

Tuesday, 7th March, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 7th March, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DOLLARS AND STERLINGS FOR TRAVELLERS

*658. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the **Minister of Finance** be pleased to state the amount of dollar and sterling released in the year 1948 and 1949 (each year separately) to individuals who went to foreign countries for tours, commercial and other purposes?

(b) Have Government laid down any definite policy for the grant of dollar facilities to travellers and tourists and if so, what is it?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix IH, annexure No. 80*].

(b) A note is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix III, annexure No. 81*].

I may explain with regard to (b) where the hon. Member wants to know whether Government have laid down a definite policy that the policy consists of a variety of instructions in regard to various classes of tourists. So I have prepared a comprehensive note which covers about four foolscap pages, and I would ask my hon. friend to study it with care.

Shri Sidhva: After study what opportunity would be given to me to get further information?

Mr. Speaker: There is that half an hour rule.

Shri Sidhva: All right, Sir.

Shri Kamath: Have any instances been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister where officers who were deputed abroad by Government on some mission have spent foreign exchange beyond what was allocated to them, in anticipation of sanction later on?

Dr. Matthai: No such case has come to my notice.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the Director of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research some time last year when he was in Washington or New York on government duty gave a big reception which must have cost Government over 800 or 900 dollars, without previous sanction?

Dr. Matthal: That is not correct, Sir.

Shri Kamath: What is the correct position about that matter?

Dr. Matthal: If he spent that extra amount of money he must have received sanction for it.

Shri Kamath: Previous or . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether any *bona fide* businessmen who wanted to go to America on business tour were refused the dollars and whether a representation was made to the Reserve Bank and also to the hon. Minister on this matter?

Dr. Matthal: I am not aware of any specific cases where applications have been turned down. But we have laid down a definite policy in regard to the amount of foreign exchange that can be provided for people who go out on these tours.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that there was an investigation to find out what the balances in dollars credited to certain merchants in America were, and, if so, what was the total amount discovered?

Dr. Matthal: That is a kind of continuous research that goes on all the time.

Sardar B. S. Man: Have any instances come to the notice of Government where dollar facilities have been refused to the students who wanted to pursue their studies abroad?

Dr. Matthal: If there is any particular case that the hon. Member is thinking of I would like him to bring it to my notice.

W.H.O. TEAMS FOR CHOLERA AND PLAGUE

*659. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the World Health Organisation in India has made any recommendations regarding steps to be taken for eliminating cholera and plague from the country?

(b) If so, what steps have so far been taken in this direction and what measures have been taken to combat these diseases?

(c) What is the amount set aside for this purpose and will the amount be contributed by the W.H.O. or the Government of India?

(d) What will be the cost on the staff and medicines?

(e) Will the scheme provide for educating the public or for active steps to combat the diseases?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 32].

Shri Sidhva: What is the amount, as stated in part (c), that was set aside for this purpose and how much was contributed by the W.H.O.?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Two teams are coming out next year, one for plague and one for cholera, and the estimated expenditure on each of them is Rs. 51,000—that is from the Government of India. And the expenditure to W.H.O. is estimated at \$62,500, that is, in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3 lakhs. In addition to this, the expenditure on insecticides will also be met by W.H.O.

Shri Sidhva: With reference to the Study Groups that came to India for cholera and plague, may I know what was the result and what was the cost?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There was no cost to the Government of India with regard to the Cholera Study Group: all expenses were met by W.H.O. This Group came out here, visited several Provinces, actually went to villages where cholera is endemic, and they submitted their report which has just been placed before the Executive Board of the W.H.O. When the report is received by the Government of India we shall see what action can be taken on it.

Shri Sidhva: What is the proportion of the cost incurred by the Government of India as compared with that of the W.H.O.?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: From the figures just given in regard to these two teams that are coming out this year for plague and cholera it will be seen that the Government of India expenditure will be one lakh of rupees and W.H.O. will be spending more than three.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is there any recommendation from the W.H.O. in regard to malaria?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Several teams are working today in India in order to eliminate malaria from those areas.

B. C. G. VACCINATION

*661. **Shri Kesava Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Indian physicians are trained in B. C. G. Vaccination and how many are to be trained in future?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Sixty four Indian doctors were trained in B.C.G. Vaccination up to the end of December, 1949 and forty one more are proposed to be trained by various State Governments during 1950.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know the total expenditure incurred for training these physicians?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question, but I do not think there is much expenditure incurred.

Shri Kesava Rao: What help is given by W.H.O. for training these physicians?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: W.H.O. arranged for us to send two of our own men abroad. W.H.O. has given us experts that have enabled us now to produce our own vaccine. And they send out experts with the teams that come and those people train our men.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know in what part of the country these sixty four trained physicians are working now?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Well, the places where this B.C.G. campaign has been carried out are Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kamrup, Gauhati, Jorhat, Shillong, Nowgong, Rajkot (Saurashtra), Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Madanapalle, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Patna, Tatanagar, Patiala, Lucknow, Kanpur, Amritsar, Rohtak, Moga, Ferozepur, Simla. And it is proposed to extend this vaccination to Agra, Mysore, Indore and Gwalior as well as a few other places in the near future.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that medical experts of the foreign countries of U.S.A. and England have expressed their doubt about B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: On the contrary the United Kingdom has just undertaken B.C.G. vaccination on a fairly extensive scale.

Shri A. Joseph: May I know the number of females out of the sixty four physicians trained?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not tell the hon. Member off hand but I could find out and let him know.

Shri Poonacha: Is there any proposal to extend this to the Centrally administered areas?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: But it is existing already in the Centrally administered areas. I have mentioned it.

Shri Poonacha: Excepting Delhi I did not hear any of the places.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Ajmer also.

BANK FAILURES

*662. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of banks which failed in the year 1949?

(b) What are the reasons for the failures?

(c) What steps have been taken to see that such bank failures do not happen in the country?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) According to information available with Government, 23 banks, including one Scheduled Bank, suspended payment during the year 1949.

(b) Generally speaking, most of the banks followed an unsound policy in the matter of investments, branch expansion and attraction of deposits.

(c) The Banking Companies Act, 1949, which came into force with effect from the 16th March, 1949, empowers the Reserve Bank of India to keep a watch over the affairs of all banks in India covered by the Act, and it is expected that with periodical inspections of all banks the financial position and methods of working of banks will improve in due course and such inspections will go a long way towards preventing frequent bank failures in the country.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the Government of India has asked any banks to close down because they were running at loss?

Dr. Matthai: The Government of India does not come into the picture at all. It is the Reserve Bank that does it.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that several of the banks which have failed were intimately connected with persons who were doing business, that is persons who owned industries and also had control over these banks?

