am not dealing with that subject in detail.

I find that there is much lack of co-ordination in the matter of public health and medical relief in the country. Though it is said that the Provinces have much to do, everything depends upon the co-ordination which they will have to arrange in the matter of public health. Take the case of water supply, drainage schemes, house construction and in all these unless there is co-ordination, the public health of the country as a whole will not improve. Take the case of mosquito centres. If mosquitoes breed in one pond, they may well grow and fly for many miles together. So these questions must be taken in a general way. I do not know whether the hon. Minister convenes a meeting of the Provincial Health Ministers every year and does some co-ordinating work in this connection.

Then I would like to draw her attention to burrow pits near Railway lines. I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to this matter even last year. When new lines are constructed the Railway Department should fill in the burrow pits because they are the root cause of mosquito breeding. Under these circumstances at least in municipal areas where there are big cities, burrow pits must not be dug by the railway authorities when they are laying new lines and even if they do so the pits must be refilled after some time and unless this is done on an all India basis, as a general policy anti-malarial work will not be a success.

With regard to medical relief and provincial hospitals in the country, I want to place an over-all picture, but the statistics which were supplied by the Ministry are not correct and I could not tally the tabulations. Roughly I want to say that excluding U.P., Hyderabad State, Mysore and Travancore States, in our country there are something like 26 medical institutions including two schools and one dental college and the number of students admitted is 2,280. Number of beds available in the country is 42,000. The number of hospitals and dispensaries is, 1,385 (excluding railway hospitals and mental hospitals). The number of graduates and licentiates is 41,586. All States including the Centre spend about 12 crores of rupees for public health and medical relief in the country. There are several other States expenditure also. I do not find the amounts here and putting them together very roughly they may spend Rs. 25 crores on the whole for public health and medical attention. This is more or less the State-aid for all hospitals and schools and colleges. With all this it is said that about 10 or 15 per cent of the population of the country get medical relief in this manner. Thus we find that these hospitals cater to a small percentage of the population. As regards the number of Maternal-Mortality the figure is two Lakhs and mortality on account of cholera comes to 1.3 lakhs in 1947 and one million die of malaria and half a million die of tuberculosis every year.

It is stated that about 2.5 millions are suffering from malaria. How are we going to tackle this vast problem is the question. The question is whether the method we are adopting at present is suitable or whether a better method, at least a temporary method, must be adopted by the Health Ministries both here and in the states. For this purpose several State Governments have opened many *ayurvedic* hospitals, schools and dispensaries. As I said the other day if the policy is that modern medicine should continue to be the basis for the development of the national health services in the country, if that is followed the medical relief measures adopted by the provinces will be affected very much. I will once again ask the hon. Minister to see that this direction from the Centre is modified so that the Provinces may go ahead or continue the policy which they have been adopting. If this direction is to be strictly carried out the *ayurvedic* hospitals and dispensaries which give medical relief have all to be closed down. It will work hardships for the masses. So I would once again remind her that these general instructions should be modified from the Centre.

As regards registration in the provinces almost all the provinces have gone ahead with the registration of *ayurvedic* practitioners and the Central Government will have to pass an All-India legislation for this purpose and also extend the East Punjab medical registration Act for *ayurvedic* practitioners, to Delhi, and in this way the practitioners who are qualified institutionally here may get their registration.

In these matters the hon. Minister must take some immediate relief measures. As I mentioned the other day, Government have not yet made a separate research fund for *Ayurveda* research work, though its creation has been decided upon by the Government, and I hope this will be done soon. In addition to developing the research work in *Ayurvedic* system of medicine, we have also to bring in the necessary legislative measures and also there should be a suitable consultant with the Central Government in matters of *Ayurvedic* medicine. Probably at present the Director-General acts as the adviser or consultant with the Government of India, but he belongs to the allopathic system and though he is quite sympathetic towards the indigenous system of medicine, he is so overwhelmed with duties that I think it will be much better if a separate person is there to advise Government on matters concerning indigenous medicine. This is one suggestion I want to make to the hon. Minister for consideration.

The other point is connected with the registration of practitioners of modern medicine. Just now we heard in reply to a question that the Indian Medical Council Act will be repealed. I say that this should be done quickly because there are thousands of licentiates of modern medicine who have not been brought on to the Central register. The Provinces have registered them in the same register and the same schedule, but at the Centre it has not been done. At least in the field of modern medicine, there should not be any caste distinctions and therefore, I say the Act of 1933 must be immediately amended and the licentiates must be brought to the same schedule and the same register; and unless this is done heart burnings will continue to exist. Various representations have been made by associations of allopathic medical practitioners, and I would like to invite the particular attention of the hon. Minister to this important matter.

To conclude, as I have said, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that a separate fund for *Ayurvedic* research should be created, there should be some person some separate person appointed to give advice to Government on matters connected with indigenous systems of medicine and the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 should be immediately amended, so that there should be a uniform standard for all doctors practising modern system of medicine. And also the work of upgrading the existing modern medical schools should be expedited. To ensure a uniform minimum standard this upgrading of the schools also must be effected as soon as possible.

The other point I want to refer to is the one already mentioned by my friend Mr. Kamath, and I do not want to go into all the details connected with this subject, I mean the prefabricated houses. If it is an experiment, let us have it as a trial, but I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that if the cost of these houses goes beyond the cost of a house built on the traditional way with brick and mud or mortar, that is to say, if such a house costs only Rs. 1,000 and this prefabricated house costs about Rs. 4,000 this work will not be proceeded with. If these houses cost more than the traditional type ones nobody will buy them, they will become a costly affair. The hon. Minister may go thoroughly into this matter and if the houses cost more, then bring this work to a stop. We can lose the money already invested in this factory, but if we go on, we will have to utilise the materials manufactured for government purposes and thus we will be losing public money. It will not be an economic proposition and so I request that this matter may be gone into deeply.

I would once more request the hon. Minister to pay particular attention to the things I have mentioned.

**Shri Chattopadhyay (West Bengal)** : Some of the previous speakers have spoken on different subject managed by this Ministry. But so far as housing is concerned, that is a matter which is shared by other Ministries as well. It is not the exclusive duty and charge of this Ministry. I would like to say something which concerns a subject directly under the charge or responsibility of this Ministry and that is health. In the matter of health, there are certain vital problems which have not yet attracted attention of the Ministry, and even if they have, satisfactory results have not been produced so far.

One previous speaker—Mr. Frank Anthony—has stolen a march ahead of me. He has quite rightly referred to adulteration of foodstuffs and other things. The thing that affects the health of the nation and affects it very vitally at the present moment is not want of food alone but the little food that is available cannot be had in a pure condition. Adulteration of foodstuffs is so widespread all over the country that it should receive immediate attention of the hon. Minister, and I am afraid she has really neglected her duty in this respect to the extent that she has not been able to show much result in this direction. The problem that concerns all people most vitally and about which the nation is perplexed is the colossal adulteration in the matter of foodstuff and mustard oil. Mustard oil is not to be had anywhere in the country in pure form. Equally bad is the case with *ghee*. Possibly, the hon. Minister, if she uses mustard oil at all, must be making some special arrangements to have the pure stuff. Every Member of this House must have experience how adulterated this particular article has become now-a-days. Mustard seeds are grown in different States, and from the different States they go to different factories. There in the different factories the seeds are mixed up with a stuff known as *Argemone* and it has been found that this *Argemone* contains traces of hydrocyanic acid which acid is responsible for beri-beri. This beri-beri not only appears in the form of swelling of the feet and other parts of the body but it ultimately affects eye-sight and the heart as well. And I am sure if any statistics are kept by the Department of the incidence of beri-beri in the country, it will be found that possibly this disease has got the highest incidence all over. To this particular matter, I would request the hon. Minister to pay her special attention. She might say that stopping of adulteration is a special responsibility of the Provinces and that the Provincial Health Ministers should deal with this matter. But I may point out that this subject of adulteration is an item in the concurrent list of the Constitution. If the Provinces do not devote proper attention to this matter, it is high time that the Centre and the Central Ministry should deal with this problem in right earnest and see that adulteration is not only checked, but stopped altogether. Various Provincial Governments have got their own Acts. But it is the experience of almost all Members of Parliament coming from the different Provinces that these Acts though they are in existence, are not functioning properly. Adulteration of foodstuffs is running rampant in the market. Not a single item of food possibly can be had in pure condition. The Provincial Governments have been very much neglecting this menace. There has not been any co-ordination among the Provinces to stop this practice. From the reports in the newspapers we read the other day that in a certain province there was a very big case of adulterated mustard oil. The stock was seized, the matter was brought before the court and it was found that certain high officials belonging to other States interfered in the matter and tried to persuade the Government to send back the seized stock to the place where from it was despatched. I understand that the state Governments are not doing anything very earnestly to stop adulteration. The hon. Minister should see that co-ordination is effected between the different Governments in this matter. If it is found that the existing law in regard to adulteration is not quite deterrent, necessary legislation may be introduced empowering the Central Government to take effective steps to root out adulteration. Other Ministries have come forward with many legislations for their Ministries and I would like to see in the immediate future this Ministry coming forward with a Bill to provide for satisfactorily and effectively stopping this vice of adulteration which is so much rampant in the country.

I need not say more on this matter. I feel that this demands the earnest attention of the Minister. If this is neglected, the vitality, the strength and the health of the nation will be very much impaired. This Ministry has got too many strings to its bow. The Health problem alone is so much important that it can engage all the attention and time of one Minister. But what has happened is that so many other responsibilities have been saddled on the Minister with the result that minor matters take up the time of the Ministry and what is fundamental, important and urgent is delayed.

Really, I am sorry that during these 2½ years not even a good beginning has been made to stop adulteration which is a great disgrace for the country, particularly in the matter of foodstuffs. I request the hon. Minister to convene some sort of committee of people who have knowledge and experience of these matters and see that something is evolved to put a stop to adulteration. We are too eager to see some thing being done in this direction.

The Ministry has done much and it is likely to do more in future. But here is a matter in which the Ministry has not done anything and this is a matter which requires urgent action of the Minister.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Madras):** Sir, it is now one of the clock. With your permission I will speak after Lunch.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may speak after Lunch.

*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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** First of all I would like to say how pained I was to listen to the speech of my hon. friend, Sardar Man. Even though it is necessary for us to give critical suggestions to all the Ministries, I don't think the Health Ministry deserves only scathing criticism. I think we can congratulate the Health Minister and her co-workers and staff and everyone belonging to the Health Ministry for the work they have done during these last three years. They have certainly accomplished some outstanding work connected with the health of India and I personally would like to congratulate the Minister of Health for the work which she has taken up and carried through.

One of the terms which Sardar Man used to which I would like to refer, is calling the Minister of Health an ornamental figure in the Ministry. That, to say the least, was a very very unjust criticism. As far as I am concerned, I have seen the work which the Health Minister does. She does not spare herself at all and works from morning till night day after day. And that is not what is usually done by people who are mere ornaments.

There are a few suggestions which I would like to make. Although the question of adulteration was brought up by more than one hon. Member, there is one aspect of adulteration which I would like to touch upon. That is with regard to patent medicines that are sold in this country today. I am particularly disturbed about one particular patent medicine, that is gripe water. Gripe water is given to new-born babies to a great extent. Empty gripe water bottles evidently are sold and the dealers, or whoever is doing this adulteration, buy these bottles and put some kind of stuff in them. That is what is given today to so many of our innocent and unfortunate babies. I hope the Health Minister will pay particular attention not only to this particular medicine but also to other patent medicines which are very much adulterated and which need to be looked into.

With regard to some of the achievements that I had mentioned I may say that one of the most important needs of our country today is a Nursing Council which the Health Minister has set up. It is certainly doing a great deal of good and the

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Ministry is laying down standards for our nurses, which will be followed all over India. It is important to set up such a qualification because it introduces a universal nursing standard in the country which was very badly needed. In the past it used to be that each State had certain nurses' training schools and colleges and each of such schools and colleges had a different kind of training. Therefore, I feel that under this Nursing Council nurses in India would be trained on a universal standard whereby a nurse from one State can go to another State and take up work there.

Another thing which the Rajkumari has introduced is a mobile dispensary which is doing much useful work in rural areas where it is very difficult to get medical relief. Similarly, the rural welfare centre which was started outside Delhi some months ago, is going to prove, when completed, a very useful thing for our people living in the villages.

Another thing that I was very surprised to hear from Sardar Man was about not providing more stalls for hawkers and food vendors. Surely he realises Delhi is becoming an unhealthy city, and that thanks to the Health Ministry it is not more unhealthy and there are not more people with all kinds of diseases in this city. Well I am surprised he wants vendors going round the Constitution house and other places where there are no vendors just now, and he wants pan stalls and cigarette stalls and food stalls to be installed in all these places. He said that the Health Minister was not providing sufficient facilities to these vendors which would certainly bring about more insanitary conditions.

Sardar Man spoke about canteens. I would like my hon. friend to go to the Health Ministry Secretariat and see the very fine canteen that is being run there. It is very clean and very well looked after and all the people in that Ministry at least get good food for cheap prices—food which is good, clean and palatable.

These are some of the few things the Health Ministry has achieved, but there are many more things that we want it to achieve. I would like to say one word about housing—and I hope the Finance Department and the Finance Minister will consider my suggestion. A great deal has been said about housing, but I have only one suggestion to make about this. The housing question should come entirely under the Health Ministry. At present it is divided between the Ministries of Health, Labour, Education, Rehabilitation, and Works, Mines and Power. It is very difficult for all these Ministries to work in co-ordination, and therefore I hope that my suggestion that this particular portfolio should be in the hands of the Health Ministry, will be considered by the Cabinet as a whole. That is what is done in the United Kingdom also. Recently you might have seen in the papers that there they had been having a very big fight over it and now the housing question is entirely in the hands of the Health Ministry. In India also it is a very important question and we should consider it.

Then, I am surprised, in spite of the fact that they are State subjects and not Central subjects, that Health and Education should get so little time during our present discussions. Health and Education get one day and that too between three Ministries—Health, Education and Transport. Is it because that the Central Government considers these two questions of Health and Education so unimportant that so little time has been given to them? Again, when it comes to a question of money, Health and Education are given so little money. Though these questions belong to the State group of subjects surely the Centre should provide more facilities in this regard. These two items deserve much more money and more co-operation from the other Ministries especially with regard to the housing question. I would really beg the Cabinet to consider this matter and bring housing entirely under the Health Ministry.

As most of the points that I wanted to raise have already been referred to and also because I have not much time, I would conclude now. I am quite sure that the Minister of Health is fully alive to all the facts that have been brought up here and to all the difficulties that the country is facing, and I hope that she will give her full consideration to all these matters.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shrimati Jayashri. I hope the hon. Member will take only a few minutes.

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** Sir, how much time are you going to allow me?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister wanted half an hour.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, are you going to allow me that?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Certainly.

**Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay):** I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. We are all proud of her for the good services she has rendered as the Minister of Health.

It is due to her that we have got the funds from the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund. They are rendering such useful service. Through this we expect that the eradication of cholera, the research in plague and the fight against venereal diseases, leprosy, malaria and tuberculosis will be taken up shortly. Through this United Nations International Children Emergency Fund we expect that child and maternity welfare work will also be taken up in our country. For all these services we have to thank Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. It is due to her efforts that we have got this money for our country.

I would also like to say that if as a public welfare State we want to take up the social services, the Health Ministry is the right department to which all the services should be given. We know that Labour, Education, Agriculture—all these Ministries—are also doing these social services. I would suggest that all these services should be put under the Health Ministry. But, whenever the question comes of giving money, the cut falls on these services. That is a very sad thing. We find fault with the Ministry for not doing this and for not doing that. But in the Report we find that the Ministry wanted to spend money for various plans for expanding the services, and there is a cut placed on this Ministry.

With regard to maternity and child welfare services I would request the Ministry to take up this work in rural areas. We know that maternal and child mortality is great in our villages. In order to stop this loss of human life, these services should be expanded properly. At present our child mortality stands at the appalling figure of 105 per thousand. The midwives who are trained are not willing to go to the villages because the conditions of service there are not very attractive. For that I would suggest that 25 per cent of basic salary should be given to them in addition and also transport facilities should be afforded. Otherwise our midwives who are trained in the urban areas will not go to serve in the rural areas.

In regard to our milk problem I would say that if we want soldiers for our army our boys should be physically fit to join the army. If we want our children to be fit, we should give them proper nourishment, and every child in school should get some milk. We want compulsory education but unless a child is physically fit I would say that it is cruel to compel the child to go to school. So I would request the Ministry to see that each child attending school gets some milk.

With regard to co-ordination, one hon. Member suggested, and I also think, that unless there is co-ordination of welfare work amongst the various Departments and States, proper results cannot be achieved. That is one of the suggestions I would like to make.

[Shrimati Jayashri]

Then with regard to abnormal children, I think that there is great need for an institution in this country to look after backward and abnormal children. At present I do not think, except in Bombay, there is such an institution for physically and mentally deficient children.

All this expansion of work requires money, and if the Ministry is given proper funds in the Budget I hope that our Health Minister who has got such vast experience in social work will take up all this work and that the services provided will do good to the country.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: I have listened with very great interest to the speeches that have been made in the short time that is allotted to the discussion of the budget for Health, and I will try in that very short time at my disposal to answer some of the main criticisms that have been put forward this morning. They fall into several categories, and if I am not able to reply at such length as I would like to, it is only due to the fact that I have barely fifteen minutes left before 3 P. M.

Criticism is always welcome and should be welcome to every Minister, but I must say that some of the criticism that has been levelled at this Ministry this morning has been somewhat unreasoned. Reasoned criticism and informed criticism is always welcome and of very great help.

The first thing that I should like to refer to is the adulteration of foodstuffs which has been touched upon by practically every speaker. I would like to inform the House that long before the speeches were made this morning, long before I was ever even put any questions in regard to this on the floor of this House, I had taken the matter up with the State Governments, because I have been, ever since I came into office, painfully aware of the large scale adulteration of milk and other articles of food that is rampant in this country today and is, as one speaker quite rightly said, a positive menace. When I took up this question with the State Governments the replies I received from all of them were that they were already armed with Acts for the prevention of food adulteration. The House will realise that since this subject was entirely in the provincial field it was not possible for the Centre to do more than impress upon the States the desirability of enforcing the existing legislation in as vigorous a manner as possible. And this, I may say, I have done repeatedly. Since the new Constitution has come into being the subject of food adulteration is now in the concurrent field, and thus it has made it possible for the Centre to promote legislation. I am already in communication with State Governments, because I feel that it will be of definite advantage to lay down all-India standards, as for example, in the case of edible oils and fats which enter into State commerce and about which one Member gave a most unfortunate example of the nefarious practices that are going on. I agree that it may even be necessary to make the punishment for offences in this sphere very much more stringent than it is at present. Then all States in Part B will also have to be brought into line. I therefore propose to have the entire field of the existing laws reviewed with a view to promoting all-India legislation as quickly as possible. I would, however, like the House to remember that mere legislation will not remove the evil. The co-operation of the public is necessary, if standards of integrity have to be maintained or if they have to be raised, because, in fact, they have sunk to a very low level in the matter of the adulteration of the necessities of life. Then the enforcement of the law itself will rest with State Governments and with Local Authorities. Above all we must increase our supplies of milk and other edibles, so that the temptation, as it were, for anti-social elements or the opportunities that exist for mal-practices of this nature shall cease or, at any rate, decrease. I can assure the House that this matter is very much on my mind: it has not been neglected and it will not be neglected.



**Shri Frank Anthony :** May I ask the hon. Minister with regard to New Delhi what steps have been or are being taken ?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** In regard to New Delhi I at once had the Act which I could have promulgated, promulgated. The staff has been strengthened for looking into the adulteration of milk. A very fair number of cases have been taken into court and punishments have been meted out. But I am sorry to say that it is extremely difficult to check this evil. As I said, if the public would co-operate with the Government things would become very much easier. In this regard I have been in communication with my hon. colleague the Minister of Food to see if we could not start a dairy that would supply Delhi, at any rate, with the milk that it needs. As my hon. colleague the other day said in reply to a question in this House when the scheme was put forward it had to be turned down, because there was not enough finance for it.

I now turn to the criticisms that have been levelled in regard to the Improvement Trust. I have been receiving complaints for sometime in regard to this Trust regarding its inability to achieve much in the way of clearing up of slum areas and in the matter of the general development of the city. It has also been said that large tracts have been frozen for several years for schemes which have not been able to fructify and yet private enterprise has not been allowed to function. The hon. Member who spoke about the Improvement Trust knows that this matter has caused me concern for sometime and that I have on more than one occasion discussed the matter with him and I have discussed it with the Local Authority also. In defence of the Improvement Trust I would just like to say this much. When it came into being it started with high hopes. The war came very shortly afterwards and all development came practically to a standstill. Then came the bottleneck of building material and even plots which the Improvement Trust had sold have not yet been built on by those who had bought them. Thereafter came the influx of the refugees and the financial losses that the Improvement Trust has sustained have been very great, because we have had to cede large areas of land in order to rehabilitate the refugees. The Improvement Trust gets no subsidy from Government : it has to exist and continue its development programme on the receipts that it gets from the lands that it sells and when it has had to cede large areas—I think I am correct in saying that it is about 2,000 acres—of land which were there for development, it has been naturally hit very hard. Nevertheless eleven schemes have been completed and nine schemes are under process of completion. All the same I too am aware that the pace of building and development has been all too slow and I therefore feel that it is necessary to go into the whole question again and see how we can not only help the Trust to make greater headway but also allow private enterprise to play a legitimate part in the development of the Delhi area. Therefore only recently I have taken the decision to appoint a small committee which will draw up concrete plans for the Trust to undertake within the next five to ten years and see how much of the land that has been frozen can be made available for private enterprise, so that both Government and private enterprise may go hand in hand.

I have also received complaints about the notices that have been issued to a certain number of people who had bought plots of land but had been unable to build on them. We are also in the same difficulty. Many of the plots on which the Improvement Trust would like to build have been forcefully occupied by refugees. The owners of plots of land are also very often in that unhappy position and therefore I assure the House that I will look into that matter. I am in fact already looking into it.

There has been a tremendous amount of criticism in regard to the housing factory and I am afraid I have to say that most of it is based on incomplete knowledge and perhaps also due to a lack of appreciation of the position in

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regard to this factory. I would have the House remember that no single housing factory can solve nor was it ever the intention that the setting up of this particular factory should solve the entire housing problem of this country.....

**Shri Kamath** : No body said so.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** : It is a very vital and immense problem and I as Minister in charge of Health look upon proper housing as one of the main factors in the matter of the prevention of disease. Delhi, as we all know, has been overwhelmed with an influx of displaced persons and everything and any thing that can help quickly to solve this vexed problem of housing is greatly to be welcomed. It was with this idea in view and with the realisation of the vital nature of the housing problem that pre-fabrication was also contemplated as one means of fulfilling a part of this need. Prefabrication has been used with very great success in other countries and the experts that the Government consulted do not see why it should not be used with equal success here and I believe that when this factory does, during the course of this year, begin to produce.....

**Shri Kamath** : If and when.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** :.....it will be able to produce something that is definitely worthwhile.

**Shri Kamath** : Something but not a house.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** : No one regrets the delay in production more than I do but if hon. Members will go and see the factory—and I believe some of them have been there and have been quite favourably impressed with it—I think they will realise that a great deal has been put up since last May, less than a year ago when this factory first started to be built. The proof of the pudding is always in the eating of it and I would ask the House to wait before it passes judgment on this experiment until they have seen the results. So far I myself have had no reason to doubt that the capital spent on this housing factory will be justified. I repeat that this endeavour is not meant in any way to supplant traditional construction or construction of any other kind, for all of which and more there is ample room in our country. And I also repeat that it will be sought to eliminate as far as possible and as quickly as possible the importation of aluminium alloy,—that is all the foreign import that is being brought into use—in order to keep down the price of the houses.