Mr. Speaker: How does it come in here?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am asking this because of his reference to the investment policy

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid it is full of inferences. It cannot be allowed.

Shri B. Das: May I know if the Reserve Bank had applied humanized principles to maintain the banking structure in India by helping these banks which are failing, since its nationalization?

Dr. Matthai: The Reserve Bank applies humanized principles to the extent they are consistent with banking principles.

Shri B. Das: Has it done anything actually for the failing banks to stand on their legs and not go to the wall?

Dr. Matthai: To the extent of its ability as the Central Bank of the country.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Reserve Bank tried to take over management of any of these banks and tried to put them once again on their legs and found it impossible to rehabilitate them?

Dr. Matthai: If the hon. the Deputy-Speaker is meaning that the Reserve Bank should take over the running and management of a bank, the Reserve Bank has not done it.

Dr. R. S. Singh: Is it a fact that most of the bank failures in our country are due to the immature knowledge of the banking system on the part of most of the bank directors?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a matter of opinion.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Were any other facilities offered by the Reserve Bank and if so what, before they allowed these banks to collapse completely?

Dr. Matthai: What the Reserve Bank does in matters of this kind is briefly this. When a bank is in difficulties and the Reserve Bank is satisfied that in spite of its temporary difficulties its position is essentially sound, it comes to the assistance of the bank with advances. But supposing the bank is not able to redeem its position, then there is an inspection by the Reserve Bank and the necessary consequences follow.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the hon. Minister if he is in a position to throw some light on the acute position that now exists in West Bengal in regard to banking companies and the liquidation of a number of banks as a result thereof?

Dr. Matthai: I have so far received no official report but I understand there is a scheme of amalgamation which is being considered, and in respect of that a responsible official of the Reserve Bank has been in Calcutta and I understand the Governor himself is proceeding to Calcutta to look into the matter.

Shri Goenka: Is there any scheme either with the Reserve Bank or with the Government of India for the amalgamation of these banks to make these banking institutions invulnerable?

Dr. Matthai: As the hon. Member knows, there is a Bill before the House intended for expediting the process of amalgamation.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GARHWALI SOLDIERS

*663. **Shri B. S. Arya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to help the Garhwali soldiers who were court-martialled by the British Government for their refusal to fire upon the unarmed public in Peshawar in the year 1930;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the nature of such help, *i.e.* if it was by way of a pension or otherwise and also the extent to which such help was given;

(c) whether any such help was extended to the dependent families of the deceased soldiers: and

(d) the total number of the soldiers who fell victims to this historic and unfortunate event?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) to (d). I presume the hon. Member has in mind the incident which took place on the 24th April 1930, in Peshawar, when about 68 members of "A" Company of the Garhwal Rifles refused to obey the Commanding Officer's orders to proceed to the city to help the civil power to maintain law and order. On a representation received on behalf of these persons, their cases were re-examined and Government decided to grant mustering out pensions/gratuities to all these personnel with effect from the date following that on which they were discharged or dismissed. In the case of individuals who have since died the amount of gratuity admissible to them or the arrears of pension due to them from the date of their discharge to the date of their death will be paid to their legal heirs.

श्री बी० एस० आर्य : क्या माननीय रक्षा सचिव यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि गढ़वाली सेना के सैनिकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी सेना के सैनिकों ने भी महात्मा गांधी द्वारा संचालित अहिंसात्मक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाली निहत्थी जनता पर गोली चलाने से इन्कार किया है ?

Shri B. S. Arya: Will the hon. Defence Minister be pleased to state if any soldiers other than those of the Garhwal Regiment refused to fire on unarmed people taking part in the non-violent struggle for freedom started by Mahatma Gandhi?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of the past. I do not think we need go into those things now. I may make it clear that I admitted this question because there was the consideration of giving some compensation to them by the present Government. If there be any such thing he can table a question, but we can't go into the past now.

Sardar B. S. Man: Apart from these Garhwali soldiers, are there other instances of such soldiers having been compensated by the present Government, who were victims of other political punishments?

Sardar Baldev Singh: There are some other instances also and Government has compensated them in different forms—some have been paid compensation, others have been given pensions etc.

Shri Tyagi: Have their pensions been calculated at the rate at which they would have got them if they had retired after fulfilling the old contract of service, or were they calculated on the rate of pay which they were getting at the time they were dismissed?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I think the hon. Member wants to know whether any one of these personnel who had not served for the period which would entitle them to pension, have been given pensions or not.

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Sardar Baldev Singh: Ten years is the minimum period which is necessary for a person to get pension. Those who had served for ten years or more had been given pension and in the case of those who had served for less than ten years compensation in other forms was given.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL HUMANITIES

*664. **Sardar B. S. Man:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have been requested by certain American Scholars to assist in the formation of an International School of Oriental Humanities with a view to implementing the Fulbright plan of U.S.A.?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : نہیں - اس طرح کی کوئی درخواست گورنمنٹ کو نہیں مائی - یہ بات کہ فل برائٹ ایگریمنٹ کے اندر اس طرح کے کسی کلم کو مدد دی جائے گی یا نہیں ؟ تو اس پر فور کرنے کا اختیار اس بورڈ کو ہوگا جو ایگریمنٹ کے مطابق بنایا جائیگا - اس وقت گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتی -

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): So far as the Fulbright Agreement is concerned we have not received any such request. The question whether under this Agreement any help can be given to assist in the formation of an International School of Oriental Humanities is a matter to be considered by the Board which will be formed under the Fulbright Agreement.

سردار بی - ایس - مان : فل برائٹ اسکیم کے زیرِ تحمت جو روپیہ لگے گا وہ امریکہ کے مشن کا لگے گا یا ہندوستان کی حکومت کا -

Sardar B. S. Man: Will the money required for the Fulbright Scheme be invested by the American Mission or by the Government of India?

مولانا آزاد : امریکہ کا -

Maulana Azad: By America.

Shri Karmarka: May I know what is the extent of money involved for the fulfilment of this Fulbright Scheme and may I know when Government will have that scheme ready?

مولانا آزاد : ایگریمنٹ کی کاپی ہاؤس کی تہہل پر رکھی جا چکی ہے - اس سے تمام تفصیلات معلوم ہونگی - امید ہے کہ اس مہینے کے اندر بورڈ بن جائیگا -

Maulana Azad: A copy of the agreement has been placed on the Table of the House which gives all the details. It is hoped the Board will be constituted within this month.

MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURING PREFABRICATED HOUSES

*665. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 639 asked in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on the 15th December 1949 and to state:

(a) whether in other countries which manufactured or manufacture pre-fabricated houses, only such materials as are locally available have always been made use of;

(b) if so, why there has been a departure from such practice in India;

(c) the various types of foamed-concrete in vogue in pre-war Germany, and how far the foamed concrete used in the Delhi Housing Factory differs from the German types;

(d) when Indian Patent Number 36001/46 referring to light weight foamed concrete was applied for, and when granted; and

(e) whether before the process was patented the matter was fully investigated by an expert committee of engineers or Scientists and if so, by whom?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Government have no detailed information in the matter about other countries. It is understood that in the United Kingdom imported materials have been used for aluminium and timber components of prefabricated houses. As regards the Government Housing Factory in Delhi, the house as designed requires the use of aluminium alloy which has to be imported. Efforts are however, being made to redesign the roof to substitute indigenous products for imported components.

(c) A note on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix III, annexure No. 33*].

(d) The application for this Patent was filed with the Patent Office of the Government of India on the 7th November, 1946: the application was accepted on the 28th April, 1948, and the Patent was finally sealed on the 5th January, 1949 with effect from the 7th November, 1946 under the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

(e) No. The patent was granted by the Controller of Patents under the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

Shri Kamath: Has the hon. Minister herself or any of her experts or officers compared the process for which patent has been granted with the various processes described in this booklet issued by the British Intelligence Sub-Committee regarding Technical Developments in prefabricated housing with a view to finding out whether it is a new process or the old process rehashed?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The information available to Government in this matter is that this is entirely a new process, and when the hon. Member studies the note that I am laying on the Table he will realise that the progress that has been achieved by this particular company with which we are dealing is such that it is actually turning out a structure which is very much stronger. Their method of making foam concrete is very different from anything that has ever been done before.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the process at present being followed in the Prefabricated Housing Factory in Delhi does not completely tally with the process described in this specification of the patent of which I have got a copy here?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of that. I think the process that is developed here is absolutely the same as is done by this factory in England.

Shri Kamath: Does the Minister propose to have this matter examined, in view of the fact that the patent mentions an outer layer of heavy concrete and this part of the process is not being followed in this Factory?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not prepared to have the matter examined now, unless specific complaints or allegations are made. I am quite content with the investigations that the Controller of Patents has made and on the basis of which he has issued the patent.

Shri Kamath: On what grounds has the work of redesigning the house been recommitted to the consulting firm? What are the reasons for redesigning the house?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no proposal of redesigning the house. In order to avoid the high cost of the aluminium, it has been decided to investigate—and I hope that investigation will be successful—some substitute for aluminium, with the foam concrete itself.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I ask the hon. Minister whether this Housing Factory has gone into full production and if so what is its producing capacity?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I cannot give the exact date when the factory will go into full production, because of the delays that have taken place in the delivery of the machinery. As I informed the House the other day, when it does go into full production, it will turn out one hundred houses a week.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Government have examined the question of costing and come to the conclusion that if this process which has been patented in India is followed the cost would not be lesser than what it is at present?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As I have already said the Government is looking into the question of cost. The cost has gone up mainly because of the aluminium alloy and when that is eliminated cost will definitely come down.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

*666. **Shri N. S. Jain:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there is no mention of the members of Parliament in the Warrant of Precedence and if so, why?

(b) Are Government aware that in the U.S.A. the Senators come after the members of the Cabinet and the Representatives after the Chief of Army and Navy in the Warrant of Precedence?

(c) Is it the intention of this Government to amend the Warrant of Precedence so as to include the Members of Parliament in the Warrant of Precedence as high as in the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Yes. The Warrant of Precedence is confined to officials.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the official character of the Warrant of Precedence, the question does not arise.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: May I ask the hon. Minister whether representations have not been made to him that on occasions like the "Independence Day", while officials were seated in front, Members of Parliament were put in the rear?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is entering into an argument.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I am just bringing a particular instance to the notice of the hon. Minister and whether he thinks it is right that . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is permissible. The hon. Member may ask for information.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that on the 26th January when there was a *darbar* in the Government House, all the foreign Ambassadors and officials were put in the front and the Members of Parliament were thrown into a corner?

Sardar Patel: If the hon. Member was present on that occasion, he would know the facts.

Shri Kamath: Is the Warrant of Precedence that obtains today the same as the one which prevailed before January 26, 1950, or is there any change in it?

Sardar Patel: So far as the official character of the Warrant of Precedence is concerned, it is the same; no change has been made in it.

Shri Kamath: Do Government propose to revise the Warrant of Precedence after the inauguration of the Republic and the establishment of a free democratic State in India?

Sardar Patel: I do not think it is advisable to do so. There may be many non-officials who may be far superior in position and status to the officials and it would be quite impossible, in the nature of things, to fix up the precedence of non-officials and make a joint list. That is why the Warrant of Precedence is confined only to officials. When a particular case arises, it is decided on individual merits.

Shri Kamath: What is the practice in the United Kingdom about Members of Parliament?

Sardar Patel: Well, the practice of the United Kingdom may be different; but is it necessary that it should be followed here?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid arguments are being advanced in the form of questions. If hon. Members are dissatisfied with the present Warrant of Precedence, the best course is to go and discuss the matter with the Minister and not put questions in the form of "whether it is done in a particular place, etc." It does not lead to any useful result. I find so many hon. Members anxious to put questions, but unfortunately these questions amount to nothing but argument.

Dr. Deshmukh: I want to know whether hon. Ministers of the Centre as well as of the States are treated as officials or non-officials?

Sardar Patel: They are all treated as officials.

Shri Tyagi: What place has been assigned to the hon. Speaker of Parliament, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of record. The hon. Member may refer to the Warrant of Precedence.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that in the Warrant of Precedence the Deputy Minister of External Affairs is still assigned a place below that of the Secretary-General of the Ministry?

Sardar Patel: The hon. Member will find it from the list.

RAIDS FROM PAKISTAN

*667 **Shri T. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to give figures relating to dacoities and other border crimes near and around Munabao on the Jodhpur side of the Indo-Pakistan border for the months of November and December 1949 and January 1950?

(b) Is it proposed to increase the Military and police strength stationed at Munabao to cope with these border crimes?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Two incidents have been reported in and around Munabao in November and December, 1949. No incident has been reported in January 1950.

(b) Effective and adequate arrangements are being made to cope with the situation.

SMUGGLING OF MONEY TO PAKISTAN BY MUSLIM ACTORS AND ACTRESSES

*668. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Muslim actors and actresses from India go to Pakistan every month; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they deposit in Pakistan money earned in India?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

Prof. Yashwant Rai: May I know whether it has come in to the notice of the Government that the famous actress Suraiya and others go to Pakistan and deposit their money there?

Dr. Matthal: I tried my best to collect information on this subject in order to satisfy my hon. friend's curiosity but I have failed. It is very difficult to get the necessary information.