One hon. Member said that the price will be uneconomic. Again I say, "Let him wait and see whether his prognostication is correct". I venture to submit  
3 P. M. that he is being a Cassandra. Royalties have to be paid as they always have to be when one makes use of a patent, and no conditions in the agreement are going to prevent us from making alterations. I also wish to say this, that no more has been spent on the factory than had been budgeted and it is not correct to say that the Manager of the factory is in charge of paying out bills.

**Shri Sondhi (Punjab)** : On a point of information, can I interrupt the lady ?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** : I have listened with patience.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** : She is not giving way.

**Shri Kamath** : She has made an incorrect statement.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** : She is not giving way.

**Shri Kamath** : But it is patently incorrect.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** : I have listened with patience to all the criticism that have been made and I want to say that if any hon. Member wishes to have further information he can come to my Ministry and have it given to him in detail

All the bills that are paid out are checked by the Finance Ministry here and I venture to submit that I do not think the Finance Minister would allow payment to be made without proper checking and nor would the relevant Department in the Office of the High Commissioner in London. The factory could not have been set up without experts and I would again say, "Let the House see the results before it offers any further criticisms on the factory".

Now, I come to the vexed question of indigenous systems of medicine—a subject which has agitated the House for a long time. I have often said on the floor of this House when replying to questions that Government is anxious to give an impetus to research in the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine in order to enable them to make their contribution to modern medicine in a scientific manner. The House will surely agree with me that we have to aim at giving the best in every sphere to our people and in no sphere is this more essential than in the vital sphere of health. We cannot, however, ignore the implications of reverting to or allowing any forms of relief which cannot stand the test or the light of scientific scrutiny. Therefore, it is necessary that all who practise the art of healing should be properly trained in whatsoever systems they practise—and registered—, so that quackery which does exist here today may be banished.

I have therefore made a provision of Rs. two lakhs in this year's Budget for the purpose of setting up a Research Institute for the indigenous systems of medicine and a Committee is now sitting, which will report very shortly on the curriculum for future practitioners in *Ayurved* and *Unani* and also where and how research can be started as quickly as possible. I have no doubt in my mind that as soon as finances permit, we should try to manufacture with skill and efficiency our own drugs, of which a veritable mine exists in India. There too, research is needed. I would also like practitioners of *Unani* and *Aurved* who are willing to undergo training in public health to come forward for this training so that they can help to push our health services on a sound basis, especially in the rural areas.

A certain amount of criticism was levelled at me in regard to refugees, but I would like to stress and agree with what one hon. Member has said, that in regard to the removal of refugees who have put up unauthorised constructions which definitely interfere with the life of the city of Delhi and with its sanitation, I have no doubt in my own mind that if I have erred at all, it is on the side of leniency. My sympathies are with those people who have had to leave their homes. I am sorry that we have not been able to rehabilitate them, but it is a matter that cannot be done overnight. But, for their part, they must not try either to displace those or make refugees of those who have lived in Delhi. I have had complaint after complaint from the citizens of Delhi in regard to the inconveniences and the loss of gainful occupation that they have been subjected to because of refugees. We cannot allow food hawking in the streets of Delhi. Not only is it bad for the people, but it contributes to insanitation and disease and is a thing that must be avoided at all costs. The local authorities in Delhi have been put to very severe strain in dealing with this problem—so also the public of Delhi,—and I would like to pay a tribute to the patience of both the citizens of Delhi and the local authorities. I may assure the House that nothing that has been done has been done without proper attention being paid to the removal of refugees to other localities where they could do what they have been doing,—but do it in a proper and orderly manner.

My attention has been drawn by one hon. Member to the lack of co-ordination between the Centre and the States. I would like to assure him that this is not so. I would like to pay a tribute to the Health Ministries of the States for co-operating with me whenever I have had reason to ask for their co-operation. I do not think that enough publicity is given to the health undertakings of States Health Ministries. That they find themselves, as I find myself here, hard put to it to go in for the expansion that we would like to go in for is due to the fact of the financial stringency which afflicts us today. It is absolutely true that the Finance Minister would

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like to give very much more money to the health services, but the position is such that the House must understand that he is unable to do it. I venture to submit, however, that even within the limited resources that are placed at our disposal, we have taken many steps forward—we have not remained static. I do convene meetings of Health Ministers and in the matter of the fighting of man-made malaria I may say that at the last Conference that was held the representative of the Railway Department was present and the Railway Department will also cooperate with us, so that when railway tracks are built or, indeed, when any building is undertaken, due thought will be given to the elimination of any danger of malaria or, in fact, any other water-borne or insect borne diseases.

One hon. Member has asked me to devote adequate attention to rural areas. I may say that nothing interests me more and nothing saddens me more than the fact that I am unable to pay that attention that I should to the rural areas. But there again, in the Centrally Administered Areas, we have, I think, taken a step forward. The first expenditure that has been incurred for health expansion here has been for the rural areas. The city of Delhi too has been hard put to it to cope with the demands placed on it by the enormous influx of refugees. Here too, our hospitals have been expanded and I can assure the House that we will go forward with one aim and object—and one aim and object only—namely, to serve sick and suffering humanity, especially the poor.

Another criticism that was levelled at the Health Ministry in particular was that there is no need for it at the Centre. I would like to refute that argument. I think there is a great deal that the Central Ministry of Health can do. I may read to the House in conclusion what I consider to be the functions of the Health Ministry at the Centre, so that the House will realise how much work there is to be done and how much work the Central Health Ministry is trying to do. First of all, we have to be responsible for international health relations and the administration of port quarantine. May I say, in the matter of international health co-operation, that no specialised agency of the U. N. has been of such benefit to this country as the W. H. O. We have to administer certain Central Institutes, which are of very great value to the country. We have to promote research through the Indian Research Fund Association. We have to promote the regulation and development of the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions. We have to promote, in consultation with State Governments, the establishment and maintenance of drug standards. We have to lay down and enforce appropriate standards of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and other branches of health education. We have to collect information regarding developments in medical science and in health administration in India and elsewhere and to make such information available to all our State Governments and their medical and health departments. We have to promote through a Central Health Board and otherwise discussions and exchange of information on health problems. We have to promote enquiries into a number of health problems and co-ordination of efforts thereon. We have to collate and give publicity to statistical and other information relating to health problems with the object of stimulating interest of and educating both the professional and lay public on health matters. We have to discharge the functions of the Part A and B State Governments in health and Local Government in Part C States. We have to try to build up and maintain a Central Health Service for the purpose of ensuring high standards of administration, of ensuring high standards of education, and of collaborating with the States for the maintenance of an efficient standard in their administrations and making available to the Centre and States the services of highly qualified personnel, and also, may I say, to promote standards in housing by collecting and distributing information and providing advice to States on housing and town-planning, organising research and other suitable means.

I think if we try to undertake all this work, it surely is a work that is extremely valuable to the country.

I hope after the very brief explanation that I have given in regard to what the Health Ministry is trying to do or has done, that all the criticisms that have been made will be taken back and that I shall have the full support of this House in all my future work.

**Shri Kamath :** On a point of clarification, Sir. With regard to the statement that the hon. the Health Minister made that the budgeted amount for the housing factory had not been exceeded, may I ask whether she recollects that the capital expenditure provided for up to the end of the financial year 1949-50, as will be apparent from the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee meetings, was only Rs. 30 lakhs and her own report issued to us only two or three days back, or a week ago, shows that the capital expenditure has gone up to over Rs. 40 lakhs. What does she say about this ? Does she still maintain that it has not exceeded ?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** I maintain that the budgeted amount of the factory has not been exceeded. What has happened is that more has been spent on capital expenditure and less on the working capital. But that does not mean that the expenditure has gone up beyond what was budgeted for the factory. I again repeat that whatever information any hon. Member wishes to have from me in regard to the housing factory, he is always welcome to come to the Ministry at any time and have it in detail.

**Shri Kamath :** We have done that so often—it is no use.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** You repeat it.

I will now put the question to the House. The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Ministry of Health’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Medical Services’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Public Health’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Now we will take up Demands relating to the Ministry of Education. Does the Hon. Minister wish to say anything ?

مولانا آزاد :- میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں آخر میں کہوں گا -

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad) :** I think I will speak at the end.

#### DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Ministry of Education’.”

## DEMAND NO. 44—ARCHAEOLOGY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,10,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Archaeology’.”

## DEMAND NO. 47—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,43,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Other Scientific Departments’.”

## DEMAND NO. 48—EDUCATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Education’.”

**Shri Frank Anthony :** What will be the position of those of us who wish to move cut motions ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** I am sure hon. Members, more particularly Mr. Anthony, are fully aware of the practice which was in existence during the previous Assembly. There are now three hundred Members, as against 140 Members we had then. Unattached Members were then given half a day in a Budget discussion ranging nearly over nine or ten days. I find that at every stage and on almost every demand and also in the General Discussions unattached Members, each one, demands a lot of time for himself. It would be well if time were apportioned among Members belonging to the Congress Party and unattached Members, in which case we would not have so many hon. Members who have no opportunity to speak. Some of them had expressed to me a keen sense of disappointment. I have only to assure them that nothing would be found wanting on my part to give them the time. For that reason I am not prepared to allow any of these cut motions : it is useless. If the Hon. Member wishes to move all the cut motions there will be only time for moving the motions and not for speaking on them.

But if they want, let them all group themselves into one unattached group and suggest to the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and to the Speaker also as to what time they want in which case they will have that time. They can apportion it among themselves and decide as to what cut motions ought to be moved or not. As far as I am aware, both the Speaker and myself have been more than generous in this matter and the House also has been generous.

**Shri Frank Anthony :** I was not complaining against the Chair. I was just saying that the procedure was that the cut motions were normally moved first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** All the cut motions have been taken to have been moved—that is the procedure we are adopting. Shrimati Durgabai.

**Shrimati Durgabai :** In his inaugural address to this Parliament, the President had stated that though his Government attached a great deal of importance to the nation-building activities like those of education and health, he regretted the delay in the progress of these activities and also expressed his inability to give sufficient encouragement for their progress. I must state that this statement has not come to me as a surprise and it has not really disappointed me. My worry is not about what had not happened in the past, or has not happened today, but is about the prospects of our future in regard to these particular subjects. I also request the hon.

the Education Minister not to worry about what he was not able to get from the Finance Minister for the activities of his Ministry but to worry about the future prospects and also see whether he would be able to get sufficient and substantial help and encouragement for the activities of his Ministry in the future.

So far as I am concerned, I really ceased to be an optimist. I also do not think that the situation will improve so much in the near future or will improve to the extent that though we will be able to create new assets as a result of reliefs we have given in regard to taxation, we would be able to divert them to educational programmes, because there are more important programmes like food and shelter. Moreover, it may be that whatever, or what little remains out of this might go to the technical education.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that if the Government would persist in continuing to go on without realizing the realities of the situation. I am afraid that the blue prints for the social education programmes which the hon. Minister of Education has taken the trouble of preparing will have to be kept in cold storage. I would also draw his attention to article 45 of the Constitution which provides that 'the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.' May I know what will happen to this solemn pledge? I only wish that this was not in the Chapter of Directive Principles of State Policy but that it was placed in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights, rights that are justiciable. As regards education, it might be said that it is a matter for the States but I venture to say that this does not really absolve the Central Government from their responsibility. We must realize one fact that the industrialist or the big capitalist has already started to say that programmes like education and health need not worry the Central Government so much and that the Education Ministry is wasting valuable funds on Educational Conferences. Therefore the hon. Minister need not really hope for bright prospects in the very near future that adequate funds would be made available by this Government for the implementation of this programme. By that I do not suggest that it is time for either the Education Ministry or the Health Ministry to be wound up. It is far from my intention. We have to take a realistic view. It is really a good fortune that we have Maulana Azad as our Education Minister. He is not only a great cultural aristocrat but he is also a leader of our country and in good old days of Congress, he had rallied round the men and women of this country under one banner and he could command their work and services in our fight for freedom. Therefore it is now time that he should turn his attention to that aspect, not caring so much for the so-called finances that this State has not been able to make available. It is my anxiety to impress upon him that in this new set up also people do count and their services have to be enlisted and I would suggest to him to enlist the popular support. The Prime Minister had recently made a statement that Governmental effort alone cannot solve the problem and the problems can be solved on a large scale by public support. Though these remarks were made by the Prime Minister with regard to industry and its planning, in my opinion they will as well apply to education. So I want the Maulana to realize the realities of the situation and he should more profitably turn his attention to the numerous workers that are still alive to-day. I want to tell them that they are doing still very good constructive work and I would suggest to the Maulana to go about in the country. If he is serious about enlisting popular support for his work, he should see that a network of institutions is started by private effort. Already there are a number of private institutions doing very good pioneer work in the field of education and he should find ways and means of assisting them. I do not mean to say that Government are not encouraging private institutions. They are giving handsome grants to institutions like Santiniketan, Jamia Milia etc. but there are in the country a net-work of institutions started by women who have put in very good work which would really

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help the Education Minister in the programme for education. When I say that Government's attention should be drawn to this, the hon. Minister should not think that my remarks or prayers are for financial support to these institutions which have been started by private effort. They never cared for financial support from you, they never appealed to you, they have raised funds and they have been successful because they have realized the fact that human power is much stronger than money power. They also realized the fact that manpower will create money power but money power could never create manpower. That is the essence of truth. It is my experience in the country that institutions started by a band of influential, devoted and loyal workers have never failed for lack of funds. They do require your support not in the shape of grants but your recognition and your encouragement in various other shapes.

The hon. Minister must realize the fact that there are workers in the country and I would ask him to come with me and I will take him to these institutions run by private individuals and he will see what public work they have done. The facilities they require may not come to the notice of a Committee or Commission which consists of Professors like that of the University Commission whose report is practically devoid of anything but flowery language. I have known of many institutions run by Private Trusts which devote their attention entirely to training of nurses. The country is suffering for want of adequate supply of nurses and teachers and therefore we must also recognize the fact that when we have no funds to undertake that work, we must encourage and recognize the work undertaken by others. I do not want to mention the particular organizations that have taken up this work. I would only say that the Kasturba Trust with huge funds at its disposal has undertaken the training of many nurses but those nurses have not still received recognition. Therefore as a first step, I would ask the hon. Minister to see the possibility of tapping these private institutions in a coordinated way on a national scale and also he may appoint a Commission to go into this problem and also to survey the work done by these institutions and recommend to Government as to what steps Government should take to utilize the work already done by these organizations. I am very glad that the hon. Minister is going to appoint a Committee which will concern itself with matters connected with Secondary education.

I wish that matters like Secondary Education and Primary Education should be entirely left in the hands of women.

Men need not feel jealous about this. Men need not concern themselves with teaching small things to small children. Let them prepare themselves to be good soldiers. They may concern themselves with industrial expansion work. The Sargent Committee recommended very strongly that 60 per cent. of the teachers for the junior classes could be women. I am very glad to note that the Planning Commission which has been recently appointed, is going to concern itself with planning for education also. I would request the Planning Commission to take up the question of re-organising women's education in this country, not only education of girls of college-going age, but the education of mothers, unfortunate widows and sisters. I hope the Planning Commission on whose work we have great hopes, will not confine itself to problems of industries, but would also take up matters like health and education on a nation-wide scale.

**Dr. Pattabhi (Madras) :** The subject of education is an enchanting one. It is of eternal interest not merely to the educationist, but also to the administrator and more so to the critic of administration. But, in offering my words of review or criticism, it must not be understood that I am putting the hon. Minister of Education in the dock. He is more an object of our sympathy today than of criticism. When we review his budget of last year and compare it with the budget that has been sanctioned for him this year, one feels a sense of commiseration that he should have been deprived of a fourth of his last year's grant on account of the 40 crore deficit



in India's finances. This year, it has been reduced to the paltry sum of four crores, out of which his establishment consumes about 35 lakhs and there are three other items, one of 35 lakhs and there are two amounting to 2,25,00,000 rupees for scientific research and education. With this paltry and meagre sum, it is really difficult for a Minister to undertake to administer his charge. Really education has been the Cinderella of the home. Even this Cinderella was about to get rich robes at one time; but, unfortunately, she tripped and fell and lost them. So, the six or eight crores that the hon. Maulana Saheb was about to get was lost when the budget itself tripped and there was a deficit of 40 crores. I have, therefore, no adverse criticism to make of the Minister, but the Cabinet must bear the responsibility.

A Cabinet that looks upon education as perhaps one of the last items to be cared for in its charge is not taking a right view of matters, especially, in a country which is building up its nationality anew. We have emerged after 150 years of slavery into freedom and almost every branch of our life has to be re-organised and re-constructed. If England while in charge of Germany had thought it necessary under the care of Lord Vansittart to re-organise the education system of Western Germany from start to finish, how much more is it necessary for us to re-organise our whole scheme and system of education which has been framed and fashioned to suit the needs of a foreign power? Yet, perhaps, there is neither the time, nor the willingness, nor the opportunity to examine these things in a radical fashion and re-align the whole march of the education chariot.

On reviewing the various items in respect of which cut motions have been given, I find that they embrace everything from China to Peru: adult education, adolescent education, primary education, secondary education, collegiate education, technical education, basic education, a number of colleges and institutions, research departments, Archaeology, anthropology, and what not. I do not wish to speak about any one of these things. I only fear whether my plea for my little reform would have a chance when all these are going to be given the go by. I have not even given notice of my motion. Therefore, I do not hope for any immediate reward. However, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education to this question of supreme importance.

You have given scholarships in France aggregating to Rs. 30,000; in Indonesia aggregating to an equal sum; and elsewhere, altogether amounting to Rs. 80,000. Can you not give a lakh of Rupees in order to enable students or litterateurs of one province, or a State as we call it now, to learn the languages of their next door province? Have we built up a single nationality in our country? It may be that the fundamentals of nationalism are there. Fundamentally, we are a single geographical unit, moved by common historical traditions, claiming a common biologic descent, having common ideals and purposes and common customs and manners. Nevertheless, the fact stands that we have been divided into ten or twelve provinces and we have developed as many sub-cultures. Sooner or later it must be our endeavour to synthetise all these provincial cultures into one national culture and to that end, a beginning must be made, sooner or later, sooner rather than later. You can never begin too soon. Therefore it is that I plead that the literature which is the purest expression of the thought and ideology of a particular province should be capable of being translated, and should be translated into the languages of the neighbouring provinces. Bengal is said to be rich in literature. If that is so, how is it that we are not able to taste that literature by rendering it in the other languages. Maharashtra has got a progressive literature. Gujarati is going forward by leaps and bounds in regard to its modern literature. Hindi literature is almost unrivalled,—in quantity if not quality—in its output. The South Indian languages have their own claims to make in regard to this matter. Each is, however, fumbling in its own way. Each province is putting forth its labours unnecessarily in the way of original work while it should have been easily possible for it to absorb the researches of its neighbour by merely translating their books. All that is required is that graduates of one part of the country or the authors of literature of one part of the land should be encouraged to

[Dr. Pattabhi]

Learn the languages of their next door neighbours. Bengalee and Gujarati are allied to each other very intimately. Bengalee and Oriya are again intimately related to each other. Oriya and Telugu mix together. Telugu and Tamil are next door neighbours. Telugu and Canarese are almost identical. Mahratti and Telugu mix together. In this way, you must promote the cultural unity of India by means of a common literature if not even a common script and a common language. Therefore, I say that it must be possible to select at least ten people from each of these ten provinces who know the languages of the other nine provinces so that in a space of ten years, it will be possible through an organisation, be it an Inter-university Board, or be it a commercial board or be it a Governmental organisation, --to publish the literature of one area in the several languages of the country.

What happens then ? It will only require one other reform,—to have a common script for the whole country, in order to establish one common language. What Kernal Pasha did in Turkey by introducing the Roman script in one bound as the script of the language of the country, we can do, if not by the Roman script, at least we can evolve a script of our own and then we shall have built up this vast country, 13 lakhs of square miles in extent, peopled by 37 crores of people, according to the next census, into one nationality, having one literature, one language, one aim, one purpose, one faith, one philosophy, one art, one scheme of life and one ideal. Are you aiming at this or not, or, are you living from hand to mouth ? We have become an independent nation and an independent nation must lay the foundations of an independent unit, a composite unit, a synthetic unit, a unit that binds and integrates the cultures and civilizations of the various parts. Thanks to want of communications they had their own independent development and effort was put forth in each area in order to bring about this result. Now we have only to make a synthesis. I therefore, plead with the Maulana Sahib, who requires not many arguments to be convinced about the propriety or the urgency of such a reform, for a lakh of rupees, as a symbolic grant from one of the departments of the Government of India. Perhaps if you sweep his office, you will get a lakh of rupees at the end of the year. Money is flowing into the Secretariat chambers. Therefore, I say, if you can agree to the idea, please grant a lakh of rupees as a symbolic grant and set your seal of approval upon this proposition and then you will be able to lay the foundations of a true and many-sided Indian nationalism.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू: पेश्वर इसके कि मैं कुछ भी कहूँ, मैं चाहती हूँ कि मैं निहायत अदब ने अपने मानवीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जी को मुखारिफ़बाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी मेहनत से यह रिपोर्ट लिखी। और उनकी इस रिपोर्ट की दिक्कतों को जो मैंने देखा, तो उनकी मेहनत के साथ ही साथ मुझे मालूम हुआ कि शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक काफ़ी मेहनत तो की गई लेकिन धन की कमी होने की वजह से, फाइनेन्स की कमी होने की वजह से स्कीम्स आगे नहीं बढ़ सकीं। मैं समझती हूँ कि शिक्षा को जो विभाग है, एजुकेशन जो है वह मुल्क में सबसे जरूरी चीज़ है। अगर इसमें धन की कमी होगी तो अब तक जो हमारे मुल्कमें अज्ञानता रही है वह और भी ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। ब्रिटिश राज्य के समय हमको बराबर यह शिकायत रहती थी कि उसने हमारे मदों को काफ़ी तालीम नहीं दी और औरतों को तो बिल्कुल ही बेकार रखा। लेकिन हमको दुःख होता है कि आज जबकि हमको स्वराज्य मिल गया है, हमको आज्ञा दी मिल गई है, जबकि हम एक (republic) रिपब्लिक के बाशिन्दे हैं—और रिपब्लिक होने के बाद हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा के लिये धन की कमी है।

मैंने शिक्षा विभाग की स्कीम को देखा, वह एक बहुत ही अच्छी एम्बिशनस (ambitious) स्कीम है। कोई भी पहलू ऐसा नहीं है जो कि उसमें नहीं लिया गया हो या नहीं आया हो। लेकिन मुझे

एसा मालूम हू कि जब मुल्क आजाद होता है, आजाद होने के बाद उसका राष्ट्रनिर्माण होता है इस निर्माण के वास्ते क्या क्या चीजों की जरूरत होती है।