Dr. Deahmukh: Has he discovered any other case like this?

Dr. Matthal: As things stand at present we have no system of exchange control between us and Pakistan nor is there any restriction on the remittances of funds. The only restriction that we have at present is that the evacuee property cannot be transferred.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether these people visit India on monthly permits or periodical permits or permanent permits?

Dr. Matthal: There is no restriction on the movement of people from here to Pakistan. From Pakistan to India they have to get a permit from our Deputy High Commissioner there.

Shri Sidhva: Is the hon. Minister certain that there is no permit required from India to Pakistan?

Dr. Matthal: Not as far as I know. It is not a subject that comes really within my purview and my hon. colleague Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar will reply.

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): It is a fact that people who want to go from here to Pakistan have to obtain a permit from the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether these actresses also obtain such permission and if so, whether they are permanent permits or periodical permits?

Shri Gopaldaswami: The fact that they are actresses would not exempt them from obtaining permits.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I know if the Finance Minister can tell us in view of the fact that there is a definite flight of capital from India to Pakistan as was indicated by him in his budget speech, whether Government have any proposal on hand to restrict further outflow of capital from India?

Dr. Matthal: I would rather not make a statement on the subject.

Shri Kamath: Are Pakistanis of this species in the habit of visiting India?

WOMEN IN I. P. S.

***669. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women recruited for the Indian Police Service; and
- (b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Women were made eligible for the Indian Police Service in 1948. No woman qualified for the service in the 1948 Competitive Examination and the final selections from the 1949 examination have not yet been made. The recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board for emergency recruitment to the Indian Police Service are under consideration.

Maulvi Wajed Ali: May I know what has happened to the two successful women candidates in the I.P.S. examination held in 1948?

Sardar Patel: Their cases are still under consideration.

Shri Kamath: How many women have been appointed as Head Constables and Constables in Delhi province?

Sardar Patel: I cannot give the number but there are some.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the qualifications laid down for women qualifying for the Indian Police Service are the same as for men or different?

Sardar Patel: The qualifications are the same.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX ON INCOMES FROM EVACUEE PROPERTIES

***670. Dr. R. S. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Indian income tax authorities are assessing tax on incomes from evacuees properties situated at Karachi at 100 per cent. of their pre-partition rental value?

(b) Is it a fact that money brought by evacuees from Western Pakistan into India is presumed to be foreign profit and is taxable on remittance basis?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) The answer is in the negative. Normally such income is assessable in Pakistan and is exempt in India.

(b) The Money brought from Pakistan is generally presumed to be out of Income arising in Pakistan and therefore not liable to be taxed in India according to the agreement with Pakistan for the avoidance of double taxation.

CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL FOR ORISSA

*671. **Shri Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what is the estimated cost of construction of the Capital for Orissa at Bhubaneswar?

(b) What portion of the cost is to be borne by the State and to what extent help has been promised by the Centre?

(c) Is the construction the exclusive charge of the State Government or the Government of India have any responsibility and if so, to what extent?

(d) What are the sources from which the cost is being met?

(e) What progress has so far been made in matter of construction and when do Government expect to complete it?

(f) Does the economy drive in any way affect this scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) According to the information available with the Central Government the estimated cost of construction is Rs. 540 lakhs.

(b) and (d). The Centre has agreed to a grant of Rs. 182 lakhs in suitable instalments. The balance of the cost is to be met by the State Government.

(c) Construction is the exclusive responsibility of the State Government.

(e) The Central Government have no detailed information on the progress. According to information available sometime ago, the Orissa Government expected to complete the work in 1951-52.

(f) As a result of economy measures the annual instalment of grant payable by the Central Government has been somewhat reduced. The Central Government have no information as to how far the economy drive in the State has affected the scheme.

Shri Naik: May I know whether it is not a fact that several buildings in the new site cracked in course of construction within a short period?

Dr. Matthai: That question must be referred to the Orissa Government.

CONFISCATION OF FARINA AND SAMOLINA

*673. **Shri R. Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in tons of Farina and Samolina confiscated by the Customs authorities in India in the year 1949;

(b) the quantity returned to the purchasers; and

(c) the quantity still lying with the Customs authorities?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

RE-INSTATEMENT OF I.C.S. OFFICERS

*674. **Shri R. Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of I.C.S. officers whose services were dispensed with by the Government of India from 1940 to 1946 due to their pro-Congress sympathy;
- (b) the number of the officers reinstated after partition; and
- (c) whether there is any I.C.S. officer still not taken back by the Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Our records do not show any such instance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

REPRESENTATION OF HYDERABAD IN PARLIAMENT

*675. **Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state when are the elections or nominations of representatives from Hyderabad Deccan to the Parliament of India going to take place?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): Action will be taken to give representation to Hyderabad in Parliament as soon as necessary rules [Provisional Parliament (Representation of Hyderabad) Rules, 1950.] which are under consideration are promulgated by the President.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact that this matter of representation of Hyderabad in Parliament or formerly in the Constituent Assembly was raised as far back as June or July 1949 and if so, what is the cause for so much delay in getting representation in Parliament? What have been the difficulties in the way?

Sardar Patel: Because there is no hurry about it.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact that under the Constitution all States have got to be represented in Parliament and why does the Minister say that there is no hurry?

Mr. Speaker: It will involve an argument.

Sardar Patel: The hon. member knows that the State of Hyderabad is quite different from the other States.

Shri Kamath: May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we are starting an argument.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that an announcement was made that elections will take place in March?

Sardar Patel: I don't know whether any such announcement was made. The announcement was about the general elections in Hyderabad.

Shri Sidhva: Yes, I am talking about that. May I know the reasons for postponing the elections?

Sardar Patel: The electoral rolls are not ready and as soon as conditions in the State are proper for the holding of general elections, the elections will be held.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

*677. Prof. S. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by the Government for the compilation of a history of the freedom movement in India; and

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and the exact nature of work it is expected to do?