सबसे पहले देश के निर्माण के वास्ते उसकी कारीगरी की जरूरत होती है। मैंने देखा, गो में पश्चिमीय आर्ट के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ बल्कि मुझे तो सारे संसार का आर्ट पसन्द है। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि जितना रुपया हम लोग पश्चिमीय आर्ट और तस्वीरों के लिये खर्च करते हैं और उसके लाने में जितना खर्च होता है उसके बनिस्बत हम अपने यहां के आर्ट के लिये बहुत कम खर्च करते हैं। मैं फिर कहती हूँ कि मैं पश्चिमी आर्ट के खिलौने नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जब एक देश अपना निर्माण करता है, जब देश को सुधारना होता है और जो सुलझे हुए देश होते हैं वह पहले अपने आप को बढ़ाते हैं और पीछे पश्चिमीय आर्ट की चिन्ता करते हैं। मैं यह भी समझती हूँ कि अगर हम अपने देश को पश्चिमी कारीगरी से सजावेंगे तो वह हमारे देश के लिये शोभा नहीं देगा। मैं समझती हूँ कि जब हम अपने देश को अपनी देसी चीजों से सजावेंगे, तब पश्चिमी सजावट भी हमारे देश को ज्यादा शोभा देगी। इन सब चीजों के साथ मैंने यह भी देखा कि जिस वक्त हमने काम शुरू किया, कोई नया महकमा खोला तो शुरू शुरू में हमारे काम में दिक्कतें पड़ीं। हमने पश्चिमीय देशों में जो अपने राजदूत के दफ्तर शिक्षा विभाग के खोले हैं उनमें भी हमारा धन गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ। और काफ़ी धन नष्ट भी हुआ है। हमने अमेरिका में एक शिक्षा मन्त्री भेजा, मगर हमको मालूम हुआ कि हमको जितनी वहां पर कामयाबी इस काम में होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई। इसमें हमें कोई दुःख नहीं है। लेकिन हां, इस बात का खयाल करना पड़ेगा कि हमारा धन किस तरह से और कहां कहां पर खर्च होना चाहिये। देश के निर्माण में हमको सब तरफ ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

हमको आजाद हुए केवल २॥ वर्ष हुए हैं। हमारी पार्लियामेंट ने अभी ही विधान बनाया है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर हमने दो तीन चीजों पर गौर किया होता जो कि बहुत ही जरूरी थीं तो आज हमारी मूरत दूसरी होती। वह दो तीन चीजें इस प्रकार से हैं। एक तो हमारे देश का कम्पलसरी बेसिक एजुकेशन होता। आजकल जो हमारे देश में बेसिक एजुकेशन है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। वह विस्तार से हर प्रान्त में नहीं दिखलाई देता। उसका जो प्रचार हुआ है वह बिल्कुल बेकार सा हुआ है। बेकार इस लिये है कि जो पुर्जे बेसिक एजुकेशन के लिये काम में लाये जाते हैं वह मंजे हुए नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय को अपना फर्ज, वा धर्म पूरा अच्छी तरह से माकूम है और मेरा विश्वास है कि वह इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

देश के निर्माण के वास्ते सबसे पहली चीज क्या होती है। पहली चीज अपनी जबान होती है। अपनी कारीगरी, व अपनी बेसिक शिक्षा। तो यह दो तीन चीजें अगर हमने शुरू से ही की होतीं तो आज देश की यह शकल नहीं दिखलाई देती जो आज हम देख रहे हैं। काम हमने बहुत ले लिये है मगर कोई काम हमारा पूरा नहीं होता। हर काम हमारा अधूरा दिखाई देता है क्योंकि हमारे पास धन की कमी है। इस लिये अगर दो तीन चीजें ले ली जातीं, जबान, बेसिक एजुकेशन, हिन्दी आर्ट पर हम गौर करते तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हमें ज्यादा कामयाबी होती।

इसके संग मुझे यह भी कहना है कि चारों तरफ स्कूलों में मैंने देखा कि जो किताबें बेसिक एजुकेशन की स्कूलों में हैं और हाई स्कूल में जो किताबें हैं हिन्दी की वह मुस्तलिफ हैं। हर स्कूल में अलग अलग सेट आफ बुक्स हैं। कहीं तो हिन्दी किताबें सस्त हैं और कहीं आसान। कोई यूनिफार्मिटी में नहीं देखी।

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

सबसे पहली चीज जो होनी चाहिये, जिस पर कार्य करना है वह स्कूल और कालेज वह यूनिवर्सिटी में अपनी जवान की किताबें हों। मैंने रिपोर्ट में देखा कि पब्लिक स्कूलों का चर्चा भी है। ब्रिटिश राज्य में तो मैं पब्लिक स्कूलों की बहुत बड़ी दुश्मन रही हूँ और आज जब मैंने पब्लिक स्कूलों की हैजिंग देखी तो फौरन मैंने उसे पढ़ना शुरू किया। यह ठीक है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में जिनके पास धन है, हायर मिडिल क्लास के लोग, ऐरिस्टाक्रेट लोगों के बच्चे, पढ़ते हैं और पढ़ने के बाद रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि उसमें से लीडर्स पैदा होते हैं। मैं उन लीडर्स से बाकिफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं जानती हूँ कि पब्लिक स्कूलों से जो बच्चे निकलते हैं वह कौन होते हैं। वह मिलिटरी सर्विस में जाते हैं। वह सिविल सर्विस में जाते हैं। लेकिन गरीब बच्चे, जिनके मां बाप के पास इतना धन नहीं है वह इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाने से महरूम रहते हैं। उनके सामने धन की कमी की बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि जब हमने पब्लिक स्कूल खोले हैं तो हमारा फर्ज है कि हम यह देखें कि उन स्कूलों में हमारे गरीब बच्चे जो हैं, जिनके पास दुनिया का धन कम है, उनके लिये कोई न कोई उपाय हमको करना लाज़मी है। यह कहना कि हम मजबूर हैं—सर्टेन रूल्स हैं, या कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मेरा कहना यह है कि उनको मिटाने वाले और बनाने वाले आज हम ही तो हैं। हम रीपब्लिक की सरकार हैं, हम सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। अगर हमको उन पर विश्वास है तो यह चीज हमारे सामने आसान हो जाती है।

मुझे ज्यादा बक्त लेकर अब कुछ कहना नहीं है। केवल एक बात आप लोगों से मुझे कहनी है और वह यह है कि मैं चाहती हूँ अपनी जवान, जो मादरी जवान है हिन्दी, जिसे भारतीय भारत ने मंजूर किया है, मैं हिन्दुस्तानी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि वह तो मैं बोल ही नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जिसे मैं हिन्दुस्तानी कहती हूँ, यानी हिन्दी का प्रचार करना हमारा पहला काम है। साथ ही मैं अपने माननीय मन्त्री साहब से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हिन्दी का प्रचार हम करें तो हिन्दी के प्रचार में जो प्रोफेसर हम रखें, जो मास्टर हम रखें, चाहे स्त्रियां रखें या पुरुष रखें, और जो एजुकेशनिस्ट्स हों उनकी तन्खाहें हमें अंग्रेजी जानने वालों के बराबर जरूर रखना चाहिये। यह कह कर कि हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाले हैं, या पण्डित हैं, यह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं इस लिये उनकी तन्खाहें कम हों। इसके मैं बहुत खिलाफ हूँ। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनकी तन्खाहें उतनी ही हों जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले प्रोफेसरों की हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि जिन यूनिवर्सिटीज में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जायगी, बाइस चान्सेलर की तन्खाह उतनी ही होगी जितनी आज अंग्रेजी बाइस चान्सेलर को मिल रही है। यह मास्टर, प्रोफेसर या बेचारे क्लर्क जिनको हिन्दी आती है और दूसरी जवान नहीं आती है, अंग्रेजी से वह काफी बाकिफ नहीं हैं इस लिये उनकी तन्खाहें कम हो जाय, मैं इसके विरुद्ध हूँ क्योंकि हमारे बास्ते अब जरूरी नहीं है कि हमको अंग्रेजी आए। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है जब से मैं यहां आई हूँ मैं देखती हूँ कि जब हमारे शिक्षा विभाग के माननीय मन्त्री साहब बोलते हैं तो सारे हाउस में एक जान सी आ जाती है। लेकिन जब मैं अंग्रेजी जवान सुनती हूँ, अंग्रेजी जवान बदकिस्मती से मैं भी जानती हूँ, मुझे भी वह आती है। लेकिन जब मैं उसको सुनती हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम सारे के सारे नक्काल हो गए हैं और अपनी जवान भूल गए हैं।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं आप लोगों को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने खामोशी से मुझे सुना और मैं यह भी उम्मीद करती हूँ कि जिस बक्त माननीय मन्त्री जबाब देंगे वह हमें डांटेंगे नहीं। मैं जब से यहां आई हूँ, देख रही हूँ कि हम लोग यहां बैठे हैं तो हमारे बहुत से मन्त्री जी जो हैं वह काफी बॉटलर से

जवाब देते हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हम सब बालिया बच्चे हैं, बड़े हैं तो हमसे जब बह बात करें तो अगर हमारी बात उनको पसन्द न हो तो वह समझान का ढंग अख्त्यार करें न कि डांट डपट करें।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Shrimati Uma Nehru (Uttar Pradesh)** : Sir, before I say anything else I should congratulate the hon. Education Minister on his report which he has taken such great pains to prepare. In going through this report I notice that although great pains were taken and persistent efforts made the schemes could not be carried through for lack of funds. To me education is the most important need of the country. If this work is held up for lack of funds the ignorance that has pervaded our country so long would be aggravated even more. During the British rule we were constantly complaining that they did not impart sufficient education to our men and, of course, neglected the women altogether. But, now that we have attained independence and are the citizens of a republic, we are pained to find that funds are wanting for our education.

I have studied the scheme formulated by the Education Department and I find it a very good and ambitious scheme. There is no aspect of the question that might have been left out of consideration. I know what things are essential for the building of the nation after a country has achieved freedom.

First of all comes art which has an important part to play in the development of a country. I am not opposed to the Western art, on the other hand I appreciate art throughout the world. I find, however, that the expenditure we incur in encouraging the art of our own country is nothing as compared to the money we spend on the Western art and in buying and bringing over from the West pictures. I repeat I am not against the Western art but I do feel that when a country wants to march on to progress it would normally develop its own resources first before bothering about the art of other countries. I also feel that it does not behove us to embellish our land with Western art. On the other hand, if our country is already provided with its native decorations any Western embellishments would only add to its charms.

I have also noticed that whenever we started any new work, opened any new department we had to overcome great obstacles in the beginning. In founding our embassies and education sections in the Western countries we have made a wrong use of our money and a lot of it has even been wasted. We sent out an educational Secretary to America but we find that in doing so we have not achieved the amount of success we should have achieved. This should not worry us but we must take care to see that our money is spent properly. We must not lose sight of the fact that we have to build this country.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** *in the Chair*].

It is only two-and-a-half years since we got our freedom. Our Constitution has been framed just recently. I feel, however, that if only we had paid attention to two or three matters which were very essential the shape of things in our country would have been quite different. I am going to describe them. In the first instance, there should have been compulsory basic education. The present state of basic education in our country is not satisfactory. It does not appear to have spread to all the Provinces. Its propagation has been defective. This is because the agencies employed for the spread of basic education are not experienced enough. But I feel the hon. Minister fully realizes his duty and I am confident he would attend to this side of the question.

What is the most essential factor in the development of a country? The very first factor is our language, then there are our arts and our basic education. Had we attended to these two or three factors from the very start the shape of things in

[Shrimati Uma Nehru]

the country would have been different from what it is today. We have undertaken many tasks but we are unable to accomplish any of them. All our tasks appear to be unfinished. I feel that if we had taken up two or three matters, such as language, basic education, Hindi or art, and concentrated on them we would have achieved better results. I have also noticed that the Hindi books in basic education schools and the high schools all over are different. Each school has a different set of books. The Hindi books in some places are stiff and in others easy. I have not found any uniformity. The very first thing which needs to be attended to is the introduction of books in our own language in our schools, colleges and universities.

The report also mentions public schools. During the British rule I was a great opponent of public schools and so when I noticed that heading today I started reading it. It is a fact that only the children of moneyed people, of the higher classes and of the aristocracy study in public schools and the report says that leaders emerge from amongst them. I am not familiar with these leaders but I do know what becomes of the students who come out of the public schools. They enter military service. They join civil service. The poor children, however, whose parents have no money, are unable to join these public schools. They are badly handicapped for want of funds. I want that since we have started these public schools we should see to it that some facilities are provided to those poor children who are unfortunate in the matter of the worldly riches. It may be said it cannot be helped and that there are rules and other difficulties which stand in the way, but I would say it is for us to make these rules or to abolish them. The Government of the Republic can do everything. Only if we have confidence in them things would become easy enough.

I shall not take any more time as I have nothing more to say. But there is one thing which I wish to say. It is our first and foremost duty to propagate our mother-tongue, Hindi, which has been accepted by Bharat as the National Language of the country. I am not against Hindustani for that is the language in which I am speaking just now. Moreover, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the men and women we employ as professors and teachers in pushing the cause of Hindi and the other Hindi educationists must be paid the same salaries as those who teach English. I am greatly opposed to their being paid less on the plea that they are after all just *Pandits* or teachers of Hindi only or that they do not know English. I want that they should draw the same salaries as the professors who teach English. I want that the Vice-Chancellor of a Hindi University should be given the same salary as is now being paid to the Vice-Chancellor of a University employing English as the medium of instruction. I am opposed to the reduction of the salaries of those teachers, professors or poor clerks who know Hindi but not the other language or who are not sufficiently conversant with English, because knowledge of English is no longer indispensable for us. It has given me great pleasure to find ever since I joined this House that whenever the hon. Minister of Education speaks the House, it seems, is animated with life. On the other hand, when I listen to English being spoken—I, too, unfortunately know that language—I feel as if we have all turned mimics and forgotten our own tongue.

I shall not say more and thank you for the patient hearing you have given me. I hope when the hon. Minister makes his reply he will not do so rebukingly. Ever since I am here I have been witnessing that the replies of our hon. Ministers are full of pugnance. I should tell them that we are all major children and grown-ups and that in talking to us they should adopt the method of persuasion and not that of reproach.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Bihar): There are only two points about which I would like to speak. The first point is connected with my endeavour to clear some cobwebs that are very very prominent in the Education Ministry. I have been going through the brochure of their activities that has been supplied to Members of Parliament and I find there is tremendous confusion, confusion that did not exist, and

confusion that has been injected recently, and confusion made worse confounded than before. On page 31, in the chapter relating to Scholarships to scheduled castes and other backward classes students pursuing post-Matric education, I make this discovery that I have been split up into two parts. I do not quite know whether I am an aboriginal or whether I am of a hill tribe.

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil) :** Both.

**Shri Jaipal Singh :** I find there the words "...scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes...scholarships to those belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes and other backward classes."

For the first time in the history of India I find the *adibasis* are now "aboriginal" and "hill tribes". I would urge the hon. Minister not to indulge in such disruptive language. It is going to create a good deal of misunderstanding. What does he mean? Is a man a tribal or not? Has he to be up in the hills before he can be a tribal? What is this new language he is trying to introduce in Republican India?

Then again, I would like to ask him a question. There is the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board, and we are told that 1,498 scholarships have been awarded during the year. Now, I, like others, commiserate with the Education Minister. After all money speaks and big money has not been put at his disposal. What can he do? I do accept that; but when we talk big let us also measure the cloth that we are trying to convert into a dress. Now, I find that scheduled castes have been awarded 910 scholarships and their population according to the last census is 439 lakhs. That works out at one scholarship or award per 50,000 of the population of the Scheduled castes. Coming to the scheduled tribes, they number according to the census—I have to accept it although I know it is inaccurate, and hopelessly inaccurate—248 lakhs and this Ministry has made 202 awards which means not even one award per lakh of the population of the scheduled tribes. That is the record of the Education Ministry. It is nothing we can brag about. It is no good making speeches up and down the country saying this is what we are going to do and that is what we are going to do. In the Constitution, the New Constitution that has been passed by the majority party and by everybody else—we have all been in it—various assurances have been given. How are they being implemented? What explanation has the Education Minister to give to me? My people are 248 lakhs and there is not a single member of them on this Board. The other day when a question was asked, Mr. Khurshed Lal who was then officiating for the hon. Minister, had the impertinence to say that Mr. Thakkar represented the scheduled tribes. If this is the policy of this Government, God help the Party that is running this Government. I do not wish to say anything more on this. All that I plead is there are enough people whose help the Minister should elicit in the Parliament itself. Let him not run away with the idea that only people wearing certain colours are capable of doing good work. This is a Board that is supposed to award scholarships, post-Matric scholarships to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Scheduled castes, they are well represented. I feel perfectly happy when I find friends like Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh. I have no apprehensions on that point. But what is the argument, what is the reason that there should not be a single scheduled tribes Member of Parliament on that Board? Are there not scheduled tribe Members of Parliament in the Congress Party? Why are they not represented on this Board?

Having let out my venom on that score, I come to something else where I feel I can help my friend the Education Minister out of the difficulty of lack of funds. One of the very rare and healthy consequences of the last war was that there have been certain funds made available for utilisation here in India by the United States of America from the sale of the surplus stores. I am referring to the Fulbright Act. According to it, the best part of one million dollars are available to be spent in India—in India mind you—on American scholars so that they may come to this country

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

and have a common scholarly life with Indian research scholars and thereby get a better understanding of Oriental Humanities. I know that during the last few weeks the Education Minister has been contacting certain people who have come here from the United States. The proposal is that something like 200 research scholars from the various universities of America could come here and live with Indian scholars in something like an international seminary of Oriental Studies where Indology should be the main subject. There are various other subjects also. There is for instance cultural history, anthropology and so on. The main idea of the scheme is that three hundred scholars of repute from America, England, France, Italy and other countries should come here and live with our students and learn at first hand, on the spot, what is real India. They are expected to learn this not from books or by correspondence, but by living with Indian scholars. This is an opportunity that we should not lose. I would much rather completely wash out our cultural relations officers and all that. Here you have international scholars of great repute wanting to come here and live with our students. What better opportunity can you have of trying to interpret our life, our culture and our religion and that with no expenditure to ourselves. I should not have said 'no expenditure to ourselves'. For, our students have to go and live with these 200 foreign scholars. This will cost us some money. But compare this expenditure with the sums we are simply frittering away abroad. The amount of money we shall need for providing hostel for these 200 foreign scholars is almost negligible. I would urge the Education Minister to consider this very seriously. I know we are generally very suspicious of anything that is foreign. But, in the realm of education and studies we must learn to divest ourselves of these prejudices and suspicions. If we do not do that, it simply will mean that we are building up a wall against the rest of the world and that we are refusing to let the world understand us. We are thereby denying ourselves a great opportunity to be understood by others by coming into contact with them. These are the two points I wanted to urge before the House. I know there is a time-limit to speeches and I am grateful to you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Demand.

**Sbri Ethirajulu Naidu (Mysore):** I very much regret that the record of this Ministry makes very sorry reading. Hon. Members who have spoken before me have made it clear that the blame cannot all be laid at the doors of the hon. Minister of Education. But, whosoever is responsible for this stepmotherly treatment and indifference towards education, I must say that his attitude is very disappointing. But that is not all. What is really alarming to me is the psychology behind the attitude, that on a matter like education they propose to spend one per cent or less of the resources of the State.

Our country has just emerged into independence and therefore I say that in addition to the problems of education common to all the countries of the world, we have got some additional problems to tackle. We suffer from the inhibitions of two hundred years of our immediate past. We have to cast off inhibitions at least in the generation to come. If we fail in this task we will have done a distinct disservice to posterity. May I say, we will have betrayed them? I implore the Government that they may take the children of today into hand, both boys and girls, and make them into good citizens of tomorrow. If they procrastinate, the result is obvious: we will have another generation growing up with the same inhibitions and with the same handicaps from which we are suffering today and progress and consolidation of this country will be further delayed.

My hon. friend Dr. Pattabhi has spoken about the requirements to bring about solidarity in the country and one of the first essentials to achieve that purpose would be that we should bring about a re-orientation in the system of education. The other matter to which I will address myself is that relating to the paramount need of physical education in schools and colleges. We are all aware that that aspect



of education has been completely neglected. I am sorry to say that the importance of it, though probably realised, has not been recognised in taking any steps in that direction.

I will just say how these two fundamental problems have been tackled. I get this from the Brochure. With regard to re-orientation of education one aspect has been dealt with in this Brochure. It says that an Indian National Commission was constituted. It has an Executive Board. It has decided to set up a committee, among other things, to ensure improvement of text-books from the point of view of increasing national solidarity. We are in the third year of our freedom. The Committee is to meet in March 1950 !

Then I come to physical education. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was originally provided in the Budget for 1949-50. It has been reduced to Rs. 5,000. "The Board is likely to be set up soon." And we are in 1950.

Now I would refer to another matter, viz., the establishment of a Central Council on Deafness. The problem of these defectives will always be with us. It has got to be given a certain amount of priority. It has got to be viewed with a certain amount of sympathy. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided in 1949-50 for this purpose. But it has not been possible to establish a Council on Deafness so far. Only a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for the publication of the "Deaf in India" by the convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India.

Am I not entitled to complain that the psychology behind the approach of the leaders of the country and of the Government towards this problem of education has been defective and there must be complete reorientation in regard to this matter ?

**Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh):** The deaf was not heard so far.

**Shri Ethirajulu Naidu :** As I said at the outset, I know that the blame cannot all be placed at the doors of the hon. Minister of Education. But if the axe is to be applied somewhere, if you apply it to education it will not be an act of farsighted statesmanship. You are bringing up a new generation whom you will have crippled at their very infancy. I very strongly urge that a new approach to this problem should be made after realising the fundamental importance of it. If you want to have a band of good citizens tomorrow, can you afford to neglect the education of your children today ? That is the problem that I want the Government to place before itself and try to solve it.

Having said that, I must advert to one aspect on which I must congratulate the Ministry. It has gladdened my heart to see that a sum of Rs. ten lakhs has been set apart for scholarships to the scheduled castes and the backward classes. For the "reclamation" if I may use that expression, of this vast human material a sum of Rs. ten lakhs is a drop in the ocean. It can only touch the fringe of the problem but I welcome it all the same, because it shows on the part of the Government a recognition of a principle and a token so that it may serve as an example which the States may follow and emulate.

I will conclude with one word about the Hindi language. Hindi has been recognised as the State language and it will come into its own. None of us have any quarrel with it. But the Centre cannot leave the matter of the teaching and imparting of education in Hindi to the States and say "It is not our responsibility." The Constituent Assembly met here and said that Hindi shall be the State language. It must also place its resources at the disposal of the States and guide them in the matter of the spread of the Hindi language. May I venture to say that those people who were so enthusiastic about Hindi being made the State language may evince equal enthusiasm in urging the Centre to take some interest in spreading Hindi in the States where Hindi is not spoken.

श्री सत्यनारायण : तालीम की बाबत जो कुछ भी बातें कही गयी थीं, उनके ऊपर ख्याल रखते हुए यह जरूर कहना पड़ेगा कि हमारी जितनी मिनिस्ट्रियां (Ministries) हैं उन सब मिनिस्ट्रियों के मुताबिक यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनका जो काम होता रहा है, वह पहले ही से चला आ रहा है और वह अंग्रेजों के बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर ही चलत हैं, लेकिन तालीम के वजीर की बाबत यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। अगर आज हमारे वजीरों में कोई ऐसे वजीर हैं कि जिनके मन में इस देश की तहजीब के लिये, हमारी राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति के लिये प्रेम है और जो सबसे ऊंचे और अच्छे कहे जा सकते हैं, तो वह हमारे वजीर तालीम हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने पश्चिम से कुछ नहीं लिया, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ और लोग भी मानते हैं और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी लिया और इस देश को दिया और तढ़ाया वह इसी देश का था। इस लिये इस बात की आशा रखी जाती थी कि जैसे ही हमको स्वराज्य मिलेगा, वैसे ही इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि पिछले चालीस साल से जो हम लोग कहते आये हैं, हमारे देश की जो शिक्षा होगी, तालीम होगी, वह देशी होगी, राष्ट्रीय होगी और उसके लिये अभी से पक्की बुनियाद डाली जायेगी, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जिस बारे में हमें बहुत जल्दी करनी चाहिये थी, उसके ऊपर हम अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं। यह काम होना बहुत जरूरी था। मैंने यह भी आशा की थी कि चाहे अभी तक जितनी मिनिस्ट्रियों की जो रिपोर्टें छपी हैं और जो हमारे हाथ में आई हैं, वह सब की सब अंग्रेजी में आई हैं, लेकिन कम से कम इस महकमे तालीम की जो रिपोर्टें छपेगी, वह हिन्दी में होगी। ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ, वह क्यों नहीं हुआ, मैं नहीं कह सकता। यह मैं जरूर मानता हूँ कि कम से कम अगले साल जो लिटरेचर (Literature) इस विभाग से छपेगा, वह जरूर हिन्दी में छपेगा।

हमने पिछली बार विधान परिषद् में यह तय किया था कि हमारे देश की ज़बान हिन्दी है और सब जगह उसको बढ़ाया जाय और उसको फैलाने के लिये कान्स्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) में जो ३५१ आर्टिकल (Article) या परिच्छेद है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि यूनियन गवर्नमेन्ट (Union Government) का हमारी हिन्दू गवर्नमेण्ट का यह कर्तव्य होगा, यह फर्ज होगा कि हिन्दी भाषा को आगे बढ़ाये और हिन्दी को उन्नत बनाये और हिन्दी को अपने सारे कारोबार में काम में लाने के बास्ते जो कोशिश करनी चाहिये, वह कोशिश की जाये। मैंने इस बात की उम्मीद रखी थी कि कम से कम इस साल की रिपोर्ट में इस बात के लिये कुछ न कुछ कहा जायेगा या अगले साल में हिन्दी को फैलाने के लिये कुछ किया जायेगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बारे में न कोई पैसे का इन्तज़ाम किया गया है और न उसका कोई जिक्र किया गया है। यह हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस बारे में शायद अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया कि इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिये, किस तरह की ज़बान होनी चाहिये और कैसे उसको फैलाना चाहिये, उसमें किस तरीके के अल्फाज़ आने चाहिये, बहुत मुमकिन है इसमें कुछ बक्त लगे और बक्त न मिलने की वजह से भी यह चीज़ न हुई हो। लेकिन यह कहना पड़ेगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट इसमें जितना ज़्यादा बक्त लगायेगी, उतना ज़्यादा नुकसान होगा। अपने देश की ज़बान न होने की वजह से हम लोग अलग अलग फ़िरकों में बंट गये और जो काम हमारे देश में होना चाहिये, वह बराबर नहीं होता। और अगर हमने अपने देश की सभ्यता, परम्परा और भाषा और संस्कृति को नहीं अपनाया, तो बहुत दुमकिन है कि जैसा यहां पर कहा गया है, आज भी यहां इस सभा में अंग्रेजी का ही जो बोल-बाला है और रहने वाला है तो हम लोग यह भूल जायेंगे कि स्वराज्य मिलने पर भी हमें अपना कामकाज अपनी देशी भाषा में करना चाहिये। बहुत मुमकिन है कि ऐसी एक हालत पैदा हो जाय कि हम यह समझने लगे कि हम अंग्रेजी के जरिये से ही अपना काम कर सकते हैं, हिन्दी की

जरूरत नहीं। इसलिये सबसे पहले यह काम होना चाहिये कि हमारा हास करके तालीम का जो विभाग है, उाते आर उर उर बात की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये जो कुछ हमें हिन्दी के लिये करना है। विधान में यह भी कहा गया था कि पांच सालों के दर्मियान हिन्दी का प्रचार इतना अवश्य किया जायेगा कि जिससे गवर्नमेन्ट का कुछ न कुछ काम तो हिन्दी में हुआ करे। आज अभी पता नहीं है कि कितना काम किस जगह पर और कैसा करने के लिये कोशिश की जाने वाली है। उसके लिये न तो हमें रिपोर्ट से कोई बात मालूम होती है न दूसरी किसी बात से। मैं जनाब वजीर साहब का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। पिछले चालीस साल हमने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा या कौमी तालीम के बारे में जो भी प्रचार किया था, वही सारा का सारा प्रचार इस बात के लिये रहा कि हमारा देश शिक्षा की दृष्टि से आजाद हो जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अब आजाद होने के बाद हमें अपनी शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान देना है, और ठीक ही महात्मा गांधी ने तथा हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े तालीमयाप्ता, ऊंचे दरजे के जो लोग हैं, इसके विशेषज्ञ हैं उन्होंने इसके बारे में राय दी कि हमारी शिक्षा का जरिया देशी भाषा होनी चाहिये। शिक्षा का तरीका नई तालीम का होना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया कि उसके लिये पारसाल ज्यादा पैसा खर्चने का इन्तजाम किया गया था, लेकिन पैसा न होने को बजह से जितना पैसा खर्चने का पहले इन्तजाम किया गया था उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी खर्च नहीं कि याजा सका। लेकिन इस साल भी ऐसी ही बात मालूम होती है। न हम नई तालीम के लिये कुछ खर्च कर सकेंगे, न हिन्दी की तालीम के लिये कर सकेंगे, और न हम तालीम का जो ढंग अभी तक चल रहा है, उसको बदलने के लिये कोशिश कर सकेंगे और न हम अपने देश के लोगों से कह सकेंगे कि हम तालीम के जरिये बदल कर उनको सही ढंग से आगे ले जाने के लिये कोशिश कर सकेंगे। जो स्वराज्य हमने पाया, उससे क्या फायदा होगा, ऐसा अगर लोग हमसे पूछेंगे, तो हम उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकेंगे।

इस तरह जो कमी इसमें रह गई है उस कमी को दूर करने के वास्ते जरूर कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

जो एक बात और उठाई गई है वह है हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा। हमारे देश में राष्ट्रभाषा को बोलने वाले करीब ४० फीसदी लोग हैं। ये ४० फीसदी वे लोग हैं जिनके घरों में वह मातृभाषा के तौर पर बोली जाती है। मगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की जो राष्ट्र भाषा है उसको कम से कम समय में लोग सीख लें। इसकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादातर उन लोगों पर आती है जो कि इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा को नहीं जानते हैं और जिन राज्यों में इसका ज्यादा प्रचार है वहां वालों की तो और भी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वह इसका प्रचार करने में जितनी सहायता दे सकें दें। इस कार्य को बढ़ाने के लिये कम से कम एक स्कीम (scheme) तो जरूर ही बनानी चाहिये थी जिससे हम इस काम को आगे बढ़ाते। इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेन्ट का अधिवेशन खत्म होने से पहले हमारे जो वजीर साहब तालीम के हैं वे एक ऐसी स्कीम बना कर हमारे सामने रख दें जिसके द्वारा सारे मुक में ५ साल के अन्दर इतना हिन्दी का प्रचार हो जाय, तथा इतना देशी जबानों का भी प्रचार हो जाय जिससे लोग समझ जायें और महसूस करें कि हमारे देश को स्वराज्य मिला है।

मैं एक बात और अजें करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि जो हमारे देश की मुहत्तक जबानें हैं, उन जबानों को सीखने के लिये, और उनके साहित्य को सीखने के लिये अवश्य कुछ कोशिश होनी चाहिये। इस बारे में अभी हमारे माननीय पट्टाभि सीतारामय्या जी न अच्छा मुझाव दिया है। यह

[श्री सत्यनारायण]

बात सही है और ठीक है। इसके पहले एक बड़ा काम यह भी होना चाहिये। वह यह है कि देश की चाहे सियासी बात हो, आर्थिक बात हो, या किन्हीं और चीजों से वह सम्बन्ध रखती हो उसको बोलने में हर एक के लिये एक ही तरह के अल्फाबेट काम में आये। इस तरह के शब्दों को इकट्ठा करने की हमको कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सरकार के लिये सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत इसी बात में भी पेश आई होगी कि रिपोर्ट को कौसी भाषा में छपायें क्योंकि अक्सर इस पर लोग कहेंगे कि यह शब्द उर्दू का हो गया है, यह हिन्दी का हो गया है, यह संस्कृत का हो गया है। हमारे काम से यह दिक्कत दूर हो जानी चाहिये। जब तक हमारे पास सब प्रान्तों के लिये एकही तरह के शब्द हिन्दी में न लागू किये जायेंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा। हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में बहुत से ऐसे शब्द हैं जो कि दूसरे प्रान्तों के शब्दों से मिलते हैं। तैलगू और तामिल, मराठी और गुजराती में बहुत से शब्द ऐसे हैं जो कि एक दूसरे से अच्छी तरह से माने में भी मिलते हैं। हमको इस तरह के शब्दों की फ़ेहरिस्त बनानी चाहिये। इस तरह के शब्दों के लिये हमको कोष बनाना चाहिये जिससे कि हम अपने कार्यों में फ़ायदा उठा सकें। हमारे देश की भाषाओं में ५० प्रतिशत ऐसे शब्द हैं जो कि सब प्रान्तों की भाषाओं में मिलते हैं। इससे हमको यह फ़ायदा होगा कि हम अगर इस तरह के शब्दों के कोष बनायें तो हम एक दूसरे प्रान्तों की भाषा लिटरेचर (literature) को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकेंगे। इससे एक कन्नड़ी वाला महाराष्ट्र के साहित्य को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकेगा। इस तरह से बंगाली भाषा का जानने वाला महाराष्ट्री भाषा को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेगा। मगर यह काम बहुत जल्द शुरू किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक बात और आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ वह है हिन्दी लिटरेचर को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हमको अवश्य एक स्कीम बनानी चाहिये। जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी में इनसाइक्लोपीडिया (encyclopaedia) जैसी किताब है उसी तरह से हमको हिन्दी में भी इस तरह की किताब तैयार करनी चाहिये। इस तरह की किताब तैयार करने से हमको हर प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायगी और लोगों को बहुत फ़ायदा होगा। इस काम को हमको जल्द से जल्द करना चाहिये।

मैं बखीर तालीम साहब को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना काम किया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इस तालीम के काम को और भी देश में ऐसा आगे बढ़ायेंगे और सारे राज्यों को रास्ता दिखायेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Shri Satyanarayana (Madras):** Keeping in view all that has been said on education so far, one has inevitably to recognise that the hon. Minister of Education has to be exempted from the general criticism levelled against all other Ministries for having conducted their activities none too differently from what they used to be in the past and, for the matter of that, for having merely followed in the footsteps of the British in all essence. If we were to pick out the name of a Minister from the panel who could be considered to entertain the highest regards for the civilization and culture of this country and who could also be considered to be possessive of lofty ideas and a sort of superiority, it is that of the hon. Minister of Education. It is so because, in my opinion and this opinion is shared by many others, he has borrowed very little from the West. Whatever he has selected to pass on to this country for study, belongs to none but this country itself. For that we had cherished the desire which was so often publicly professed by us during the last forty years, that immediately after we had attained freedom, we should proceed to lay a firm foundation to remodel this country's

education in a way as to make it compatible with its genius and its national character. It is, nevertheless, disappointing to note that we have, accomplished nothing in respect of the matters involving a sense of urgency. This aspect of the problem must have been viewed as very important. In spite of the fact that the reports on the working of all other Ministries as circulated amongst us, have all been published in English, I entertained a hope that the report on this Ministry would, at least, be printed in Hindi. Why it has not been so, I cannot say. I however do hope that all literature published by this Ministry during the next year, will be printed in Hindi.

On a previous occasion, the Constituent Assembly took the decision that Hindi will be our national language and that efforts should be made to propagate it everywhere. In Article 351 of the Constitution which provides its propagation, it has been laid down that it shall be the duty of the Union Government to promote the cause of Hindi; to make it a progressive language and put in all such efforts needed to make it the medium for transacting all their business. I had, therefore, entertained a hope that some mention will be made of this topic in the reports of the current year and some efforts will, at least, be made during the next year towards the propagation of Hindi. But I have to submit with regret that neither any financial provisions have been made towards this end nor a mention thereof exists anywhere. It is probable that the Government have not reached any final conclusions as to the steps they should take in that direction. It may be that they are still thinking as to what type of language they should try to evolve and how it should be propagated or the very nature of the words they should include in it. Possibly all this requires time and it may be that the lapse in this regard has occurred because of not sufficient time being at their disposal. The fact has to be admitted, however, that the more the delay on the part of the Government, greater shall be the harm done. Because of the absence of a single national language, we are just now divided in so many different communities and all that should have been undertaken in the country, is being continuously neglected. If we continue to disown in this way the civilization, tradition, language and culture of our own I am afraid a stage will be reached when, like the present occasion, the assertion may be confirmed that English will continue to reign supreme as ever. It is probable that we may forget entirely the desirability of conducting our business in our own language even in this post-independence period. It is also probable that a time may come when we may consider English as sufficient for all our purposes and rule out any necessity of Hindi altogether. The first step in this direction, therefore, is that the Ministry of Education takes upon itself the responsibility to do all that is necessary for the propagation of Hindi. In our Constitution it has been provided that within a period of five years Hindi should be propagated to an extent as to enable the Government of India to transact, some of its business, at least, in Hindi. No hint is available even today as to when and how much of their work is proposed to be done in Hindi; nor it is understood which of the departments are to be governed by this decision and in what manner a change to this effect is to be introduced.

We gather no reference to this effect either in the Report itself or from any other source. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Ministers' to this lapse. All our energies directed so far towards preaching the cause of education which should be consistent with our national genius, flowed from an aspiration to see our country, at least, educationally free. It is of utmost importance that we pay due attention to our education now that we are free. Mahatma Gandhi and not a few of very highly educated persons and educationists of eminence in this country have expressed a definite view that the medium of our national instruction should be none but our own national language. Our education must be directed on lines of a system as envisaged in *Nai Talim*. The Government maintain that more funds could be spared for this purpose during the year before the outgoing one. This time, however, because of inavailability of adequate funds, they were unable to spend even one tenth of all that was spent during the year referred to. But it appears

[Shri Satyanarayana]

that the scheme will share no better fate even in the current year. It seems we will never be in a position to do anything in the direction of *Nai Talim* or for the propagation of Hindi. We will, perhaps, even fail to effect a change in the method of education followed by us for so long and, thereby, ever assure our people of their progress through educating them on right lines. Our people may become inquisitive to know the benefits accruing from the attainment of freedom. In reply to that enquiry we will have nothing to say. We should, therefore, make it a point to make good all deficiency and negligence in this behalf which has been left unattended so far.

Another point has been raised as to the desirability of having a single national language for the whole country. The maximum percentage of the people speaking a single common language in this country comes to near about forty. Such a percentage consists of the people whose mother-tongue happens to be the language under reference. We, however, have a desire that the people of this country as a whole, should learn that language in a minimum possible period. The burden of responsibility in this behalf falls on those who are, so far, unfamiliar with the National Language of this country. Still a greater responsibility must rest on those states where this language is already in much use and whose bounden duty, for the matter of that, it is to render all possible assistance lying in their power towards its propagation. There must have been one plan at least whereby we could take this cause of propagation any further. I want the hon. Minister of Education to bring forth a plan of that type before the current session of the Parliament is over. This plan must aim at undertaking a propagation of Hindi and other languages of the country to an extent as to make our people feel the advent of *Swarajya* in its truest essence.

I may submit one thing more. It is very desirable that we make some arrangements to teach the multiple regional languages of this country and the literature therein. A short while ago, the hon. Dr. Pattabhi has made a very commendable suggestion in this behalf. That is quite accurate a suggestion. A bigger task, however, must precede. First of all, we must get habituated to a use of the same set of words and phrases in all our expressions whether they be on political matters or financial or matters of any other interest. We should try to have a compilation of all such words. I can realise the Government's difficulty in the matter of selecting a language of the type in which their reports could be printed. The difficulty is there because of the possibility of criticism which is generally biased towards Urdu, Hindi or Sanskrit. Through hard work this difficulty must not be allowed to block our path any more. Our day to day work is bound to suffer till we adopt identical Hindi expressions and phraseology in all our correspondence and dealings with each of our States. Many of the words found in our different state languages are in common with each other. There are many words in Telugu, Tamil, Marathi and Gujerati languages which are very nearly the same even in their meanings. We should strive to have a compilation of all such words. We should prepare a dictionary of these words. It will prove to be a very useful thing for all our purposes. At least 50 per cent. of the words of our multiple regional languages are such as to be found in each of them individually. One good resulting from compiling a dictionary of this type will be that it will much facilitate a study of the literature in our different state languages. In this way, a Canarese speaking person will be able to appreciate the Marathi Maharashtrian literature and a Bengali-knowing individual will follow Marathi very easily. What is required is we commence this work at a very early date.

Further I wish to submit that we must evolve a scheme to promote a progressive type of literature in Hindi. We must have in Hindi a compilation of the type as Encyclopaedia in English. Such a book will serve as a very useful source of all information to the public of this country.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Education for having accomplished so much. I hope he will promote the cause of Education in this country still further and also lead all the States in this matter.

श्री आर० एल० मालवीय : मैं अपनी बहिन श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई और सत्यनारायण जी के उस मुबारकबाद में सम्मिलित होता हूँ जोकि उन्होंने शिक्षा मन्त्री जी को दिया है। साथ ही जो यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन (University Commission) की रिपोर्ट (Report) के विरुद्ध कुछ शब्द कहे गये हैं उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं होता। मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि यह कमीशन हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री का मुकर्र किया हुआ था और उसमें सर राधा कृष्णन जैसे व्यक्ति थे। डाक्टर ताराचन्द और दूसरे देशों के अच्छे अच्छे विद्वान इस कमीशन में शामिल किये गये थे। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत के बाद यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। वह रिपोर्ट हमारे देश के फायदे के लिये है। उस रिपोर्ट को मैंने देखा तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि उससे हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा।

मैं इस रिपोर्ट के सिर्फ एक पहलू पर बोलूंगा। इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी (Rural University) का हवाला दिया गया है उसकी बुनियाद महात्मा गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर है। इसकी यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड (University Board) ने बहुत जोरों से सिफारिश की है। इस पहलू पर हमारे राष्ट्रपति डाक्टर राजेन्द्रप्रसाद जी ने बनारस में यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड की बैठक में अपनी मोहर लगा दी है। मुझे आशा है कि हर प्रान्त की सरकार इस पर गौर करके अमल में लायेगी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड की दूसरी बैठक हाल ही में नागपुर में होने वाली है। उसके बाद मेरा ख्याल है कि इसके बारे में गवर्नमेन्ट जल्दी अपना मत प्रकाशित करेगी और उसको लागू करेगी। दरअसल जैसा कि हमारे दूसरे भाइयों ने बतलाया है कि इस समय पैसे की कमी है। मगर ऐसी हालत में हम क्या कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी स्कीम (Rural University Scheme) को अमल में ला सकते हैं। इस चीज के बारे में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा। इस तरह की कुछ संस्थाएँ हमारे देश में हैं जो कि इस स्कीम (Scheme) को लागू कर सकती हैं। जैसे ही यह स्कीम पास हो जाय, हमारे माननीय मन्त्री जी इनको लागू कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की संस्थाएँ, जामाएँ मिलिया, विश्व भारती और सागर यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। मैं विश्व भारती और जामाएँ मिलिया के बारे में बहुत नहीं जानता हूँ। मगर मैं सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में थोड़ा सा जानता हूँ। उस यूनिवर्सिटी के जो फाउण्डर (founder) डाक्टर हरिसिंह गौड़ थे उनकी मेरे ऊपर कृपा थी। मरने से पहले एक साल तक उनसे मेरी बातचीत और पत्र व्यवहार होता रहता था। उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वे सागौर यूनिवर्सिटी को इस तरह की रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना चाहते थे। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो कुछ पत्र लिखे हैं और अपील की हैं उनसे यह साफ मालूम होता है कि उनका मकसद इस यूनिवर्सिटी को रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी में बदलने का था।

वह इस संसद् के सदस्य रहे हैं, आज वह नहीं हैं इस लिये उनके सर जाने के बाद हमारा क्या फ़र्ज हो जाता है यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"In the course of world history, seldom has the greatness of a nation long survived the disintegration of its rural life. For untold ages man by nature has been a villager and has not long survived in any other environment. Almost every study of the subject which has been made in Europe and America has revealed that as a rule city families survive for only a few generations. Cities grow and thrive only as they are constantly replenished from the rural population. So long as a nation's rural life is vigorous it possesses reserves of life and power. When for a long time cities draw the cream of life and culture from the villages, returning almost nothing, as has been the case in India during the last two centuries, the current village resources of culture and energy become depleted, and the strength of the nation is reduced."

[श्री आर० एल० मालवीय]

में रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में इस उद्देश्य का हवाला देते हुए सर गौड़ का अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जो ख्याल था उसे पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ और इसके मुकामिले में उसकी तुलना करना चाहता हूँ :

"So we at Saugor imagine the University as a civic institution taking rank side by side with the family, the community, the State, combining all worthy elements in the country for the sake of those who will maintain its life in days to come. If such a picture still seems more of a dream than a reality, it provides at least a ground of faith, faith in a social reform which finds its surest and speediest harvest in caring for the young; faith for the coming race who will take up the burden of the ages at the point where the teacher, the parent, the statesman lay it down."

फिर आगे चल कर वह बोलते हैं :

"Thirdly, the Founder has produced on a small experimental farm in the University such commercial products as tobacco and jute of which samples have been shown and given to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, the hon. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram. This is only a beginning but its fruition depends upon the financial aid which it ungrudgingly gets both from the Provincial and Central Governments on the one hand and the people of India on the other. No University in India has this object in view. Most of them were instituted on the lines of London University and produced a large number of paper graduates. We do not aspire to follow them. On the other hand, we have started a new line of study which the Founder adumbrated in his other capacity as the Chairman of the seventy-two Universities of the Empire whose Chancellors and Vicechancellors acclaimed his method and which they are now following. The provincial government has, therefore, to treat this University as a unique University and so should the people and the Government of India."