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : (اے) اور (بی) - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ایک کمیٹی ضرور بنائی ہے مگر اس کام کے لئے نہیں بنائی ہے کہ فریڈم موومنٹ کی ہستری لکھ باکہ صرف اس بات کے لئے کہ اس کام کے لئے جس قدر اور جہاں جہاں سے ضروری ممبریں مل سکتا ہے اسے اکٹھا کرے اور اس طرح ایک ایڈیٹوریل بورڈ کے کام کرنے کے لئے زمین تیار ہو جائے - کمیٹی کے ممبروں کے نام یہ ہیں -

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| چھرمین | (۱) ڈاکٹر تارا چند |
| ایکس وائس چانسلر تھانہ یونیورسٹی | (۲) ڈاکٹر آر سی موزمدار |
| ڈائریکٹر ہسٹاریکل سیکشن مستری آف | (۳) ڈاکٹر بھیشہر پرشاد |
| ڈفنس | |
| (۴) پروفیسر سی - ایس - سیلواس پرنسپل راجہ دورائی سلگم میموریل کالج | |
| سیواگنگا - | |
| پروفیسر ماترن ہستری دلی یونیورسٹی | (۵) ڈاکٹر ایس - این - سین |
| | (۶) شری آر - آر - دیواکر |
| | (۷) ڈاکٹر جی - سی - نارنگ |

The Minister of Education (Maulana Asad): (a) and (b). The Government of India have for the present appointed a Committee for the collection from all possible sources of necessary material for the preparation of a history of the Freedom Movement in India. The Editorial Board for compiling the history will be appointed later after the material has been collected.

The personnel of this Preliminary Committee is as follows:

- (1) Dr. Tara Chand (Educational Adviser to the Government of India—
Ex-Officio, Chairman.
- (2) Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University.
- (3) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Director of the Historical Section of the
Ministry of Defence.
- (4) Professor G. S. Srinivaschari, Principal Raja Doraisingam Memorial
College, Sivaganga.
- (5) Dr. S. N. Sen, Professor of Modern History, Delhi University, Delhi.

(6) The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting; and

(7) Dr. G. C. Narang.

प्रो० एस० एन० मिश्रा : मैटीरियल कलेक्ट (collect) करने का मकसद क्या है ?

Prof. S. N. Mishra: What is the aim behind the collection of material?

मौलाना آزاد : مقصد تو کچھ ہوا ہے فیڈم موومنت کی جو ہسٹری لکھی جائیگی ، اس کا مہتریل جمع کرے ۔

Maulana Azad: The aim is clear, viz., the collection of material for the history of the freedom movement which is to be written.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether the hon. Minister could tell the House whether any attempt has been made by private individuals already in this regard and if so whether Government desire to make use of the material already collected?

مؤلانا آزاد : ہاں - اس طرح کا جو مہتریل اس کمیٹی کو ملے گا اس کو وہ نہایت خوشی سے کام میں لائیگی ۔

Maulana Azad: Yes. The Committee will be very glad to utilize material of that type which becomes available to them.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: It is not clear from the reply of the hon. Minister what the purpose of collecting the materials is. I have asked a definite question whether any history is going to be written. He has said, No. I want to know what is the point in collecting information then?

Mr Speaker: I think it has been replied to. The hon. member has perhaps not followed the answer.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : यह जो किताब तैयार होगी वह किस भाषा में तैयार होगी ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In what language will the proposed book be written?

मिस्टर स्पीकर : किताब तो होने वाली ही नहीं है। He has said "no".

Mr. Speaker: No book is intended to be compiled. He has said "no".

श्री बी० आर० भगत : मंत्री मद्दोदय ने अभी कहा है कि मैटीरियल इकट्ठा कर के एडीटोरियल बोर्ड किताब तैयार करेगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किताब किस भाषा में तैयार होगी ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Minister has just stated that after the material has been collected the editorial board will compile a book. I want to know in what language is the book to be compiled?

مولانا آزاد : جب ایڈیٹوریل بورڈ بنیگا تو وہ اس کا فیصلہ کرے گا -

Maulana Azad: This will be decided by the editorial board when it is constituted.

चौधरी रणवीर सिंह : क्या सरकार सूबा कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रधानों को इस कमेटी में एसोशिएट करने को तैयार है ?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is the Government prepared to associate Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees with this Committee?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں - گورنمنٹ اس کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتی -

Maulana Azad: No. The Government do not think it necessary.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या रियासतों से भी इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी की जायगी ?

Shri Dwivedi: Will information also be collected from the States in this connection?

مولانا آزاد : हाں -

Maulana Azad: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: What is the amount budgeted for during the next year for this purpose?

مولانا آزاد : کمیٹی نے ابھی اپنا بورا بجٹ پیش نہیں کیا ہے - لیکن جب کمیٹی بٹھائی گئی تھی تو اس وقت خیال کیا گیا تھا کہ تقریباً لاکھ روپیہ تک اس کام پر خرچ کیا جا سکتا ہے - جس میں سے 50 ہزار روپیہ ہیڈ کوارٹر کے اسٹاف وغیرہ کے لئے سمجھا گیا تھا اور ایک لاکھ تمام پرائنٹوں میں کام کرنے کے لئے - مگر ابھی تک کوئی ایسٹی میٹ کمیٹی کی طرف سے ہمارے پاس نہیں آیا ہے -

Maulana Azad: The Committee have not yet submitted their complete budget but when the Committee was appointed it was thought that about one and a half lakh rupees could be spent on this job. Out of that rupees fifty thousand were anticipated to be the likely expenditure over the staff etc. at the headquarters and one lakh for the work in all the provinces. No estimate has, however, been received by us from the Committee so far.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: I want to know whether the materials to be collected by the Editorial Board are to be collected with any political bias?

श्री कामत : क्या इसके फलस्वरूप जो भारतीय इतिहास परिवर्ध प्रेसीडेंट डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के नेतृत्व में स्थापित की गयी थी वह बरखास्त हो गयी ?

Shri Kamath: Has the 'Bharatiya Ittehas Parishad' established under the patronage of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, been dissolved as a consequence hereof?

مولانا آزاد : میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس معاملہ سے اس کا کیا تعلق ہے ۔

Maulana Azad: I fail to see what has that got to do with this matter.

Mr. Speaker: I think we will go to the next question.

SALE OF HYDERABAD GOLD

*678. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 212 on 18th February 1950, regarding sale of gold by the Reserve Bank and state the authority at Law under which this sale was made?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): The sale was made under section 17(11) (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act under the instructions of the Central Government.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether that section says that any business could be done by the Reserve Bank on behalf of any individual?

Dr. Matthal: The Reserve Bank can act as the agent of the Central Government. This was done under instructions from the Central Government.

Shri Sidhva: I want to know whether the gold was sold on behalf of the Nizam or on behalf of the State. If it was sold on behalf of the Nizam, then, whether the Reserve Bank Act permits such sale by an individual person. That is my question.

Dr. Matthal: It is not for the Reserve Bank to determine the precise distinction between the personal property of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the property of the State. At the time that these sales were made the position was that Hyderabad had not acceded to the Union. Therefore the concept of Government which determined property relations was the concept that prevailed in the old State of Hyderabad.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the amount realised has gone to the credit of the State or has been transferred to the Nizam?

Dr. Matthal: I have often said that this is the personal property of the Nizam. But whether in the kind of regime that prevailed in Hyderabad, you can make a clear-cut distinction between the personal property of the Nizam and the property of the State is a question which it is beyond my power to answer.

Shri Sidhva: May I

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not press the point. He has got the information.

Shri Sidhva: I have not got the information in the sense whether it is the property of the Nizam or of the State.

Mr. Speaker: This is what he has said. The hon. member is unnecessarily arguing the point.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether any other property of a similar nature had been sold by the Reserve Bank under that section?

Dr. Matthal: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Sidhva: Why was an exception made . . .

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Mr. Kamath.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BENGAL

*679. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any change in the name of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, is proposed or under consideration and if so, what?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) - ہاں - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو سوسائٹی نے لکھا ہے کہ وہ اس بارے میں ضروری کارروائی کر رہی ہے کہ سوسائٹی کے نام میں سے "درہیل" کا لفظ نکل دیا جائے اور صرف "ایشیاٹک سوسائٹی" نام رکھا جائے۔

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): Yes. In reply to a suggestion from the Government of India, the authorities of the Society have intimated that they are taking steps for changing the name of the Society by dropping the word "Royal" and re-naming the Society as "The Asiatic Society" only.

श्री कामत : यह जो शब्द "एशियाटिक" है क्या वह "एशियन" में तबदील हो जायगा ?

Shri Kamath: Will the word 'Asiatic' be changed into 'Asian'?

مولانا آزاد : اس وقت جو چیلنج ضروری سمجھا گیا وہ یہی تھا کہ "درہیل" کا لفظ نکل دیا جائے۔

Maulana Azad: The only change that was considered necessary at present was that the word 'royal' should be dropped.

श्री कामत : क्या एशियाटिक शब्द पर ऐतराज

Shri Kamath: Is the objection to the word Asiatic

Mr. Speaker: I think we will go to the next question.

PAKISTAN'S MEMBERSHIP OF I.M.F.

*680. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's membership of International Monetary Fund has been granted in consultation with India; and

(b) whether India has been invited to give opinion in fixing the value of Pakistan rupee in terms of the dollar and pound-sterling?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) Pakistan applied for membership of the International Monetary Fund. In accordance with the Fund's By-laws, the Governors of the Fund were called upon to vote on this application and India, as a member of the Fund, has cast its vote in favour of Pakistan's admission.

(b) Not yet.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Have Government made up their mind about the par value of the Pakistan Rupee they would support?

Dr. Matthal: That question does not arise. I may perhaps explain for the information of the hon. Member, what has happened so far is that the International Monetary Fund has agreed to the admission of Pakistan as a member

of the Fund. Now, Pakistan has got to express its acceptance which it has not done so far. When it has expressed its acceptance, then, I think, within a month of that, they have got to declare what the par value of the currency is. Within two months after that, the Fund has got to express its view as to whether the par value is correct or not. There is a long time between now and then. The Government of India have not made up their mind.

DISABLED MILITARY PERSONNEL

*681. **Shri Ethrajulu Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of persons in the Armed Forces who were disabled during the years 1948 and 1949?

(b) what relief, if any, has been given to them?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) 1948, 4160; 1949, 5053.

(b) Disabled personnel are given pension or gratuity, the amount varying according to the rank and length of service of the personnel and the degree and duration of persistence of disability sustained. Pension or gratuity is paid only in such cases where it is established that the disability was attributable to or aggravated by military service.

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION OF STATES

*683. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Committee for the financial integration of States and Unions of States in the Indian Union have been accepted by the Government of India?

(b) What progress has so far been made towards the financial integration?

(c) By which date is this process likely to be completed?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) to (c). I have already informed the House, that we are shortly issuing a White Paper on Indian States which will contain full and detailed information on all these points.

LEPROSY

*684. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the monetary help from Government (either Central or Provincial) which the Purulia Leper Asylum used to get has been stopped and if so, why?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): No grant was given by the Union Government to the Purulia Leper Asylum. I have no information regarding any grant given by the State Government.

INDIAN ARMS ACT

*685. **Maulvi Hameed:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether any revision of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) (as modified up to the 1st April, 1949) is under contemplation?

(b) If so, when is it going to be revised?

(c) Do Government propose to extend further privileges to Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

CENSUS OF COMMUNITIES

***687. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Jains will be included in Hindus or will be recorded as a separate community?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): Jains and Hindus will be recorded separately under different 'religions'.

PENSIONS APPEAL TRIBUNALS

***688. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what are Pensions Appeal Tribunals?

(b) What is the law under which the Pensions Appeal Tribunals have been established?

(c) What are the functions and powers of these Tribunals?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (c). Pensions Appeal Tribunals are non-statutory bodies to hear and decide appeals against the decisions of the Government of India relating to:

- (i) rejection of claims to entitlement to disability or family pensions in respect of casualties arising out of war service. *i.e.*, service during World War II (1939-1945);
- (ii) imposition of penalties on the awards of pension, on the ground of (a) misconduct or serious negligence, (b) malingering, or indulgence in drink or drugs, (c) aggravation of the disability or retardation of cure, and (d) unreasonable refusal of operation or treatment;
- (iii) assessment of the degree of disablement.

A Central Appeal Tribunal is also established to hear and decide appeals against the decisions of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals, where there are any points of interpretation as defined in rule 46(b), Pensions Appeal Tribunals Rules, 1945. Subject to the decision by the Central Appeal Tribunal, the decisions by the Pensions Appeal Tribunals are binding on the appellants and the Government of India.

In determining an appeal under the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Rules, 1945, the Tribunals are bound by the terms of the relevant pensionary rules framed by Government.

(b) The Pensions Appeal Tribunals are non-statutory, and were constituted by a Resolution of the Government of India, in War Department Notification No. 1770, dated the 19th November 1945, embodying the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Rules, 1945.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

***686. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (on behalf of Shri Jajoo):** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Engineering College in the Centrally Administered States;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that due to domicile restrictions for admission to various Engineering Colleges in different States, students from the Centrally Administered States do not get admission; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to secure admission for students belonging to the Centrally Administered States in the Engineering Colleges in different States?

مدرسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : (اے) دلی پولی ٹیکنک میں الیکٹریکل انجینئرنگ کی پڑھائی ہوتی ہے اور وہ آل انڈیا ڈیپلوما دیتا ہے۔ جہاں تک سلٹول سرورس اور پوسٹس کا تعلق ہے اس ڈیپلوما کا وہی درجہ مان لیا گیا ہے جو یونیورسٹی کی ڈگری کا ہے۔

(بی) نہیں۔۔۔ ماک کے تمام پرائزوں اور اسٹیپنڈوں کے وڈیارتھوں کے لئے ان کالجوں کے دروازے کھلے ہوئے ہیں۔

(۱) انجینئرنگ کالج بڈارس یونیورسٹی (میکانکل اینڈ الیکٹریکل انجینئرنگ)

(۲) انجینئرنگ کالج علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی (سول میکانکل اینڈ الیکٹریکل انجینئرنگ)

ان کے علاوہ کچھ انجینئرنگ انسٹی ٹیوشن ایسے ہیں جنہیں سلٹول گورنمنٹ سے گرانٹ ان ایڈ ملتی ہے اور ان میں ۳۰ فیصدی جگہیں دوسرے اسٹیپنڈوں کے وڈیارتھوں کے لئے روکی جاتی ہیں۔ ان کے نام یہ ہیں :

(۱) کالج آف انجینئرنگ ہنگال چاندیو پور (میکانکل الیکٹریکل اینڈ کیمیکل انجینئرنگ)

(۲) وکٹوریہ جوبلی ٹیکنکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ بمبئی (سول میکانکل اینڈ الیکٹریکل انجینئرنگ)

(۳) دیال باغ ٹیکنکل کالج آگرہ (میکانکل اینڈ الیکٹریکل انجینئرنگ)

(۴) چیتھر کالج مدراس (کیمیکل انجینئرنگ)

(سی) جب کبھی سنڈر سے کسی انجینئرنگ انسٹی ٹیوشن کو گرانٹ دی جائیگی تو اس شرط کے ساتھ دی جائیگی کہ دوسرے اسٹیپنڈوں کے وڈیارتھوں کے لئے اس میں جگہیں رزرو رکھی جائیں۔

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) The Delhi Polytechnic prepares students for the All India Diploma in Electrical Engineering which ranks equal to a University Degree in Electrical Engineering for purposes of recruitment to Central Services and posts under the Government.

(b) No. Admission to the following institutions is open to students from all parts of the country:

(1) College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University. (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering),

(2) College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering).

There are also some engineering institutions which receive grant-in-aid from the Centre and are, in turn, required to reserve 30 per cent. seats for students of other States including the Centrally Administered ones. These are:

(i) College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, Jadavpur. (Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering), (ii) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering). (iii) Dayalbagh Technical College, Agra. (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering). (iv) Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras. (Chemical Engineering).

(c) As and when other Engineering institutions are given grant-in-aid from the Centre, they would also be required to reserve seats for students of other States including the Centrally Administered ones.

Shri Poonacha: Do I understand the Education Minister to have said that seats are reserved for students from Centrally Administered areas in those institutions to which grant-in-aid is given by the Central Government?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں

Maulana Azad: Yes.

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या यह अम् वाकई नहीं है कि सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया के स्टूडेंटों के लिए आबादी की बिना पर जितनी सीट्स होनी चाहियें उतनी नहीं हैं ?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that the seats reserved for students belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas are not proportionate to their population?

مولانا آزاد : آنریبل ممبر کا شاید یہ خیال ہے کہ ہر صوبے کے اسٹوڈنٹس کے لئے سیٹس کی خاص تعداد درجہ کو مقرر ہے یہ بات نہیں ہے - جن انسٹیٹیوٹس کو مدد دیجاتی ہے وہ اس شرط سے دیجاتی ہے کہ ۳۰ فیصدی جگہیں دوسری انسٹیٹیوٹس کے لئے محفوظ رکھیں گی۔ ان میں سنٹرلی ایڈمنسٹریٹڈ ایریاز بھی شامل ہیں۔ باقی جہاں تک علیحدہ اور بنارس کا تعلق ہے اس میں کسی خاص تعداد کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ ان کے دروازے کے لئے کہے ہیں۔

Maulana Azad: The hon. Member probably thinks that a specific number of seats is earmarked for students from each Province which is not the case. Grant-in-aid to institutions is made on the condition that they would reserve

30 per cent. seats for other States which also include the Centrally Administered Areas. As regard Aligarh and Banaras, however, the question of any specific reservation does not arise, as their doors are open to everybody.

श्री त्यागी : क्या यह वाकई है कि पौलीटेकनिक के इलेक्ट्रिकल इनजीनियरिङ्ग डिप्लोमा को उत्तर प्रदेश की पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन रिकगनाइज नहीं करती ।

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission does not recognize the diploma in electrical engineering awarded by the Polytechnic?

مولانا آزاد : اس بارے میں میں ابھی کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا -

Maulana Azad: I cannot say anything on that point just now.

श्री त्यागी : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को देख लिया है कि उनका रिकगनाइज्ड डिप्लोमा तमाम स्टेट्स ने रिकगनाइज कर लिया है ।

Shri Tyagi: Has the Government seen to it that the diploma recognized by them is also recognized by all the other States?

مولانا آزاد : گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ چیز تھی کہ جہاں تک سلکٹڈ گورنمنٹ کی پوسٹس اور سروسز کا تعلق ہے معاملہ بالکل صاف ہو جائے اور یہ چیز صاف ہو گئی ہے لیکن جہاں تک اسٹیٹوں کا تعلق ہے میں ابھی اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہوں کہ صاف طور پر کہہ سکوں کہ کیا صورت حال ہے ؟

Maulana Azad: The consideration present to the Government was that the position should be made absolutely clear in so far as it related to posts and services under the Central Government. This has been done. In so far as the States are concerned I am not yet able to state the position clearly.

श्री त्यागी : क्या इस बात की गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कोशिश की गई है कि यह तमाम रियासतों में रिकगनाइज हो जाय ?

Shri Tyagi: Has an endeavour been made by the Government to see that it is recognised by all the States?

مولانا آزاد : اسکی ضرورت نہیں سمجھی گئی -

Maulana Azad: This was not considered necessary.

Shri Poonacha: In view of the fact that the Centrally Administered Areas are few and far in between will the hon. Minister make efforts to arrange for facilities being given to students from these Areas for studying in the Engineering colleges of the adjacent States?

مولانا آزاد : گورنمنٹ نہیں خیال کرتی کہ اسکی ضرورت ہے -

Maulana Azad: The Government do not think this is necessary.

चौधरी रनबीर सिंह, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अलीगढ़ और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटियों में सेन्ट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया के जो लड़के दाखिल किये गये हैं उनकी तादाद कितनी है।

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the number of students belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas admitted into the Banaras and Aligarh Universities?

مولانا آزاد : یہ میں ابھی نہیں بتلا سکتا -

Maulana Azad: I cannot state that just now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RENEWAL OF RADIO LICENCES

*660. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Radio licences issued or renewed during the last twelve months?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): A statement giving the information available for the 12 months ending 31st October, 1949 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84].