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी रिपोर्ट में जो रूरल यूनिवर्सिटीज का उद्देश्य बतलाया गया है वह उद्देश्य सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सर हरिसिंह गौड़ का रहा है और उनकी मंशा पूरी करना अब हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के लिये जरूरी सा है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सर हरिसिंह गौड़ की सिर्फ अन्दर की आवाज नहीं थी, इस आवाज को पूरा करने के लिये उन्होंने अपनी जायदाद का ४/५ हिस्सा दिया है जो अनकरीब दो करोड़ के होता है। अन्दाज यह लगाया जाता है कि उनकी जायदाद करीब चार करोड़ के है। उसमें से १/५ अपने बच्चों को दिया है, बाकी ४/५ उन्होंने सागर यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया है। सभापति महोदय, यह जो रुपया सर गौड़ ने सागोर यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया है वह जरूरी बसूल नहीं होगा, यह रुपया योरप और अमेरिका में वा हिन्दुस्तान में सिव्योरिटी (security) और शेयर्स (shares) के रूप में है। उसकी कानूनी कार्रवाई में ज्यादा समय लगेगा। जब तक यह रुपया बसूल नहीं होता तब तक के लिये यह काम अधूरा नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पार्लियामेन्ट (Parliament) में दो बरस सागर यूनिवर्सिटी को सहायता देने के बारे में सवाल किये हैं, मार्च में और दिसम्बर, सन १९४९ में और उन दोनों सवालों के जवाब में मुझे यह आश्वासन दिलाया गया था कि सर गौड़ को जो आश्वासन १४ लाख रुपये का ग्रान्ट देने का दिया गया है वह देने की सरकार कोशिश करेगी। और यह रुपया सी० पी० प्रान्त के शिक्षा विभाग को दे दिया गया है। मगर सागर यूनिवर्सिटी अभी भी स्टार्ब (starve) कर रही है। उसके पास रुपया न होने की वजह से उसकी बुरी हालत है। मकान उसके पास है नहीं, लैबोरेटरीज (Laboratories) उसके पास हैं नहीं, शिक्षक उसके पास हैं नहीं। तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका वह उद्देश्य पूरा करने के पहले यह जरूरी है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो बादा अपनी तरफ से किया है या सर गौड़ को या पार्लियामेन्ट को जो आश्वासन दिया है वह पूरा कर दिया जाय। इसके अलावा, इस बक्त डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर (the hon. Defence Minister) यहां नहीं हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये जो बैरक्स



(barracks) खरीदी गई हैं उसके लिये ढाई लाख रुपया यूनिवर्सिटी को देना पड़ा था जो सी० पी० की सरकार ने बालाबाला सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को दे दिया था। उसके बारे में भी बड़ी चिट्ठी पत्री चली। यूनिवर्सिटी ने लिखा माननीय डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर को और मैंने भी व्यक्तिगत रूप से प्रार्थना की कि यह ढाई लाख रुपया यूनिवर्सिटी को मिल जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये जो मकान या जमीन दी जाती है उसमें एक पैसा नहीं लगता। मैं नहीं जानता कि दिल्ली का क्या हाल है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये जब भी मकान दिये गये हैं उनकी कोई कीमत चार्ज (charge) नहीं की गई। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर से कह कर गवर्नमेन्ट से मिल कर यह कोशिश कर दें कि वह रुपया सी० पी० के शिक्षा विभाग को वापिस कर दिया जाये जिससे वह रुपया फिर यूनिवर्सिटी को चला जाय और वहां जो कमी है वह थोड़ी बहुत पूरी हो।

एक बात मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये सागर जैसी कोई जगह गवर्नमेन्ट को नहीं मिलेगी। यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन जब सागर के दौरे पर गया था तो उसके बारे में सर राधाकृष्णन ने वहां की साइट (sight) के बारे में यह अल्फाज जाहिर किये थे :

“This seat of the University with its situation amidst beautiful natural scenery would have been turned into a beauty spot in any other civilized country”.

इस यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सागर यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में यह लिखा है :

**Mr. Chairman :** May I just remind the hon. Member that the present question is not one of location of rural Universities ? So, he may allow other Members to speak by concluding his speech early.

श्री आर० एल० मालवीय : मैं सिर्फ यह बतलाना चाहता था कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी सूटेबल (suitable) है इस काम के लिये कि इसको रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट (convert) किया जाय और खास तौर से ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट के पास शिक्षा विभाग में ज्यादा रुपया नहीं है। सर हरिसिंह गौड़ जैसे एक माने हुए आदमी ने इच्छा का इजहार किया है और उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने दो करोड़ रुपया भी उसको दिया। मैं समझता हूं जरूर ही इसका ख्याल रक्खा जायगा और ख्याल रख कर उनकी इच्छा को पूरा किया जायगा। मैं आशा करूंगा कि माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री अपने जवाब में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहेंगे।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Shri R. L. Malviya (Madhya Pradesh) :** I join the hon. sister Shrimati Durgabai and the hon. Shri Satyanarayana, in congratulating the hon. Minister of Education. I, however, dissent from their remarks against the Report of the University Commission. I believe the Commission in question was appointed by the hon. Minister of Education himself and it had on its personnel men of the eminence of Sir Radhakrishnan and Dr. Tara Chand besides many other foreign scholars of repute. They have prepared this report after strenuous labours and I think it will prove to be in the interests of our country. After going through the Report, I have a feeling that the betterment of our country lies in acting upto it.

I wish to confine myself with regard to only one aspect of that Report. In that Report reference has been made to the Rural Universities. The idea has been founded in keeping with Mahatma Gandhi's principles. The University Board has laid a considerable emphasis while recommending this point. In a recent sitting of the University Board held in Banaras, our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad

[Shri R. L. Malviya]

has affixed his seal to this proposal as a token of his approval. I hope all State Governments will give due thought to it and subsequently will act upto the same. The second sitting of the Board is about to be held in Nagpur. Thereafter, I think the Government will publish their opinion on the matter and take steps to put the same in action. In fact, as pointed out by some other hon. Members, just at present we are short of funds. How then to give an effect to the Rural University Scheme? This is my intention to speak a few words on this point. There are some institutions in this country in the position to enforce this scheme and, for that matter, the hon. Minister can make it effective immediately after its passage. Among the institutions referred to are *Jama-i-Milia*, *Vishwa Bharati* and the Saugor University. I do not claim to have much knowledge about the *Vishwa Bharati* and the *Jama-i-Milia*, but I know something about the Saugor University. The founder of that University Dr. Hari Singh Gour was kind to me. Till one year before his death, there had been an exchange of views and correspondence between us two. On that basis, I can claim to submit that he aspired to make the Saugor University after the model of the Rural University which is further and amply proved by his letters and the appeal issued in this connection. He has been a Member of this Parliament. He is no more with us now. I wish, therefore, to point out our duty in this direction after he is no more in our midst. We come across the following in the Report of the University Board :

"In the course of world history, seldom has the greatness of a nation long survived the disintegration of its rural life. For untold ages man by nature has been a villager and has not long survived in any other environment. Almost every study of the subject which has been made in Europe and America has revealed that as a rule city families survive for only a few generations. Cities grow and thrive only as they are constantly replenished from the rural population. So long as a nation's rural life is vigorous it possesses reserves of life and power. When for a long time cities draw the cream of life and culture from the villages, returning almost nothing, as has been the case in India during the last two centuries, the current village resources of culture and energy become depleted, and the strength of the nation is reduced."

While referring to this ideal of a 'Rural University', I wish to read out as to what was at the back of Sir Gour as far as his own University was concerned. This will enable me to draw a comparison between his ideas and the above :

"So we at Saugor imagine the University as a civic institution taking rank side by side with the family, the community, the State, combining all worthy elements in the country for the sake of those who will maintain its life in days to come. If such a picture still seems more of a dream than a reality, it provides at least a ground of faith, faith in a social reform which finds its surest and speediest harvest in caring for the young; faith for the coming race who will take up the burden of the ages at the point where the teacher, the parent, the statesman lay it down."

Further he writes :

"Thirdly, the Founder has produced on a small experimental farm in the University such commercial products as tobacco and jute of which samples have been shown and given to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, the hon. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram. This is only a beginning but its fruition depends upon the financial aid which it ungrudgingly gets both from the Provincial and Central Governments on the one hand and the people of India on the other. No University in India has this object in view. Most of them were instituted on the lines of London University and produced a large number of paper graduates. We do not aspire to follow them. On the other hand, we have started a new line of study which the Founder adumbrated in his other capacity as the Chairman of the seventy-two Universities of the Empire whose Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors acclaimed his method and which they are now following. The provincial government has, therefore, to treat this University as a unique University and so should the people and the Government of India."

Not elaborating the point any further I wish to say merely this much that the ideal of a Rural University as envisaged in the Report of the University Commission conforms to that of Sir Hari Singh Gour which he cherished in respect of the Saugor University. It is, therefore, almost incumbent on the hon. Minister of Education to fulfil his desire. I wish to say it also that it was not merely a matter of conscience with the late Sir Gour; he had donated, as a practical proof, as much as four-fifths of his property worth nearly two crores of rupees, a general estimate of

the total property being in the neighbourhood of four crores. As such only one fifth of the property is inherited by his children. The money donated to Saugor University will not be easily available for its purposes because it happens to be invested in Europe, America and India in the shape of securities and shares. Legal proceedings in the matter will take an appreciable time. At the same time, we cannot afford to leave this work unfinished simply because we have to wait for the realization of these funds. I want to remind the hon. Minister of Education of my having put questions in the Parliament on two occasions *viz:* in March and December, 1949, seeking financial aid for the Saugor University. In reply to each of the two questions, I was assured that the Government will try their best to keep the assurance given to Sir Gour for a grant of 14 lacs of rupees and that the money was actually handed over to the Education Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Saugor University is, however, still handicapped in many ways because of the shortage of funds and the general state of its affairs is not at all a cheering one. They possess neither buildings nor laboratories and there are no lecturers with them either. My submission, therefore, is that the Government as a first step should make good its promise and carry out the assurance given to Sir Gour and the Parliament so that we may realize his ideal in actual practice. Just now the hon. Minister of Defence is not present in the House. I wanted to submit that the University was required to pay a sum of two and a half lacs of rupees for the barracks purchased for its purposes. The money in question was remitted to the Central Government directly by the then Madhya Pradesh Government. There has been a good deal of correspondence on this subject. The University had addressed the hon. Minister of Defence on the matter. I also had approached him in my individual capacity, with the request to refund that amount to the University. I did so because I feel that the buildings or the bare plots of land given over to a University for its use, are always done so free of cost. I do not know the practice prevailing in Delhi. I am, however, unaware of a precedent when a University was charged any price for the buildings handed over to it. In the circumstances, I request the hon. Minister of Education to approach the Ministry of Defence and, for that matter the Government, to seek a refund of this money to the Education Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, who may, in turn hand it over to the University, thus helping them in some measure towards meeting the general lack of funds.

In conclusion, I would submit that the Government cannot get a place like the Saugor for purposes of a Rural University. On the occasion of the University Commission's tour of Saugor, Sir Radhakrishnan had observed the following in connection with the site there :

"This seat of the University with its situation amidst beautiful natural scenery would have been turned into a beauty spot in any other civilized country."

The University Commission wrote the following with regard to the Saugor University.

**Mr. Chairman :** May I just remind the hon. Member that the present question is not one of location of Rural Universities ? So, he may allow other hon. Members to speak by concluding his speech early.

**Shri R. L. Malviya :** I was merely stressing, thereby, the suitability of that University and the need to convert it into a Rural University, specially when the Ministry of Education has not enough funds to spare. A desire to this effect was expressed by no less a man of the eminence than of Sir Hari Singh Gour who donated as much as two crore of rupees towards the purpose. I hope that due regard will be paid to that wish and practical steps will be taken to fulfil it. I hope also that the hon. Minister of Education will say something on this point in his reply to the Debate.

श्री एन० स्नातक : मैं सबसे पहले अपने तालीम के बजौर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने वास्तव में बड़े परिश्रम के साथ इस साल का बजट हमारे सामने रक्खा है। इस में जो रकम उन्होंने रक्खी है वास्तव में वह बड़े प्रयत्न के बाद और जितनी ज्यादा वह रख सकते थे उतनी उन्होंने रक्खी है। परन्तु यह हमारे दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इतने विशाल देश के अन्दर रहने वालों की शिक्षा पर इतना थोड़ा पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह वही नीति है जैसी कि अंग्रेजों के समय में थी। अब से दो वर्ष पहले यहाँ पर अंग्रेजों का शासन था उन्होंने हमारे देश के ऊपर हुकूमत करने के लिये और हिन्दुस्तान को अपने क़ब्जे में रखने के लिये शिक्षा का उतना ही विस्तार किया जितने की कि उनको आवश्यकता थी। यह उनका विषय नहीं था कि यह शिक्षा देश के अनुकूल है अथवा नहीं। वह तो केवल यह चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारे हाथ में रहे। परन्तु अब हमारा देश आज़ाद हो गया है। आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रहने वाले जितने व्यक्ति हैं वह यह सोचते हैं कि उनकी शिक्षा पर आज कितना पैसा खर्च होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने जो शिक्षा के लिये रकम रक्खी है वह बहुत ही कम है और खास कर यूनिवर्सिटीज़ (Universities) और कालिजेज़ (colleges) की स्कीम (scheme) पर जो व्यय किया जाता है और जो बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स (Buildings) और आर्ट (Art) के कामों पर व्यय किया जाता है उसकी बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन चीज़ों पर व्यय कम करके प्राइमरी (primary) शिक्षा के ऊपर और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक व्यय किया जाय जिससे कि सर्व साधारण जनता जो कि गांवों में रहती है और जिसकी आबादी ८० प्रतिशत है उसको अधिक फ़ायदा पहुंच सके। हमारे पूज्य बापू जी ने भी यही बताया था कि हमारी शिक्षा की जो बुनियाद है वह प्राइमरी शिक्षा से ही आरम्भ होती है। इस पर अधिक खर्च होना चाहिये। उच्च शिक्षा के लिये व्यय करने का हम मना नहीं करते पर उसमें उतना ही व्यय करना चाहिये जितना कि आवश्यक हो। इमारतों में और आर्ट की चीज़ों के निर्माण करने में अधिक व्यय नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जी इस पर ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरी बात जी में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारी जनता जो है वह उस भाषा को समझती है जो कि उनकी अपनी भाषा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की ८५ प्रतिशत जनता अपनी जो हिन्दुस्तान की दक्षी भाषा है उस को समझती है। सरकार ने विधान में यह प्रावधान किया है कि इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी हो। पर अभी तक सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको ऐसा करने में कठिनाई भी है। उस कठिनाई को देखते हुए यह आशा है कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि निकट भविष्य में इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे। परन्तु अभी उसकी कोई शुरुआत नहीं हुई है। शुरुआत तो होनी चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि यह जो १५ वर्ष का समय है यह यों ही व्यतीत हो जाय और जैसा कि इस वक्ता अंग्रेज़ी का बोलबाला है उसी तरह उसका बोलबाला बना रहे। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा मन्त्री जी इस दिशा में भी ध्यान दें और जो हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है वह शीघ्र ही हमारे देश की भाषा हो और हमारी ८० प्रतिशत जनता जिस भाषा को समझती है उसका विस्तार हो जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय में दिग्दर्शन भी किया है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो शिक्षा दी जाती है उसके अन्दर सैनिक शिक्षा आवश्यक होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय इस देश के अन्दर केवल कितानी शिक्षा दी जाती है और सैनिक शिक्षा बहुत कम दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो स्नातक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से निकले वह सैनिक शिक्षा ज़रूर पावें और उनको डिग्री (Degree) और डिप्लोमा (Diploma) सभी दिया जाय जब कि वह सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त किये हुए हों। इससे बहुत फ़ायदा होगा। आने देखा

कि हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब (the hon. Defence Minister) ने अपने बजट (Budget) में रक्षा के ऊपर कितना खर्च रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि सैनिक शिक्षा दी जायगी तो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हमारे देश के विद्यार्थी देश की रक्षा के लिये बहुत बड़ी तादाद में कटिबद्ध हो जायंगे। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटियों से निकले हुए ग्रेजुएटों (graduates) को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिये।

एक बात में और कह देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अभी तक हमारी जो शिक्षा थी वह अंग्रेजी शिक्षा थी और अंग्रेजी से ओतप्रोत थी। गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षान्त भाषण के अवसर पर हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह कहा है कि हमने अभी तक विदेशी शिक्षा से बहुत सी चीजें सीखी हैं। मैं उस विदेशी शिक्षा के लिये मना नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें जो कुछ अच्छाइयाँ हैं उनको ज़रूर ले लें। परन्तु उसी के साथ साथ हमें अपनी प्राचीन शिक्षा को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये जिसके ऊपर अबसे हजारों वर्ष पहले भारतवर्ष को गर्व था और अभिमान था और दूसरे देशों के लोग यहां आकर उस शिक्षा को ग्रहण करते थे, उस संस्कृति को सीखते थे और अपने देश में जा कर उस शिक्षा का विस्तार करते थे। इसी कारण उस समय भारत दुनिया का गुरु कहा जाता था। जगत गुरु की उसे उपाधि मिली हुई थी। तो हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने गुरुकुल कांगड़ी के दीक्षान्त भाषण के अवसर पर यह कहा था कि मौजूदा शिक्षा के साथ साथ हमें यह भी चाहिये कि प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को भी अपनायें। इससे यह होगा कि हम अपनी संस्कृति को और अपने उस उद्देश्य को जिसको हम देश के अन्दर लाना चाहते हैं सच्चे अर्थों में पूरा कर सकें। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मन्त्री इस बात पर ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे और इस तालीम के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो अपना बजट बनाया है उसमें इस चीज़ पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान करेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (scheduled castes) के लिये और हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लास (Backward classes) के लिये जो रकम रखी है वह बहुत थोड़ी है, उनकी इस देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या है और उनको जो स्कालरशिप (scholarship) और सुविधायें दी गई हैं वह बहुत ही कम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा मन्त्री की इस पर ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे। और इस वर्ष तो क्या पर अगले वर्ष वह इस रकम को बढ़ायेंगे और इस तरह जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लास के व्यक्ति हैं उनको उत्साह देंगे और उनको अधिक से अधिक स्कालरशिप देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः अपने शिक्षा मन्त्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ मैं अपने चीफ व्हिप (chief whip) साहब को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे कम से कम इस अंतिम समय में तो बोलने का मौका दिया।

*(English translation of the above speech.)*

**Shri N. Satak** (Uttar Pradesh) : At the very outset I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education for the commendable method followed by him in the preparation and presentation of the demands for grants of his Ministry. Obviously, he has taken considerable pains while preparing these demands for the current year. The provisions in respect of the amounts are the maximum that he has been able to secure and they are, no doubt, the result of a good deal of effort on his part. But it is certainly our misfortune that such a meagre sum should be proposed to be spent on education of the people of a vast country like ours. The policy underlying these scant provisions is no different from the one followed during the British days. Only

[Shri N. Satak]

two years back this country was ruled by the Britishers. Those people did not permit the propagation of education beyond what was sufficient for their needs to run their day-to-day administration of this country and to perpetuate their rule over it. It was no concern of theirs to see whether the type of education they imparted was suited to its conditions or not. They had concentrated only on keeping this country under their permanent subjugation. Ours is a free country now and our free people certainly are keen to know the amount proposed to be spent on their education. I, for one, feel that the hon. Minister of Education has been able to provide quite insufficient funds for utilization on education itself, while the amounts proposed in respect of the buildings, undertakings of artistical interests, the universities and colleges are exceptionally very large. I am of the view that by effecting a reduction in the expenditure there, we should make more and more of the funds available for utilization on primary and secondary education so that our rural population, constituting almost 80 per cent. of the total population of this country, may stand to gain more. This view was shared by our most revered Bapu who considered the primary education as the very foundation of our programme in respect of the national instruction. We must spend more in this behalf. I am not opposed to all expenditure on higher education; I want merely to limit it in accordance with our requirements. We should not spend too much on buildings and development of things essentially of artistical interests. I hope this suggestion will attract the attention of the hon. Minister of Education.

Another submission I want to make is that we should see whether or not the masses of this country understand their own language. At present, 80 per cent. of India's total population understands its national language. We have declared Hindi to be the national language of this country and that declaration has been incorporated in our new Constitution. No concrete steps, however, have so far been taken in this direction. I am also conscious of the difficulties which stand in the way of the Government in doing that. While keeping these difficulties in view, one may hope that something will be done in the near future at least. It is true, however, that no beginning worth the name has been made in this respect. At least, we must make some sort of a beginning lest the period of 15 years should run out without any action of material significance in the matter and English may continue to reign supreme as ever before. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Education to pay due attention to this issue so that our national language may truly become this country's language and, as stated by some other hon. Members, the language of 80 per cent. of its population may properly be developed.

Thirdly I want to stress the importance of including military training as a compulsory part of our general education. I feel the education in this country has mainly been merely bookish in character and very little instructions in military science are imparted to the students. I would like, rather, that the graduates turned out by our universities must receive those instructions before they are awarded their degrees or diplomas. It will be a very useful course to adopt. You can realize its importance by having a look at the items of expenditure which the hon. Minister of Defence has incorporated in the demands for grants relating to his Ministry to ensure a proper defence of the country. I feel that imparting of military training will prepare a large number of our students for a determined defence of the country in its times of need. Military training should be declared, therefore, as compulsory for those graduating from our universities.

I would like to submit one thing more. Till now ours has been an education essentially after the English pattern and the medium of instructions has been English in all respects. In the course of his address on the occasion of the convocation of the Gurukul Kangri University, our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, made an observation that we have learnt a good deal from the foreign education. I am not opposed to any type of foreign education. I rather feel we should accept everything good therein. But, at the same time, we must not get oblivious of the need to

revive our traditional education of which Bharat was proud many centuries past. The people from far off lands came here to receive that education and culture and propagated the same on return to their respective countries. For that very reason, Bharat was considered to be the *Guru* or in other words the revered teacher of the whole world and that status was actually conferred on it by all nations. So I was referring to the observation made by our President in the course of his address at the convocation of the Gurukul-Kangri University that along with the education of modern times, we must re-introduce our old educational systems. It will help us in a real way towards the revival of our traditional culture as also enable us to achieve the ideals which we want this country to strive for. I hope this will receive due attention of the hon. Minister of Education and he will see to it that maximum possible amount is spent for a realization of the ideals as stated above.

I will, again, like to point out the very meagre sum provided for the scheduled castes and the backward classes. They are in a very large number in this country but the facilities and the scholarships reserved for them are insignificantly inadequate. The hon. Minister must look into this matter. If not this year, at least, he should make further provisions in this respect next year and, thus, encourage the members of the Scheduled Castes and the backward classes. The number of scholarships reserved for them should also be increased.

With these words, I will like once again to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education as also to thank the Chief Whip for giving me an opportunity at last to speak at this concluding stage of discussions.

**Mr. Chairman :** The hon. Minister of Education.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab) :** May I take one minute of your valuable time ?

**Mr. Chairman :** I have called upon the hon. Minister for Education to speak.

**Sardar Hukam Singh :** I have only to place before you, Sir, that I have given certain cut motions, which I am not allowed to move. We are told here that they are deemed to have been moved. We are never consulted as to whether we are consenting parties to this procedure or not. When we make a request that we want to speak, time is not given to us. At least if we know ahead that on certain cut motions we would not be allowed to speak at all, or on certain specific cuts we would be given an opportunity to speak, we would not object to the arrangement. I do not mean to say that on every day I should be given time. But at least I should know this much that I would be given a chance to speak on such and such cut motions. I requested that today at any rate—though I had cut motions standing in my name yesterday and the daybefore also—I might be given time. But in spite of that an opportunity has not been given to me. I only request that for the future at least I should know definitely in advance whether I would be given an opportunity on some specific days or specific cuts, or I would not be given any time at all. This will enable me to adjust myself accordingly.

**Mr. Chairman :** Unfortunately the hon. Member's demand is too wide. In a House consisting of so many Members, and with notice of so many cut motions, every Member cannot be allowed to speak on every occasion. As has already been pointed out by the Deputy-Speaker those hon. Members who do not belong to the Congress Party have ample time to speak—perhaps more time than Congress Party members have. But all the same this is not a point which can be dealt with in the manner the hon. Member suggests. After all the cut motions have been taken as moved and if any hon. Member insists that he should be allowed to speak on a particular day or a particular time, it will be very difficult for the Chair to accommodate him. Already many hon. Members have spoken and the time at our disposal is very short. In fact the cuts in respect of 'Transport' also have to be moved and therefore, I am sorry I cannot accommodate the hon. Member and I call upon the hon. Minister to speak.

**Sardar Hukam Singh** : I do not mean to say that I should be given time every day. All that I want to know is that I should know definitely whether I would or would not be given an opportunity to speak on a particular day.

**Mr. Chairman** : The fact is that every hon. Member has the right of freedom of speech, but every Member has not the freedom to speak. How can it be said in respect of each cut motion whether an hon. Member will be called upon to speak. It all depends upon whether the hon. Member catches the eye of the Chair or not. It cannot be said beforehand that on a particular day on a particular motion a particular Member will be called upon to speak. It is too much to expect of the Chair. I now call upon the hon. Minister for Education to reply.

مولانا آزاد : جن دوستوں نے اسوقت بحث میں حصہ لیا ہے میں انکا شکرگزار ہوں خاص طور پر اسٹے کے مجھے یہ دیکھ کر اطمینان ہوا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری (Ministry of Education) کو جو مشکلات پیش آ رہی ہیں انکا انہیں پورا احساس ہے۔ میں نہیں چاہتا کہ میرے دل کی جو اسوقت حالت ہے میں آپ سے اسکو چھپاؤں۔ میں خوش نہیں ہوں۔ میں موجودہ صورت حال کو نہایت اذسوسناک سمجھتا ہوں۔ لیکن اسکے ساتھ میں یہ بھی دیکھتا ہوں کہ حالات کچھ اس شکل کے ہو رہے ہیں کہ انہوں نے ہمارے ہاتھ پاؤں باندھ دئے ہیں اور ہم آگے نہیں بڑھ سکتے۔ مجھے اس منسٹری کا چارج (charge) لئے ہوئے تیسرا برس ہے۔ پہلا برس ۱۹۴۷ء کا برس تھا۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ پوری مصیبتوں کا برس تھا۔ پریشانی اور مصیبتوں کا ایک ایسا بھونچال آیا کہ جلسے تمام ملک کو ہلا دیا۔ میرا دل بھی ہلا۔ میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ سیلاب ہے، آیا ہے اور گذر جائیگا۔ لیکن ہمارے سامنے جو کاموں کے نقشے ہیں وہ پوری مستعدی کے ساتھ ہم اپنے سامنے رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تاکہ ہم اپنا قدم آگے بڑھائیں۔

اسوقت تک ہماری اسکیمیں (schemes) پوری طرح بنی نہیں تھیں جن کاموں کو ہم نے اپنے سامنے رکھا تھا اور بہت ضروری سمجھا تھا اسکے لئے خاص کمیٹیاں (committees) بنائی گئی تھیں۔ پچھلے برس ان کمیٹیوں کا کام پورا ہو گیا اور ہماری تمام ضروری اسکیمیں پوری ہو گئیں۔ اب وقت آیا تھا کہ ان سکیموں کو صل کے کھڑے پہلانے جاتے اور تیزی کے ساتھ قدم آگے بڑھنا لیکن پچھلے برس بجٹ کے موقع پر کچھ ایسی دشواریاں پیش آگئیں کہ جن کی وجہ سے پھر ہمیں یہ سوچنا پڑا کہ ایک برس کے لئے ہم رک جائیں اور چند کاموں کے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ ابتدائی قدم اٹھادیں۔ چنانچہ میں نے ایسا ہی کیا۔ ابھی تک میری اُمید کا چراغ جل رہا تھا بجھا نہیں تھا۔ لیکن میں آپکو یہ بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب اس سال آج سے ۶ مہینے پہلے پھر ایک کرائسز (crisis) آئی اور اسوقت معلوم ہوا کہ ۴۰ کروڑ کے قہیست (deficit) ہے ہمیں اسکو پورا کرنا چاہئے اور اسکے ساتھ ڈیویلیویشن (devaluation) اور دوسری چیزیں آگئیں۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ جو بجٹ ایجوکیشن (Education)



کے لئے پہلے منظور کیا گیا تھا اسکو بھی ۱۰ فیصدی کے حساب سے لاکھا پڑا - میں اسکی لئے آسانی سے تیار نہیں ہوا۔ میرے ساتھی جو اسوقت یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں وہ اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں کہ میں دو دن تک لڑتا رہا لیکن جب میں نے حقیقت نہیں دیکھی تو مجھے یہ ماننا پڑا کہ اسکی سوا کوئی چارہ نہیں ہے اور پھر مجبور ہو کر مجھکو ماننا پڑا اسکا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ بجٹ میں جو روپیہ منظور کر دیا گیا تھا اس میں سے بھی ایک کروڑ ۵۳ لاکھ واپس دینا پڑا - اسکا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ تھوڑا سا جو کام شروع کیا گیا تھا اور وہ یہ کہ جلد سے جلد اس سال ایک کروڑ روپیہ پرائنٹوں میں بانٹا جائے بلکہ کر دینا پڑا - پرائنٹوں کے ایجوکیشن منسٹروں (Ministers of Education) کی کانفرنس (conference) ہوئی تھی اور یہ طے پایا تھا کہ اس حساب سے پرائنٹوں کو روپیہ دیا جائے گا - صوبوں میں بھی کچھ انتظام پورا کر دیا گیا تھا - اب یہ جو ۱۰ فیصدی کاٹ دیا گیا ہے اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ایک کروڑ ۵۳ لاکھ روپیہ جو لیا جا چکا تھا وہ واپس کرنا پڑا اور مجبور ہو کر یہ کہنا پڑا کہ اس کام پر صرف ۶۰ لاکھ روپیہ صرف کیا جائے -

صوبوں نے اس بات کی شکایت کی لیکن ہم مجبور تھے اور ہمارے پاس اور کوئی راستہ نہیں تھا - اسکی بعد سوال پیدا ہوا کہ سامنے برس کے بجٹ کا کیا حال ہے تو میں نے دیکھا کہ امداد کی ایک آخری روشنی جو میرے دل میں باقی ہے میں اسکو بھی رخصت کر دوں - حالات کے دیکھنے کے بعد میں اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا کہ نہ صرف سامنے برس میں بلکہ دو تین برس کے اندر بھی کوئی امداد نہیں کی جا سکتی کہ گورنمنٹ (Government) سنٹرل ریونیو (Central Revenue) سے تعلیم کے کام کے لئے روپیہ نکال سکے گی -

اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ طبیعت میری بہتر گئی یہ حالت اس وجہ سے پھٹی آئی کہ جیسا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی آمدنی ساؤنڈ (sound) نہیں تھی - جو مشکلات لڑائی کے بعد ساری دنیا کو پھس آئیں ہماری آمدنی اس اعتبار سے ساؤنڈ (sound) ہے کافی تھی لیکن یہ بھی آپ جانتے ہیں کہ بدقسمتی سے ایسے حالات پھس آئے جسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ روپیہ کی ایک بڑی مقدار ان کاموں میں خرچ ہوتی ہے جن کاموں میں ہمیں کمی نہیں تھی مثلاً فوڈ (Food) پر جتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے وہ آپکو معلوم ہے یا ریہیبیلیٹیشن (Rehabilitation) پر جو ایک بالکل نئی چیز ہے ہزاروں آدمی بے کھر ہو کر یہاں آگئے انکے لئے پچھلے برس ۲۹ کروڑ روپیہ رکھا گیا تھا اور اس سال ۲۰ کروڑ کی رقم رکھی گئی ہے - پھر آپکو معلوم ہے کہ ملک کے حالات ایسے ہو گئے ہیں کہ جن دنوں ہم ڈیفنس (Defence) میں بھی کسی نہیں کر سکتے ہیں -

آپکو معلوم ہے یا نہیں کہ سنہ ۱۹۳۷ء میں جب کہ ملک کا بتوارہ نہیں ہوا تھا اس وقت ہم نے سوچا تھا - سنٹرل کابینہ (Central Cabinet) نے سوچا تھا - کہ آئندہ ہم ڈفنس کی تھلوس سروسز (Services) کا خرچ کتنا رکھیں - بہت کچھ سوچنے کے بعد اور اس چیز کو سامنے لانے کے بعد کہ اچانک ہمیں یہ خرچ نہیں گھٹانا چاہئے آہستہ آہستہ گھٹانا چاہئے یہ رائے قائم کی گئی کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ تھلوس سروسز کے لئے سو کروڑ یعنی ایک ارب ہمیں رکھنا چاہئے - یہ فیصلہ تھا انڈیوائڈڈ انڈیا (Undivided India) کے لئے - اس کے بعد پارٹیشن (Partition) ہوا پارٹیشن کا نتیجہ کہا نکلا نتیجہ یہ نکلا؟ کہ ایک تہائی ٹکڑا الگ ہو گیا اور اسکا بوجھ اس حصہ پر نہیں رہا - لیکن باوجود اس کے آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ڈفنس پر ہم کتنا خرچ کر رہے ہیں؟ ایک ارب ستر کروڑ - اس سال ایک ارب ۶۸ کروڑ رکھا گیا ہے - تو بتوارے کے پہلے ہمارا فیصلہ یہ تھا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ ہم سو کروڑ خرچ کریں اور اب ایک ارب ستر کروڑ خرچ ہو رہا ہے اور آئندہ بجٹ میں ایک ارب ۶۸ کروڑ رکھا گیا ہے - اس میں سے ۶۸ کروڑ اسٹیٹس کی آرمی (States Forces) کو ٹریننگ (Training) دینے کے واسطے ہے - اس طرح ایک ارب ۶۸ کروڑ کا بجٹ ہوا - یہ روپیہ ہم خوشی سے خرچ نہیں کر رہے ہیں - لیکن آپ جانتے ہیں کہ حالات ایسے ہیں کہ جملہوں نے مجبور کر دیا ہے اور ہم ڈفنس کے خرچ کو کم نہیں کر سکتے - نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ اب کوئی خانہ خالی نہیں رہا کہ جس سے ویلفیئر (Welfare) کے کاموں کے لئے روپیہ نکالا جائے - آخر روپیہ کہاں سے آئے؟ ان حالات کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ مجھے بھیس ہو جانا پڑا اور بھیس ہو کر میں نے ہتھیار رکھ دئے - اس کے سوا اور کوئی چارہ کار نہ تھا - جب نئی گورنمنٹ نے چارج لیا تو اس وقت سنٹرل گورنمنٹ میں تعلیم کا بجٹ تھائی کروڑ سے زیادہ نہیں تھا - میں نے کوشش کی اور اسے چھ کروڑ تک لایا - لیکن جو اسوقت کے ضروری کام ہیں انکے لئے چھ کروڑ چھ روپے کے برابر بھی نہیں ہیں - کم سے کم پندرہ کروڑ روپیہ اگر ہم تعلیم پر خرچ کرنے کے لئے سنٹر (Centre) سے نکالیں یہ بھی کم سے کم ہے تو ضروری کام جو ہمارے ہیں وہ کئے جا سکتے ہیں -

بیسک ایجوکیشن (Basic Education) کی نیا سکیم (New Scheme) جی کھر کمیٹی (Kher Committee) نے پیش کی ہے اور جو سولہ برس میں تمام ملک کے اندر بیسک ایجوکیشن - جونیئر (Junior) اور سینئر (Senior) دونوں درجے کی - یونیورسل (Universal) ' : : کمپلسری (Compulsory) کرنا چاہتی ہے - دس برس جونیئر (Junior) کے لئے اور چھ برس سینئر کے لئے - وہ اسکیم اگر ہم شروع کریں تو اس اسکیم میں تیس فیصدی خرچ سنٹر کو دینا اور ۷۰ فیصدی اسٹیٹس (States)

کو - اب اگر اس اسکیم کو ہم شروع کریں تو پہلے برس ہمکو چار کروڑ روپیہ چاہیے تاکہ سنٹر کا کوٹا (quota) پورا کیا جائے - دوسرے برس سات کروڑ اور کچھ لاکھ کی ضرورت ہوگی -

اس طریقے سے ایڈولٹ ایجوکیشن (Adult Education) کی اسکیم ہے اور پوری ایڈولٹ پاپولیشن (Adult Population) کو پانچ پانچ برس کے دو پیریڈز (Periods) میں بانٹ دیا جائے گا - ۵۰ پرسنٹ (50 per cent) پاپولیشن کو پانچ برس میں تعلیم دیکھائیگی اور باقی ۵۰ پرسنٹ کو دوسرے پانچ برس میں - یہ دس برس کی اسکیم تھی - اس اسکیم میں سنٹر اور اسٹیٹس کا ہوجہ برابر رکھا گیا تھا - ۵۰ پرسنٹ ہوجہ سنٹر آتھاتا اور ۵۰ پرسنٹ اسٹیٹس - یہ اسکیم بھی ہم نہیں شروع کر سکے - ایک کروڑ روپیہ کی رقم ہمارے پچھلے بجٹ میں رکھی تھی - اس میں سے بھی کم سے کم آدھی رقم ہم کو چھ مہینے بعد واپس کر دینی پڑی - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ آئندہ بجٹ کا کیا حال ہے - آئندہ بجٹ کا یہ حال ہے کہ بھسک ایجوکیشن تہجروں کی تعلیم اور ایڈولٹ ایجوکیشن سب کے لئے اگر روپیہ نکالا جاسکے تو وہ ۱۵ لاکھ ہے - آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ ۱۵ لاکھ میں کیا ہو سکتا ہے - اس میں تو دلی کی تعلیم کا بھی انتظام نہیں ہو سکتا - تو جو چیز میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ میں بہت دکھی ہوں - جو کالنا میرے دل میں چبھ رہا ہے اسکی چھین کا میں علاج نہیں دیکھتا - اگر مجھے معلوم ہوتا کہ یہ مشکل اتنے وقت تک کے لئے ہے اور اسکے بعد ہمارے ہاتھ کھل جائیں گے تو کم سے کم اس کانتے کی چھین کم ہوتی - مگر مجھے کوئی ایسی روشنی دکھائی نہیں دیتی اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ معاملہ بہت گہرا معاملہ ہے - یہ معاملہ صرف ایسا نہیں ہے کہ جب بجٹ کی بحث کا وقت آئے تو ہمارے چلد درست کٹ موٹن (cut motions) پیش کر دیں اور دو گھنٹے بحث ہو جائے - یہ معاملہ اس سے زیادہ گہرا ہے - ہمیں آخری طور پر سوچنا چاہیے کہ آخر تعلیم کے لئے جو روپیہ سنٹر میں نکالنا چاہیے اسکی کیا صورت ہوگی - اس میں شبہ نہیں کہ مشکل میں ہوں - اور جیسا میں نے آپ سے کہا کوئی ایسی چیز مجھکو نظر نہیں آئی کہ میں اس پر اڑتا اور کہہ سکتا کہ تعلیم کے لئے یہاں سے روپیہ نکالا جائے - لیکن پھر بھی یہ معاملہ ایسا ہے کہ اگر ہم لوگ سر جوڑ کر بیٹھیں اور پوری طرح دھیان دیں کہ کسی نہ کسی طرح ہمکو یہ روپیہ نکالنا ہے تو ۱۰ کروڑ روپیہ سالانہ نکالنا کوئی ایسی ناممکن بات نہیں ہے اگر اس پر فورور فکر ہو - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہاؤس (House) اس پر دھیان دے اور فور کرے - کہ کوئی راستہ ہمیں ایسا نکالنا چاہیے کہ جس میں آخری طور پر اس پر فور کیا جائے - اگر کوئی ایسی کھتی قنم کی جائے تو ایجوکیشن منسٹری اسکا پورا ساتھ دیکے اور مجھے اُمید ہے کہ فائیلنس منسٹری (Finance Ministry) بھی جہاں تک ساتھ دے سکتی ہے یقیناً ساتھ دیکے -

[مرلانا آزاد]

بہر حال جو چیز میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا تھا وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک تہم کے کاموں کا تعلق ہے حالت افسوسناک ہے اور کوئی ذمہ دار دماغ اسے دیکھ کر مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتا خوہں نہیں ہو سکتا - لیکن افسوس تو یہ کہ حالات نے ایسی شکل اختیار کر لی ہے کہ اسکا کوئی نزدیکی علاج بھی ہمیں نظر نہیں آتا -

جلد باتیں ہیں کہ چلکی طرف بعض دوستوں نے میری توجہ دلائی ہے - شرمتمی درگا بانی نے اس چیز پر زور دیا کہ اس وقت ہمیں روپیہ کی مشکل پیش آ رہی ہے - لیکن ملک میں ایسے قومی انسٹیٹیوشن (institutions) موجود ہیں - ایسے نیشنل آرگنائزیشن (national organisation) موجود ہیں کہ جو بہت قیمتی کام کر رہے ہیں اور اگر ان کو تھوڑا سہارا دیا جائے تو اس میدان میں ان سے بہت مدد مل سکتی ہے - مجھے ان سے بالکل اتفاق ہے اور میں ان کو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ جو اسکیم ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے اپنے سامنے رکھی تھی مثلاً بھیسک ایجوکیشن کی اسکیم - یہ اسکیم صرف سرکاری طریقوں سے پوری نہیں ہو سکتی تھی - اس اسکیم میں مختلف ایلیمینٹ (elements) چورے کئے تھے - ایک ایلیمینٹ اس میں نیشنل آرگنائزیشن کا بھی تھا اور ملک کے تمام پڑھے لکھے مردوں اور عورتوں کی مدد کا بھی تھا - خیال کیا گیا تھا کہ ان سے قومی خدمت لی جائیگی اور ان نے جوہں سے کام لیا جائے گا - لیکن جب اسکیم کو روک دیا گیا تو وہ چیز بھی رک گئی - میں انہیں یقین دلاتا ہوں میں نے اس کام کو چھوڑا نہیں ہے - وہ میرے دماغ کے اندر ہے اور غالباً اس سلسلہ میں میں کوئی قدم جلد اٹھاؤنگا -

بعض دوستوں نے اسکی شکایت کی ہے کہ ہندی کے پرچار کے لئے اور ہندی کی تعلیم کو عام کرنے کے لئے جو کوشش کرنی چاہیے وہ انہیں ابھی نہیں دکھائی دے رہی ہے -

مجھکو انکے اس خیال سے پورا اتفاق ہے کہ یہ جو ہلے کانستی ٹھوشن (Constitution) میں طے کیا ہے کہ ۱۵ سال تک ہم سنٹر میں انگریزی رکھیں گے اس کا مطالب ایک مدت کے لئے بھی یہ نہ ہونا چاہیے کہ ہم اپنی کوششوں کو اپنے کاموں کو آج سے شروع نہ کریں - اگر اب سے ہم اسکی کوشش نہ کریں گے کہ ہندی کو تمام ملک میں عام کیا جائے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ آسانیاں ملک میں تعلیم کے سلسلے میں پیدا کی جائیں تو ہمیں یہ امید نہیں کرنا چاہیے کہ ۱۵ سال کے بعد ملک اس قابل ہوگا کہ یہاں کا کام ہندی زبان میں ہو - تو مجھکو اس مقصد سے اتفاق ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ کام اس طریقہ سے ہو سکتا ہے کہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں (State Governments) اس کے لئے کوشش کریں - اور سنٹر اس کوشش میں حصہ لے - لیکن میں آپکو

یہیں دلاتا ہوں کہ جہاں اس چہز کا تعلق تھا کہ اسٹیٹ کورنڈتھیں توجہ دلائیں گی اور ان کے لئے آسائیاں پیدا کریں گی تو یہ کام ہو رہا ہے اور پوری تیزی کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے اور اس سے اچھا نتیجہ نکل رہا ہے۔ جہاں تک اس چہز کا تعلق ہے کہ سلتول کورنڈٹ ڈائریکٹ (direct) اس کام میں کوئی قدم اٹھائے تو اس میں بھی بہت کام ہو رہا ہے۔

ایک اہم کام تکمل ٹرمس (Technical terms) کا ہے اگر ہم یونیورسٹی (University) کی تعلیم میں انگریزی کی جگہ ہندی کو اور ملک کی دوسری زبانوں کو لانا چاہتے ہیں تو ایک بہت بڑا بلیڈی سوال سائنٹیفک ٹرمس (Scientific terms) کا ہے۔ جب تک ہم اسے طے نہیں کریں گے ہماری تعلیم آگے نہیں بڑھے گی۔ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے یہ طے کیا ہے کہ وہ ایک بورڈ (Board) بنائے۔ اس کے لئے کچھ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ اُمید یہ ہے کہ یہ بورڈ اکسپرٹس (Experts) کا ہو جو اس معاملہ کے تمام پہلوؤں پر دھیان دے اور اس پر فور کرے کہ اس بارے میں کیا تھنگ اختیار کرنا چاہیے اور اسکی کوشش کرے اور ایک ڈکشنری (dictionary) مرتب کرے اور اس کے تمام پہلوؤں پر دھیان دیکر اس طرح سے یہ کام کیا جائے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی ایک بات یہ ہے کہ اسکولوں کے لئے ہندی کا ایک عمدہ کورس بہت جانچ پوتال کر کے بنایا جائے۔ اس کے لئے بھی آئندہ سال کے بجٹ میں کچھ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ اس کے لئے بھی ہم ایک بورڈ بنانا چاہتے ہیں لیکن یہ کام کافی نہیں ہے اور اس سے زیادہ وسیع پیمانے پر کوئی قدم اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں لیکن اس قدم کو اٹھانے ہوئے وہی ایک رکاوت پیش آ رہی ہے جو رکاوت ہر کام میں پیش آتی ہے اور وہ رکاوت روپیہ کی ہے۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ کوئی اسکیم نہیں بنائی جا سکتی اور کوئی کام نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

ابھی یونیورسٹی کمیشن (University Commission) کی رپورٹ (Report) کے بارے میں ہم نے سلتول ایڈوائزری بورڈ (Central Advisory Board) کی ایک میٹنگ (meeting) اپریل (April) میں بلائی ہے کہ وہ اس پر غور کرے اور فور کرے اپنا فیصلہ دے۔ لیکن اسکے بعد پھر کیا ہوگا اگر یونیورسٹی کمیشن کی جو بڑی بڑی ریکمنڈیشنس (recommendations) ہیں ان کو سامنے رکھا جائے تو فوراً پھر روپیہ کا سوال آتا ہے۔

ابھی ایک دوست روول یونیورسٹی (Rural University) کا ذکر کر رہے تھے۔ اس میں شبہ نہیں کہ روول یونیورسٹی نہایت ضروری چہز ہے اور خاص کر ہلدوستان کی زندگی کے لئے جہاں کی ۸۰ فیصد آبادی دیہاتی ہو ایسی یونیورسٹی ضروری ہوتی

[مولانا آزاد]

چاہئے جو اپنے روپ اور اپنے مزاج میں دیہاتی زندگی کو لہڈ (lead) دے لیکن روپیہ کا اس میں بھی سوال آتا ہے -

ابھی ایک دوست نے ذکر کیا کہ سکندری ایجوکیشن (Secondary Education) کے لئے ایک بورڈ بن رہا ہے اور بہت جلد بلے گا مگر اس کے واسطے بھی روپیہ کی ضرورت ہے اور کئی کام اس سلسلے میں ایسے ہیں کہ جن کے لئے روپیہ کا سوال آتا ہے -

श्रीमती दुर्गा बाई : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहती हूँ कि रुपये का पहले बन्दोबस्त कर के तब क्यों नहीं बोर्ड बनाया जाता क्योंकि बोर्ड में तो रुपया खर्च हो जाता है पर उस की रिक्मेंडेशन्स पर अमल करने के लिए रुपया नहीं होता ।

[مولانا آزاد] : لیکن اگر ہم یہ تھڈگ اختیار کریں گے کہ جب تک روپیہ نہ ہو اسوقت تک ہم کوئی قدم ہی اُگے نہ اُٹھائیں تو ہمارے سب کام بدن ہو جائیں گے۔ تو اس لئے ہمیں سمجھنا ہوں کہ ہررتہ بدلنا چاہئے اور ہورتہ سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہئے کہ وہ جلد سے جلد اپنی رپورت پھس کرے۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی جو بلہادی چیز ہے وہ روپیہ کا سوال ہے۔ لہذا جب تک اسکا کوئی راستہ نہیں نکلتا مشکل ہے کہ کسی گوشہ میں قدم اُٹھایا جائے -

میرے دوست چربال سلنگہ نے ابھی یہ شکیت کی کہ بیک ورڈ کلاسز (Backward classes) کو جو اسکالرشپ (Scholarships) کی رقم دیا جاتی ہے وہ رقم بہت کم ہے۔ کاموں کی ناپ کا ایک طریقہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ سوچا جائے کہ یہ کام اچھے طریقہ سے ہونا چاہئے اور جس درجہ کا ہونا چاہئے ہوتا ہے یا نہیں۔ دوسری ناپ یہ ہے کہ جن حالات میں یہ کام ہو رہا ہے ان حالات میں یہ کام کتنا زیادہ سے زیادہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ موجودہ گورنمنٹ نے جب حکومت کی باگ سلہالی تو اس وقت صرف ایک اسکیم شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ اسکالرشپ (Scheduled Caste Scholarship) کی تھی اور جو اسکیم تھائی لاکھ سے تین لاکھ روپیہ تک جانے کی تھی اور وہی اسکیم چل رہی تھی۔ دوسرے سال جب میں نے ملسٹری کا چارج لیا تو کوشش کر کے بیک ورڈ کلاسز کے لئے میں نے ایک رقم 50 ہزار کی رکھی۔ اس کے بعد 50 ہزار سے بڑھ کر ایک ہی مرتبہ میں چار لاکھ کر دی گئی۔ تو آپکو غور کرنا چاہئے کہ یہ کام کن حالات میں اور کن کوششوں کے ساتھ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ مگر میں نے اس کام کو 50 ہزار سے بڑھا کر 3 لاکھ تک پہنچایا اور شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ کے واسطے 5 لاکھ سے 10 لاکھ تک پہنچے۔ دانی رہی یہ چیز کہ اسکو اور تیزی کے ساتھ بڑھایا جائے تو اس پر غور کیا جائیگا -

**Shri Sonavane:** The share allotted to the Scheduled Castes is not even according to their population. A reasonable share due to them is not allotted to them. It is much less than that.

(Population) مولانا آزاد : میں آنرہبل ممبر کو توجہ دلاؤنگا کہ کیا پاپولیشن کے اعتبار سے یہاں پڑھائی ہو رہی ہے ؟

ایک دوست نے ساگر یونیورسٹی (Saugor University) کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ ساگر یونیورسٹی اور اس طرح کی دوسری یونیورسٹیوں کا تعلق اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے ہے۔ اس بارے میں کوشش کی گئی تھی کہ جو ڈولپمنٹ گرانٹ (Development Grant) صوبوں کو دیجاتی ہے اس میں تعلیم کے لئے بھی ایک رقم ہوتی ہے۔ امید کی گئی تھی کہ مددہد پر دیکھ گورنمنٹ اس میں ساگر یونیورسٹی کو ایک رقم دے گی۔ لیکن فائنل شہل ڈیٹیکٹرز (Financial difficulties) کی وجہ سے جو ڈولپمنٹ گرانٹ صوبوں کو دیجاتی ہے وہ روک دی گئی ہے۔ لیکن میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ مرحوم ڈاکٹر گور نے جو رقم ایک بہت بڑی فیاضی کے ساتھ وقف کی ہے اس کے بعد یونیورسٹی کی مشکلات کا خاتمہ ہو جائیگا۔

بہر حال میں آپ دوستوں کا مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے ایجوکیشن کی مشکلوں کو متحسوس کیا۔ کچھ صورت حال تھی وہ میں نے آپ کے سامنے رکھ دی۔ ان مشکلات کی وجہ سے جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے اس سے ہم کو اطمینان نہیں ہے۔ امید ہے کہ جلدی سے ایسا وقت آجائے گا کہ ہم قابل اطمینان طریقہ پر تعلیم کے کام کو آگے بڑھا سکیں۔

**Shri B. Das :** I wish to enquire one thing. In the Constituent Assembly while we were discussing we expected the Government will soon establish an Indian Academy for the propagation of Hindi Culture and Hindi language. I want to know whether Government of India have come to any conclusion about the foundation of Hindi Academy.

مولانا آزاد : اس کے لئے ایک اسکیم گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے۔ خیال یہ تھا کہ اس کے لئے ایک کانفرنس (conference) بلائی جائے لیکن فائنل شہل ڈیٹیکٹرز کی وجہ سے یہ چیز رک گئی۔ اور اسی طرح کی اور دوسری چیزیں بھی ہیں۔ اگر رویہ کا انتظام ہو جائے تو میں ان کاموں کو کر سکتا ہوں۔

**Shri Chattopadhyay :** A very interesting suggestion was put by Shrimati Durgabai that the education of girls should be specially entrusted in the primary and secondary forms to women only and no reply has been given on that point by the hon. Minister.

مولانا آزاد : اس میں تو جواب کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں تھی جہاں تک میسرے رائے کا تعلق ہے مجھے ان سے پورا اتفاق ہے۔

*(English translation of the above speech).*

**Maulana Azad** : I am thankful of those hon. friends of mine who have taken part in the budget discussions. It was highly gratifying to note that they are full conscious of the difficulties that are being faced by the Ministry of Education. I do not want to conceal my feelings from you. I am not at all happy with the present state of affairs. I think the present state of affairs to be highly regrettable. But besides this I also see that the matters are taking such a shape and have so paralysed us that we cannot make any progress. It is third year since I assumed charge of this Ministry. The first was the year 1947, and as you all well know that was a year full of calamities and misfortunes. Such a violent commotion of mis fortunes and calamities came to pass that it shook the entire country. My heart was also moved. I thought it to be a passing tide all the time thinking as it has come so it would vanish in the due course of time. But we wish to put the schemes, that we have before use into operation with all possible promptness so that we may be able to make definite progress.

Till that time our schemes had not been finalized. Special Committees had been set up for those matters that we had taken upon ourselves to accomplish thinking them to be of highest importance. Last year these Committees finished their deliberations and all our important schemes were finalized. Now the time had come to give those schemes a practical shape and rapid progress made, but at the time of the last year's budget some such difficulties cropped up that we were compelled to think of postponing these schemes for one year more, and to complete only the preliminaries of the more important ones. Therefore I did so. Till now my hopes were high and I had not even thought of any discomfiture, but I like to tell you that when some six months back a crisis came to pass we came to know that the budget was having a deficit of some 40 crores of rupees, and we were to make up this deficit anyhow. In the meantime devaluation and such other things occurred, and the result was that the amount of money that was allocated for Education in the budget had to be reduced by ten per cent. I did not very readily agree for this cut. My friends, who are not here this time, know it full well that I continued to wrangle for two weeks on end but when the actual facts faced me then I also had to acknowledge that except this there was no other way out, and only then was I constrained to accept this cut. The result was that out of the budgetted amount a sum of Rs. 1 crore and 53 lacs had to be given back. The result was that we had to shelve our schemes and to put a stop to those undertakings that we had begun, and one of them was to distribute a sum of Rs. 1 crore to the various provinces during the year. In the Conference of the Provincial Education Ministers it was decided that out of this sum of money grants would be allocated to the various provinces. In the Provinces also some preliminaries had been completed. The result of this ten per cent. cut was that the sum of one crore 53 lacs of rupees, that had been placed at the disposal of this Ministry, had to be returned and we were compelled to give out that only 60 lacs of rupees should be spent on this work.

The provinces protested against this cut but we were helpless and we had no other way out. Then the question arose about the coming year's budget. On making a study of the same I came to the conclusion that I should better dismiss even the last flickering rays of hope that I had longingly cherished so far. After taking into consideration the entire situation I came to the conclusion that what to say of the coming year for two or three years to come no hopes could be entertained that the Government would be able to find and allocate money out of the Central Revenues for education. The result was that I became down-hearted. Such a state of affairs came to pass for the reason, as you all well know, that the economic condition of the Central Government was not sound. Taking into consideration the difficulties that the world had to face as a result of the World War our economic condition was quite sound, our income was quite sufficient. But this also you know that rather unfortunately such things came to pass that we had to spend a huge



amount of money on such items of expenditure that could not be postponed, for example you well know the amount of money that we spend on food imports or on rehabilitation of those thousands of homeless persons, who have come here after losing their hearths and homes. Last year 29 crores of rupees were allocated for the rehabilitation of these refugees and this year 20 crores have been set apart for this purpose. Besides this you know that the conditions in the country have taken such a turn that we cannot make even the slightest cut in the Defence Budget.

I do not know whether you know it or not that in 1947 when our country had not been partitioned then we, the Central Cabinet, had fully taken into consideration the fact as to how much money should we allocate to all the three services of Defence Forces. After much deliberations and fully taking into consideration the fact that we must not make drastic cuts in the Defence expenditure but should reduce it gradually, it was decided that at the maximum we should allocate a sum of Rs. one hundred crores for all the three services of the Defence forces. This decision was for the undivided India. Then came the Partition, and what was the result of this partition? The result was that one third of our country was sliced away and thus the burden of this one third part of the country was shifted off shoulders of the bigger portion. But in spite of this you well know how much we are spending on the Defence of the country. We were spending 170 crores of rupees. This year 168 crores of rupees have been set apart for Defence. Before the partition we had decided to spend at the maximum 100 crores but now we are spending 170 crores and for the next year we have planned to spend 168 crores. Out of this amount 68 crores have been set apart to give training to the States' Forces. In this way the Defence budget amounts to 168 crores. This money we are not spending all willingly. But you well know that the conditions are such and the circumstances have forced our hands to do so and hence we cannot reduce the defence expenditure. The result is that there is now left no channel wherefrom money could be had for the general welfare work. Then from where money could be had? The result was that I had to become helpless and so I made an unconditional surrender. There was no other alternative even. When the new Government assumed charge then the Education budget of the Central Government did not exceed two and a half crores of rupees. I made strenuous efforts and increased it to six crores. But for the important things that we have to do even these six crores of rupees are just like a paltry sum of six rupees, they are just like a drop in the ocean. If we were to allocate at least 15 crores of rupees for education from the Central Government budget then, no doubt this sum also is not quite sufficient, with this money we can complete the more important of our schemes.

According to the new scheme of Basic Education, as has been recommended by Kher Committee, we seek to spread Basic Education both of junior and senior standards throughout the country in 16 years' time and want to make it universal and compulsory. The junior standard would be ten years and the senior of six years. If we were to launch that scheme then the Central Government should have to contribute 30 per cent. of the expenses, and the rest 70 per cent. would be contributed by the States. If we were to launch this scheme then in the very first year we require four crores of rupees to complete the Centre's quota, and in the next year we would have to contribute seven crores and some lacs towards this.

Similar is the case of the Adult Education Scheme. The entire adult population would be divided into two batches of five years' duration. Fifty per cent. of the adult population would be made literate in five years' time and the rest 50 per cent. in the succeeding five years. This scheme was to be completed in ten years' time. In this scheme the burden of expenditure was equally divided between the Centre and the various States. Fifty per cent. of the expenditure was to be borne by the Centre and the rest 50 per cent. by the States. This scheme also we could not launch. For this we had allocated a sum of Rs. one crore in the last budget, but after a few

[Maulana Azad]

months only more than half of this sum had to be returned. You well know the position of this year's budget. The position in this budget is that if money could be found for basic education, training of teachers and adult education then the amount would be nearly 15 lacs only. You all can well imagine to what use this paltry sum of 15 lacs can be put. This sum of money cannot even meet the expenditure on education in Delhi alone. Therefore the thing that I wish to submit is that I am very unhappy. I do not see any cure of the canker that is eating into my heart. If I were to know that this scarcity and difficulty is to last for so much time and after that we would not be constrained to restrict our activities, then at least this thought would have relieved much of the pinch of the pricking. But I do not see any such way out and I have been forced to think that this affair is a very very deep seated one. This matter is not such that at the time of Demands for Grants some of my hon. friends table a few cut motions and hold discussions for two or three hours. This matter is far more deep seated than this. We should conclusively think from where the money, that we wish to take from the Centre for Education, would come. There is no doubt about the fact that difficulties are there, and as I have just submitted before you I did not see any such way out whereupon I would have insisted and pointed out that money for education should be had from this source. Yet still the matter is such that if we were to hold a council together and pay fullest possible attention to this problem with the intention that we have to find this money anyhow, then it is not at all impossible to find a sum of 15 crores of rupees per year for education provided we pay attention and have a will to do. I wish the House to pay attention to this and after pondering over the whole matter should try to evolve ways and means whereby this affair could be given a final consideration. If some Committee would be set up for this then the Ministry of Education would give it its whole hearted support and I hope that the Minister of Finance also, as far as possible, would surely be willing to give all possible help.

Anyhow the thing that I wished to submit before you is that as far as the matters of Education are concerned the condition is quite deplorable and no reasonable and responsible person can feel satisfied or even happy on this state of affairs. But the pity is that the affairs have taken such a shape that I do not see any effective solution or way out of this *impasse*.

Some of my hon. friends have drawn my attention to certain things. Shrimati Durgabai has laid stress on the fact that these days we are facing an acute shortage of funds. But many such national institutions and national organizations do exist in our country which are rendering useful service, and if they are given some help and patronage then they can render a good deal of service to the country. I quite agree with the views expressed by her and I would like to assure her that the scheme of Basic Education, that the Ministry of Education has placed before it, could not have been completed by the Government alone. Many elements had been incorporated in this scheme, one of them was that of national organisation and this included the scheme of seeking co-operation of the educated men and women of this country. It was planned that they would be asked to take up this national service and their enthusiasm and talents would be utilized to the best possible advantage. But when the original scheme was shelved then this also had to be postponed. I assure her that I have not left that scheme for good. I still have that under my consideration and most probably I would try to implement that scheme very soon.

Some of my hon. friends have complained that adequate efforts do not appear to have been made, as they ought to have been, for the spread of the Hindi language and for making its learning popular.

I fully agree with the views held by them, that the provision that we have laid down in the Constitution, that for the coming 15 years English would be used in the Centre, must not for one minute mean that we should not begin our efforts in this direction from now from this very minute. If we would not make efforts to popu

larize Hindi throughout the country from today from this very minute, and give all possible aid and help for the spread of education in the country, then we must not expect that after the lapse of 15 years the country would be in a position to conduct the entire work of the State in Hindi, I fully agree with their views on this point. I think that this work could be done quite satisfactorily if the Governments of the States would try for this end, and the Centre also taking a part in the efforts made. But I wish to assure you that as far as those things were concerned, such as that Governments of the States would draw people's attention towards this, would create facilities for learning Hindi, then I wish to inform you that this task is being done with all possible speed and is decidedly showing satisfactory results. As far as the question of the Central Government taking any direct step in this direction is concerned, then I beg to inform you that all possible efforts are being made in this direction.

The most difficult task facing us is of finding technical terms. If in place of English we wish to make Hindi and other State languages the medium of instruction in the University stage of education, then we would have to face the most difficult problem of the scientific and technical terms. Till we would not resolve this difficulty our education of Hindi would not make any progress. The Ministry of Education has decided to set up a Board for this purpose. Some money has been allocated for this purpose. It is expected that this Board would include experts of the subject and they would be able to take the various aspects of this problem into consideration. This Board would compile a dictionary and would complete this task after taking into consideration all the aspects of the problem. Besides this it is also necessary to compile after careful deliberations a Text Book of Hindi for schools. For this purpose also some money has been set apart in the Budget. For this purpose also we wish to set up a Board, but this work only is not comprehensive enough by itself and so we wish to begin our work on bigger scale, but in this matter also we are facing the selfsame obstacle, that we have been encountering in all our efforts. And this obstacle is that of money or financial help. The result is that no schemes can be completed and no tasks undertaken.

We have called a meeting of the Central Advisory Board in the month of April to discuss the Report of the University Commission and to give its opinion on it. But what would happen afterwards, and if it is decided to implement and put into practice the various recommendations of the University Commission then the question of adequate funds automatically crops up.

Just now an hon. friend was saying something about the rural universities. There is no doubt about the fact that rural universities are things of utmost importance, and especially for the life in India, where 80 per cent. of the population is rural such universities are very essential so that by their cultural atmosphere these universities should give lead to the rural population. But for this also the problem of money faces us.

Just now an hon. friend has given out that for secondary education a Board is being set up and would soon come into existence. But for this Board also money is required and there are certain other schemes also in this very connection, but for all these money is required.

**Shrimati Durgabai :** I wish to enquire one thing. Would it not be better first to ensure availability of funds before setting up Boards for preparing educational schemes ? Because though money is spent on the deliberations of the Board yet funds are always wanting for implementing the recommendations of the Board.

**Maulana Azad :** If we would adopt this procedure, that till funds are not available we would not proceed with any schemes, then all our activities would come to a dead stop. Therefore I think that the Board should be set up and it may be asked to present its report at the earliest. But besides all this the thing of basic importance is the question of money, and till no satisfactory arrangements are made to this effect, it is difficult for us to make any progress in any direction, whatsoever.

[Maulana Azad]

My hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh has complained that the amount of money, which is given as scholarships to the backward classes, is very inadequate. One criterion of judging the relative importance of the various tasks can be that it should be planned to do a particular work in a particular manner and then see if that standard is achieved or not. Another test can be to ascertain whether a particular work, which is being carried on under certain circumstances, would be able to produce maximum output or not. When the present Government assumed the reins of the Government then there was only one scheme for giving scholarships to the scheduled castes, and some two and a half to three lacs of rupees had been set apart for this purpose. Only this scheme was in force. The next year when I took charge of the Ministry then I, after making strenuous efforts, allocated a sum of 50 thousand rupees for giving scholarships to backward classes. Later on this sum of 50 thousand was increased, at one stroke of pen, to four lacs and you must take into consideration the circumstances and conditions under which this work was being carried on. I increased this sum from 50 thousand to four lacs, and the sum set apart for scheduled castes I raised from five lacs to ten lacs. Now remains the question of giving them more and more impetus, well, this would surely be taken into consideration.

**Shri Sonavane (Bombay)** : The share allotted to scheduled castes is not even according to their population. A reasonable share due to them is not allotted to them. It is much less than that.

**Maulana Azad** : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member towards the fact whether the education here is being imparted on the population basis ?

An hon. friend made a mention of the Saugor University. Saugor University and such other Universities are the concern of the State Governments. Efforts were made in this connection. The Development Grants, that are being given to the various States, include a sum of money exclusively meant for educational purposes. It was expected that the Madhya Pradesh Government would give a grant to the Saugor University out of this Development Grant. But as a result of the financial difficulties the Development Grant, that was being given to the States, had to be stopped. But I hope that the munificent legacy, that the late lamented Dr. Gour has very generously left for the University, will in a way put an end to all the difficulties faced by this University.

Anyhow I am very grateful to you for your kindly realizing the difficulties of the Ministry of Education. I have placed before you the real facts and conditions. I am not at all satisfied with the state of affairs resulting from the difficulties that are in our way. It is hoped that a time would soon come when we would be able to develop the cause of education to our entire satisfaction.

**Shri B. Das (Orissa)** : I wish to enquire one thing. In the Constituent Assembly while we sat discussing we expected the Government will soon establish an Indian Academy for the propagation of Hindi culture and Hindi language. I want to know whether Government of India have come to any conclusion about the foundation of Hindi Academy.

**Maulana Azad** : The Government had a proposal of calling a Conference for this purpose, but on account of financial difficulties this proposal was shelved. There are other matters also of this type and if funds would be forthcoming then I can get this thing also done.

**Shri Chattopadhyay** : A very interesting suggestion was put by Shrimati Durgabai that the education of girls should be specially entrusted in the Primary and Secondary forms to women only and no reply has been given on that point by the hon. Minister.

**Maulana Azad** : This suggestion needs no reply. As far as my opinion is concerned I fully agree with her in this matter.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Ministry of Education’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,10,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Archaeology’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,43,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Other Scientific Departments’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Education’.”

*The motion was adopted.*

#### DEMAND NO. 23—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,29,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Ministry of Transport’.”

#### DEMAND NO. 56—DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,78,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Delhi Transport Service’.”

#### DEMAND NO. 67—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,00,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Central Road Fund’.”

#### DEMAND NO. 68—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,50,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Communications (including National Highways)’.”

Will the hon. Minister speak now ?

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalswami) :** The idea is that after 5 o'clock the demands will be simply put to the House. That was what the Speaker said this morning.

**Mr. Chairman :** So far as the agreement is concerned, we have not been able to stick to it. The agreement was that the demands will be taken at 5 o'clock and finished at 5-30. It is already 5-21.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** Subsequently, the hon. Speaker was asked by my colleague about this and he said we might finish at 5 P. M. and he was asked whether in that case the demands for Transport would be put to the House and he said ' Yes '.

**Dr. Deshmukh :** If there is no discussion, the demand will have to be rejected.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I have no objection if you want to postpone the discussion of this demand. You may start it now and then go on tomorrow. I am quite prepared for it, but I think the House and the Speaker agreed on that point this morning.

**Mr. Chairman:** I was not present in the House when this agreement was reached. If that is the agreement and provided there was no discussion, we could close and put the demands to vote. The previous demand was not finished by five o'clock. Then I will put the demand straight to the House and we will stick to the agreement.

**Shri Santhanam:** We want that our demands should be fully discussed, but I do suggest that it is neither fair to the House nor to us that it should be discussed for five minutes or ten minutes, as if our Ministry is not of any importance. If I were to merely read out the functions of the Ministry, you will find that it spends about Rs. 10 crores. Therefore, I do think that if the House can afford the time, we should have a full discussion. This morning the Speaker said the discussion of this Ministry was to be from five o'clock to 5-30 and then he also said he preferred to close the discussion at five o'clock and then I asked him what is to happen. Then he said the demands of the Transport Ministry will be put before the House and will be taken for granted, that the House was willing to waive the discussion. We have no objection to any amount of discussion, but I do suggest that ways and means may be found for a fair discussion.

**An Hon. Member:** We decided to go up to Six. It is not yet half past five.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is 5-25 now. It is useless to go on with this demand for five minutes. I feel that either the demand should be discussed in a fair manner or it may be taken as accepted by the House. If that is the wish of the House that we should not postpone, then, with the agreement of the House, I will put the demand straight to the House.

مولانا آزاد : اسکے پہلے ۷ بجے تک بحث چلی تھی - اگر آج ساڑھے چھ بجے تک وقت بڑھا دیا جائے تو کوئی دقت نہیں ہونی چاہئے -

**Maulana Azad:** Previously the debate had continued till 7 P.M. and if today the time be extended up to 6-30 P. M. then I think there should not be any difficulty.

**Mr. Chairman:** If that is the wish and hon. Members agree, I have no objection to go on for half an hour more up to six o'clock.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:]** Some of us have got our time fixed elsewhere.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I know if the hon. Minister will agree to sit up to six o'clock?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** If we had been told about this earlier, we should have adjusted ourselves.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I know if the hon. Minister is willing to agree to sit up to six o'clock, because previously also the agreement was that this demand will take only half an hour, from five to 5-30. It is now 5-25 and we can sit up to six.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I have no objection. It had been fixed this morning that the House was to rise after the Education demand is put to the House and that there was to be no discussion, but simply the demand for Transport would be put to the House. That was a definite understanding this morning, whatever hon. Members might choose to remember or not. That was the understanding

**Mr. Chairman:** I must accept the word of the hon. Minister when he says that there was a definite agreement. I am loath to take it otherwise. If that is so, let us stick to the agreement.

**Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh):** The agreement was as Mr. Santhanam stated that at five o'clock, this would be discussed, say, for half an hour and the House should rise. We could not put the demands to vote, as you rightly said and we may sit for half an hour; otherwise we cannot have a discussion and reply.

مولانا آزاد : ایک گھنٹہ ہو سکتا ہے اگر ساڑھے چھ بجے رکھ دیا جائے۔

**Maulana Azad :** If the House sits up to 6-30 P.M. then one hour's time will be available for discussion

**Mr. Chairman:** May I take it that this is the sense of the House that the House should sit up to Six. If that is the sense of the House, then we shall have to finish at Six.

**Hon. Members :** Yes.

**श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय :** सबसे पहले तो मैं यह शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन में तीन तीन डिमाण्डें बोट करने के लिये रखी जाती हैं। मुझे याद है कि पिछले साल हमसे यह वायदा किया गया था कि अगले साल हर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड के लिये काफ़ी वक्त दिया जायेगा, लेकिन इस साल फिर वही चीज़ दुहरायी जा रही है।

मुझे जितना भी समय दिया गया है, उसमें मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रान्स्पोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में बताने में मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस वर्ष में बहुत काफ़ी तरक्की की है और कई काम उन्होंने किये हैं जिससे कि हम कह सकते हैं कि अगर इसी तरह से तरक्की करते चले जायेंगे, तो बहुत जल्दी ही देश की ट्रान्स्पोर्ट की समस्या हल हो जावेगी। थोड़े समय में मैं पहले आपको यह बतला दूँ कि इस वर्ष क्या क्या बातें इस मिनिस्ट्री ने की हैं। मैं भी ट्रान्स्पोर्ट (Transport) की स्टेण्डिंग कमेटी का एक मेम्बर था, इस लिये मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने भी उसमें कुछ थोड़ा सा हिस्सा लिया है। रेल ट्रान्स्पोर्ट में प्रायोरिटी सिस्टम (Priority System) लागू कर दिया। इसके अलावा स्पेशल ट्रेन्स रन (run) करके इस डिपार्टमेंट ने ट्रान्स्पोर्ट की प्रॉब्लम (problem) को बहुत हल्का बनाया है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने सेंट्रल रोड फंड रिजर्व (Central Road Fund Reserve) में पन्द्रह परसेन्ट से बीस परसेन्ट बढ़ाकर उन प्रान्तों की बहुत ही सेवा की है, जो प्रान्त बहुत बैकवर्ड (backward) हैं। अब इस स्कीम से उनको ज्यादा रुपया मिल सकेगा। दूसरी बात जो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मेजर पोर्ट्स (Major Ports) के शासन सम्बन्ध में भी काफ़ी तरक्की इस वर्ष ने की है और भविष्य में उन्नति करने के लिये एक नेशनल हारबर बोर्ड (National Harbour Board) कायम करने का विचार मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया इससे तमाम पोर्ट्स (ports) के अन्दर जो अलग अलग नीति चल रही है अलग अलग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Administration) चल रहा है, समाप्त सा हो जायेगा, और एक नीति के अनुसार काम होना शुरू हो जायेगा। इसके अलावा दिल्ली ट्रान्स्पोर्ट अथोरिटी (Delhi Transport Authority) बिल इस वर्ष पास किया गया है। दिल्ली अथोरिटी कायम करने की जो योजना है, उससे मैं समझता हूँ शहर के बस सिस्टम में उन्नति होने वाली है। इसके बाद जो कुछ मुझे थोड़ी शिकायत है वह भी मैं हाउस के सामने रखूँ। मुझे सबसे पहली शिकायत यह है कि मैं ट्रान्स्पोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की स्टेण्डिंग कमेटी का एक साल तक मेम्बर रहा और साल में तीन मीटिंग इस कमेटी की हुई। यह बात अवश्य है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय तब।

[ श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय ]

तमाम उनके अफसरान नें हमारे साथ पूरा सहयोग दिया और जो कुछ चीज की हमसे पूछ कर की । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत नाकाफी हैं । क्या यह काफ़ी है कि हम उनकी रखी स्कीमों पर 'हूँ' और 'ना' करते रहें, ऐसी कमेटियों से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है चूँकि यह देश बहुत बड़ा है । यह आवश्यक है कि अगर आप स्टैंडिंग कमेटियों के मेम्बरों से लाभ हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो मीटिंगें ज्यादा करनी चाहियें और ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट की समस्याओं को निकट से समझाने के लिये सदस्यों को देश का भ्रमण कराकर उन बातों से अधिक परिचित कराना चाहिये । मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटियों के सदस्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश का दौरा कराया जाये, जिससे कि वह कमसे कम इन चीजों को देख सकें और इन स्कीमों के बनाने में कोई इनिशियेटिव (initiative) ले सकें ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे नये विधान आजाने के बाद इण्डियन स्टेट्स (Indian States) भी इस फंड के सम्बन्ध में सेन्टर के नीचे आ गई हैं । छोटी छोटी रियासतों में एक रियासत से दूसरी रियासत में जाने का साधन नहीं था और रोड सिस्टम (Road System) बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ था । इस तरफ़ ज़ास तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है जिससे कि देश की काफ़ी तरक्की हो सके । देश में सड़कों के पुलों की बनाने की मिनिस्ट्री ने प्रायर्टी देने का विचार किया है यह ठीक है । आपको सबसे पहले पुलों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये । दिल्ली से जयपुर जाने वाली सड़क नेशनल हाईवे (National Highway) है मगर पुल न होने से बरसात में जयपुर जाना असम्भव है । मथुरा से जयपुर तक की सड़क इतनी खराब हालत में है कि उस पर ट्रक (truck) का पास होना बड़ा मुश्किल पड़ता है हालांकि रोजाना सरकारी ट्रकों को उधर से गुजरना पड़ता है मगर फिर भी इस तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ।

आखिर में मैं टूरिस्ट ट्राफ़िक (Tourist Traffic) के लिये थोड़ा कहना चाहता हूँ । यह मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस साल ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने इस ओर काफ़ी तरक्की की है । एक टूरिस्ट ट्राफ़िक (Tourist Traffic) शाखा मिनिस्ट्री में नई बनाली गई है और अब इस तरफ़ काफ़ी तबज़्जह दी जा रही है । होटल एसोसियेशन (Hotel Association), गाईड बुक (Guide Book), हैण्ड बुक और रीजिनल टूरिस्ट के आफ़िस बगैर काम जल्दी ही होने वाले हैं और जिससे हम कह सकते हैं काफ़ी तरक्की इस दिशा में की गई है । लेकिन जो कुछ भी किया है वह तीन चार महीने की कार्यवाही है । वह काबले गौर तारीफ़ के काबिल है । लेकिन बजाय साल में तीन चार महीने काम करने के यदि साल भर पूरे ध्यान से काम किया जाता तो और भी उन्नति हो जाती । लेकिन तब भी उम्मीद है कि ऐसी ही उन्नति रही तो यह ट्रेफ़िक बढ़ेगा और डालर की आमदनी बढ़ेगी । मैं ने जो कुछ बातें बतलाई हैं, आशा है मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर ध्यान देंगे ।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Shri B. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan) :** First of all, I should like to make this complaint that three Demands for Grant are being moved for vote every day. I recollect that an assurance was given to us last year that sufficient time shall henceforth be allotted for the discussion of the Demands relating to each Ministry, but the same thing is again being repeated this year.

During the very short time placed at my disposal, I should like to submit that it gives me great pleasure to have to say that the Ministry of Transport has made sufficient improvement during the current year and judging from the achievements made by that Ministry, we can say that if they continue to maintain this development, the day is not far off when the transport problem of the country will be solved. At the



outset, I might tell you in a few words, the improvements which have been effected by this Ministry during the year under review. I was also one of the Members of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport, and it is, therefore, that I can say that I have also somewhat contributed to it. The rail priority system was abolished. Apart from this, this Ministry has considerably eased the transport situation by the running of special trains. The hon. Minister has by increasing the Central Road Fund Reserve from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. afforded useful assistance to those States which are backward and they will now be able to get more money.

Secondly, what I want to say is that sufficient development has also been made in the administration of major ports during this year and the hon. Minister has stated that it is proposed to set up a National Harbour Board which will no longer permit them to work in isolation as separate autonomous units, and they will now start functioning in accordance with a co-ordinated plan. Apart from this, the Delhi Transport Authority Bill has also been passed during the year under review. I think the proposal to establish the Delhi Road Transport Authority is likely to effect an improvement in the local Bus Service. After all this, whatever complaint I have got, I should like to express this before the House. My first complaint is that I had been a member of the Standing Committee attached to this Ministry for one year and three meetings of this Committee were held during the year. It is needless for me to say that the hon. Minister and all the Officers under him fully co-operated with us, and in every action that they took, they did so after consulting us. But I would like to say that this is quite insufficient. Is it enough that we should say "Yes" or "No" to the schemes presented by them? No useful purpose is likely to be served by such Committees. The transport problem is very huge in its dimensions because ours is a vast country. It is necessary that if you want to derive benefit out of the members of the Standing Committee, you should hold more meetings and with a view to grapple the transport problems more firmly, you should afford greater opportunities to the members to tour the country and thus study those things more closely. I hope that in future it shall be kept in view that greater opportunities are provided to the Members of the Standing Committee to tour the country so that they may be able to see these things for themselves and take an initiative in the formulation of these schemes.

It is a matter of gratification that consequent on the inauguration of our new Constitution the "Indian States" have also come under the control of the Centre so far as Road Fund is concerned. In smaller States, there were no means of inter-state communications and the road system existing there was very backward. Special attention should necessarily be devoted in this direction so that the country may make appreciable improvement. The Ministry have also considered to accord priority to the construction of bridges across the roads. This is the step in the right direction. You should first of all devote attention towards the bridges. The road connecting Delhi with Jaipur is a National Highway, but it is impossible to go to Jaipur during the rainy season due to the absence of bridges. The Mathura-Jaipur Road is in such a bad condition that it becomes very difficult for a truck to pass over that, and, although every day the Government trucks have to pass through that route, yet no attention is paid towards this aspect.

Lastly, I should like to say a few words with regard to the tourist traffic. I can say this that the Transport Ministry has made a sufficient improvement in this direction during the year under review. A special branch called the Tourist Traffic Branch has been set up in the Ministry and sufficient attention is now being paid towards this direction. Hotel Association, Guide Book, Hand-Book and the establishment of Regional Tourist Offices etc.—all these works are likely to be accomplished in a short time—and as a result of this we can say that sufficient improvement has been made in this aspect. But all that has been done, has been achieved during three or four months and that is laudable and praiseworthy. But instead of working for three or four months only during the year, more progress would have been made if the work had been done more carefully all the year round.

[ Shri R. C. Upadhyaya ]

Notwithstanding all this, it is still hoped that if such a trend or progress is continued, this will undoubtedly increase this traffic and also the dollar earnings. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the various suggestions put forth by me.

**Shri Chaliha** *rose*—

**Mr. Chairman** : I would request the hon. Member to be very brief.

**Shri Chaliha (Assam)** : Sir, I shall be very brief. We cannot allow the Transport Ministry to be ignored. We must take notice of it. It exists for the improvement of the country, it provides the life-line in respect of our food, improvement of agriculture and in so many other aspects ; and in any civilized country, wherever we go, we find that the greatest importance is attached to transport.

**Shri Sondhi** : That is why we are here sitting so late.

**Shri Chaliha** : But here in India we ignore this subject so much that we do not even give a little time for it and but for the request made by the Ministry now, it might have been completely ignored.

**Hon. Members** : No, no.

**Shri Chaliha** : This subject is especially important for parts of the country, like the eastern provinces, especially Assam. Recently a rail link has been provided which is rather a ramshackle affair as it cannot carry all the goods, not even 25 per cent. of it and.....

**Shri Gopalaswami** : May I interrupt the hon. Member ? I thought he described the Assam rail link as a ramshackle affair. Would he kindly explain why he used that particular expressin with regard to a thing which is one of the achievements of the Railway ?

**Shri Chaliha** : I do admit that it is an achievement ; but the wagons that have been provided there, those borrowed from the O. T. Railway and the old locomotives can hardly carry all the jute, the tea and other goods that have to be transported. These old wagons get creaky and probably they may not move on the way. We have only about 128 wagons to move all our tea, jute and rice downwards and textiles, cement and all these things from Calcutta upwards. Can they carry so much ? I doubt very much.

**Shri Gopalaswami** : I do not.

**Shri Chaliha** : Sir, a very important member of the Cabinet told me that it is not possible to carry even 25 per cent.—I will not name him, but.....

**Shri Gopalaswami** : Nobody in the Cabinet can be more important with regard to this affair than myself.

**Shri Chaliha** : I will not mention the name, but he has told me that it is not capable of carrying any appreciable quantity of goods from Assam.

**Shri Sondhi** : Sir, on a point of order, can private talks between Ministers and Members be given out here ?

**Shri Chaliha** : There is no question of private talk. I am here addressing the House, I am addressing the Chairman.

I was about to say that in Assam in addition to this railway, we want a road link from North Bihar, a Highway what is known as Project No. 31. But the position is that there are five or six bridges to be built and it all requires about Rs. 60 lakhs and unless the Government of India grants this sum the work cannot be undertaken, because the Road Transport Development Fund cannot meet it. So I

would request the Cabinet and the Government that they should grant this money for these six bridges. They are the Sittorses Rydak, Gudadher and a few others the names of which cannot easily be pronounced even. These rivers must be bridged otherwise it will not be possible to carry the goods.

Then, I have another grievance against this Ministry and it is this. On the assurance of the Central Government, the Assam Government started the construction of the road from Shillong *via* Haflong to Churaibari about 230 miles. They spent about a crore and Rs. 63 lakhs and then this Government says there is no possibility of constructing this road because it is a mountainous route and a road will not be successful. I think it is better to be wiser before the event than after it.

Having allowed them to spend Rs. 163 lakhs you cannot condemn them now and say that the road could not be built. It is a strategic road and you ought to have been wiser before the event. I had a telephonic conversation at Shillong with the Rev. Nichols-Roy, the P.W.D. Minister of Assam and he told me that he went by jeep with a trailer over the whole of the road and he asked me to tell the Government of India that it would be an unwise step to give up the construction of the road with a view to save a few lakhs which would be required for the construction of bridges there. Before the rains come you ought to do something. I think otherwise you will be losing pretty large sums and a very valuable road.

Again, on the Tripura-Churaibari road they spent about 83 lakhs and then sent an expert to report. The hon. Minister for Transport now wants Rs. 63,000 for a new survey to be taken there for another road. Why was that not thought of beforehand? You are getting wiser after having spent more than two crores of rupees. It is better to complete that road first and if you want a new road you build it afterwards. Do not throw away good money. You are not going to give the Assam Government any sum on this account for them alone, it is meant for Defence purposes. In this connection again I have to convey to the hon. Minister the view of our P. W. D. Minister in Assam that it would be uneconomical in the long run to abandon this road.

I would request you, Sir, to allow me a little more time. I want to refer to the Inland River Transport Board. Such a Board is necessary for Assam where we have very big rivers. If we can have motor vessels and steamships for the transport of our goods the problem of transport would become easy of solution. Then there is the question of internationalising the river system from Dhubri to Sunderbans. It is not possible to do anything about it now. But I am not so pessimistic and when these disputes are over, we shall have to come to an understanding with Pakistan and some of these river courses internationalised. For the transport of coal, kerosene, tea, jute and other things internationalisation of the waterways would be very helpful.

**Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh):** You should give the Government some time to reply.

**Shri Chaliha :** Yes, I am giving them time.

Now, I must congratulate the Transport Ministry for enabling the transport of one hundred per cent. of steel, cement and textiles. For this, great credit is due to them.

Although Assam is not intimately connected with ports or Port Trusts, I must say that the transport problem could be eased if coal, etc. could be carried by ships and necessary facilities existed at the smaller ports and they are regulated by Port Trusts Acts.

I congratulate the authorities for having completed the railway link in good time. I congratulate the Chief Commissioner on this. Were it not for this link we do not know what would have happened to us in Assam. I once more congratulate the staff, especially the engineers and others and Mr. Bakhle for completing the new line in good time.

**Shri Sidhva :** Sir, may I put one question to the hon. Minister ? He promised us in the last session that the amendment of the Port Trust Act will be brought during the Budget session. I had an amendment to move to the Port Trust Act. We have been getting promises from session to session that a comprehensive Act will be introduced in Parliament. An amending Act is very necessary because there are many contradictory clauses in each one of the Port Trust Acts. May I know whether this amending Act will be introduced this session and if not, what is the reason for the delay. It has considerably hampered the progress of the various ports.

**Shri Santhanam :** Sir, I am really very sorry that the time at my disposal should be so short that I shall not be able to reply satisfactorily even to the very few points raised.

I may straightaway answer the question of my friend Shri Sidhva. We have not forgotten the promise. We have taken all necessary steps to introduce legislation. At the recent meeting at Madras the proposed amendments were exhaustively examined in co-operation with the Chairmen of the Port Trusts and the Bill is getting ready. We hope to introduce it in this session. But whether we shall be able to pass it this session is more than I can say.

**Shri Sidhva :** What sort of legislation is it ?

**Shri Santhanam :** It is going to be an Act to bring about as much uniformity as possible in all the existing Acts.

I was glad in a way that my friend Shri Chaliha raised the question of the Choribari-Agarthala road. Did he mention the Shillong-Haflong road?

**Shri Chaliha :** Both.

**Shri Santhanam :** It is better. I thought he would have been prudent enough to keep quiet in the matter. In these two roads the country has spent over two crores of rupees and, all the money or a substantial part of it, has been a reckless waste. This would have to be gone into by a proper committee of enquiry.

Regarding the construction of the Shillong-Haflong-Silchar-Churaibari (Tripura Border) Road the Assam Government had without proper engineering survey marked out a road and done a lot of work here and there in patches and finally came to us for help. At last it was found that that road was useless and had to be abandoned.

**Shri Sidhva :** Who paid the money ?

**Shri Santhanam :** Firstly all the money was spent by the Assam Government ...

.....

**Shri Sondhi :** Poor Assam.

**Shri Santhanam :** Regarding the Churaibari-Agartala Road the fact was that they were bound to give proper reports to the Roads Organisation here. Owing to some arrangement they were getting money direct from the States Ministry and the W. M. & P. Ministry. They did not give us any report at all and when the Roads Organisation found that the reports were not coming, we deputed an expert, whose report I am not in a position to place before the House. I hope that in due course it will be laid before the House. In connection with this matter a number of senior engineers of the Assam Government have already been suspended and we have asked for a searching enquiry into the whole affair. In this case practically the entire money has been spent from Central Funds. When our engineers were here they did not care to take our engineer's advice. They would not give us information. We suspected that something was wrong and we had to send our engineer. His report is under examination. I hope my hon. friend will not force me to say more about this subject. Assam is specialising in wasting public funds without gaining any benefit for itself.....

**Shri Chaliha :** I question that.....

**Shri Santhanam :** I think my friend Mr. Chaliha should rather take up the matter at the other end.

**Shri Goenka (Madras) :** He is on the wrong side of the racket.

**Shri Santhanam :** My friend Mr. Upadhyaya was very kind. He is a Member of the Standing Committee and he knows that to the utmost extent possible we want to take the Standing Committee into confidence and explain every thing. Of course he complained that a sufficient number of meetings was not held. Unfortunately for this Ministry there are two Standing Committees—one for Roads and another for all matters other than roads—so that if we had one Standing Committee it would have full work and we would have opportunities to call them more often. They would then be in touch with the entire work of the Ministry. If the House so desires we shall be very glad to have one Standing Committee.....

**Hon. Members :** Agreed.

**Shri Santhanam :** As regards the Road Fund according to the resolution passed by this House 80 per cent of the fund was distributed automatically on the basis of petrol consumption. They belong to the States' revenues. We have no authority to say anything about this revenue. Only we have some authority to scrutinise their estimates and the roads on which the money is spent. They are free to spend it on bridges. We shall be very glad if the States spend the money on the bridges but we have no right to coerce them to spend it only on bridges. In fact we want them to divert as much as possible on the rural roads and for this purpose at the last meeting of the Standing Committee we had undertaken to prepare a plan so that rural roads can be built in a proper fashion at the cheapest cost. We shall try to induce the State Governments to spend as much as possible on Bridges and on rural roads for the present, when money is scarce.

It was rather uncharitable on the part of my friend Mr. Upadhyaya to suggest that we were active about the Tourists Promotion Committee just two or three months before the Budget. In fact our entire work was done from the passing of the last Budget up to December. That was the time during which we had done the greatest work. We are in the preparatory stage and the preparatory stage always takes time. We have brought together all the people engaged in the tourist traffic. We have set up a Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee. We have established regional offices and we have also devised a plan for publicity and other purposes. I hope next year we shall be able to show a far better record of actual achievement. The whole work had to be organised and it had to take some time. We had to do the organisation and to see that as little money was spent on organisation as possible.

**Shri Sidhva :** How many tourists have arrived from foreign countries ?

**An Hon. Member :** Question time is over.

**Shri Santhanam :** We have kept no census and I do not see how we can force all the tourists to register themselves. Last year as a result of our efforts some amount of tourist traffic was obtained for Kashmir. We made special propaganda for Kashmir last season and there was some traffic. When the new scheme comes into operation we hope to induce all the tourists to take letters of introduction which will give them facilities in all the States and these letters are to be issued by all our embassies and consulates as well as in India. We shall then have a fair idea as to the number of tourists who are taking direct advantage of our organisation and the facilities which it offers. Those people who come on their own account we cannot have an account of them. We will try to give Mr. Sidhva statistical information which he will not be in a position to question.

Probably I might give a list of the matters dealt with by the Ministry which the House has not been in a position to discuss satisfactorily.

**Shri Sondhi :** We have seen the report.

**Shri Santhanam :** Our Ministry deals with the major ports, national highways, the Central Road Fund, tourist traffic, petrol rationing, the Delhi Transport Service and its coordinating functions are performed by the Central Board of Transport and Transport Advisory Council. It has got a good record of road research and training of road engineers. I wish we had the whole day to discuss all these matters and we were able to give the House a full account.

**Shri Sidhva :** Let us hear something about petrol. We want to know how the petrol department goes on.

**Shri Santhanam :** The only thing we do about petrol is to ration it and I think it is perhaps the best rationing we have in the whole country.

**An Hon. Member :** No black-marketing in that.

**Shri Santhanam :** There may be one to two per cent. of petrol which is sold by people who have got more than they should have or people who sell out of their allotments besides the rationing. But I have not the least doubt that practically 97 or 98 per cent of the petrol is used by those people to whom coupons are issued. If we can get the same degree of efficiency in other rationing administrations and other controls I think we would have achieved a great deal.

**Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan):** What about the Muttra-Jodhpur road ?

**Shri Santhanam :** That is not part of the National Highways. The Central Government maintains only National Highways. That is the business of the State Government.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Delhi Transport Service'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 16th March, 1950.*