ALLOCATION OF TEA EXCISE RECEIPTS TO ASSAM FOR FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

*672. **Shri Chaliha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any share of the amount of tea excise duty realized from Assam has been allotted to the State of Assam for Food and Development schemes?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): No, Sir.

INCIDENCE OF PLAGUE

*676. **Master Nand Lal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of plague cases state-wise during the calendar year 1949 and how many of these proved fatal?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Final annual figures for the calendar year 1949 are still awaited from the States. A statement compiled from the weekly and monthly returns received from the nine States in Part 'A' and from the States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi in Part 'C' of the First Schedule to the Constitution is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure 85].

ABSORPTION OF JHANSI VILLAGES IN VINDHYA PRADESH

*682. **Shri K. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of villages in Jhansi Division have been merged with the Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative whether Government will state the number, population and areas of these villages; and

(c) whether an opportunity was given to the people of these areas to give expression to their views over this matter, and if not, why not?

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

(b) The details about the Uttar Pradesh enclaves including those in Jhansi Division transferred to Vindhya Pradesh are given in the statement placed on the Table.

(c) No. But we had consulted the accredited representatives of the people. [See *Appendix III, annexure No. 38*].

A. I. R. TALKS ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

80. Seth Govind Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of lessons and talks given by the Broadcasting Department of A.I.R., Delhi, on Animal Husbandry during the year 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): During the year ending February, 1950 sixteen talks on Animal Husbandry were broadcast by All India Radio, Delhi.

SCHEDULED CASTES I. A. S. OFFICERS

81. Shri Sivaprakasam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans and backward classes recruited to the I.A.S. in 1949-50 State-wise; and

(b) the number of State officers from these communities transferred to Indian Administrative Service under the Emergency Provisions, State-wise?

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

| State | | | | Number of Scheduled Caste officers appointed |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Assam | ... | .. | ... | ... Nil |
| Bihar | ... | ... | ... | ... Nil |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 |
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | ... Nil |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... Nil |
| Uttar Pradesh | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 |
| West Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... 2 |
| Total | | | | ... 6 |

(b) Promotions of Provincial Service officers to the Indian Administrative Service are based entirely on merit. No information is available as to the communities to which such officers belong.

NUMBER OF *Sadhus*, *Sanyasis* AND *Fakirs*

82. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of *Sadhus*, *Sanyasis* and *Fakirs* (able bodied persons) in India?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): No separate figures for *Sadhus*, *Sanyasis* and *Fakirs* are available. According to 1941 Census, the number of monks, nuns and religious mendicants (which include *Sadhus* etc.) in undivided India was 2,81,730.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

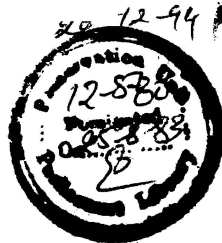
OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 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 II,—

1. No. 1, dated the 24th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 809, line 19 for "cbroadly" read "broadly".
- (ii) Page 814, line 20 for "alsod" read "also a".
- (iii) Page 826, line 24 after "have" read "got".
- (iv) Page 831, line 12 for "stile" read "still" and in line 13 for "wouild" read "would".
- (v) पृष्ठ ८५४, पंक्ति ६ में "बैठेगो" के स्थान पर "बैठेंगे" पढ़ें।
- (vi) पृष्ठ ८५७, पंक्ति ४ में "डब्बो" से पहले "और" को निकाल दें।
- (vii) Page 865, last line for "15th" read "25th".

2. No. 2, dated the 25th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 884, line 27 from bottom for "latterly" read "laterly".
- (ii) Page 898, line 11 for "fact" read "feet".
- (iii) Page 901, line 11 omit "a" after "had".
- (iv) Page 903, line 10 from bottom for "low" read "law".

3. No. 3, dated the 27th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 950, line 5 from bottom for "alternation" read "alteration".
- (ii) पृष्ठ ९६१, नीचे से पंक्ति १३ में "श्री ए० पी० सिंह" के स्थान पर "श्री ए० पी० सिन्हा" पढ़ें।
- (iii) पृष्ठ ९६६, पंक्ति १ में "मा" के स्थान पर "या" पढ़ें।
- (iv) Page 967, line 9 for "ot" read "to".
- (v) Page 970, line 9 for "Mangers" read "Managers".

4. No. 4, dated the 28th February, 1950,—

- (i) Page 984, line 11 for "Mr. Chairman :- The question is" read "The motion was adopted".
- (ii) Page 986, for the existing last line read "The House then adjourned for lunch till half past two of the clock".
- (iii) Page 994, line 27 from bottom for "onse" read "ones".
- (iv) Page 1010, line 16 from bottom for "Mr. Gaganvinari lal" read "Mr. Gaganvihari Lal".

5. No. 5, dated the 1st March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1021, line 22 for "has been callous" read "has been even callous".
- (ii) Page 1033, line 25 from bottom for "on" read "or".
- (iii) Page 1053, line 21 for "Shri Ethirajula Naidu" read "Shri Ethirajulu Naidu".
- (iv) Page 1054, transfer lines 29 and 30 after line 31.
- (v) Page 1064, line 4 for "cadamom" read "cardamom".

6. No. 6, dated the 2nd March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1090, line 17 for "Hon. Members three minutes" read "Hon. Members say three minutes".
- (ii) Page 1096, first line for "section" read "selection".

7. No. 7, dated the 6th March, 1950,—

- (i) Page 1143, line 11 from bottom for "fact" read "face".
- (ii) Page 1150, line 18 for "in" read "the".

(ii)

(iii) Page 1060, line 13 from bottom *delete* "no".

(iv) Page 1164, line 4 from bottom *for* "Shri Satis Chandra" *read* "Shri Satish Chandra".

(v) Page 1165, line 26 *for* "Dr. Matthai" *read* "Dr. Mathai".

(vi) Page 1171, line 2 *for* "as" *read* "or".

(vii) Page 1174, last line *for* "Hudget" *read* "Budget".

8. No. 8, dated the 7th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 1179, line 11 *for* "question" *read* "questions".

(ii) Page 1221, line 13 *for* "by" *read* "but".

9. No. 9, dated the 8th March, 1950,—

Page 1260, line 21 from bottom *after* "so far," *read* "but no".

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

(i) Page 1306, line 28 from bottom *for* "gah" *read* "Durgah".

(ii) Page 1321, line 28 *for* "has " *read* "This".

11. No. 11, dated the 10th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 1342, line 23 from bottom *for* "panel" *read* "penal".

(ii) Page 1352, line 3 from bottom *for* "Houses" *read* "House".

12. No. 12, dated the 11th March, 1950,—

Page 1385, *for* the existing line 18 from bottom *read* "another thing that I wish to submit is this. It is but fair that, when the".

13. No. 14, dated the 14th March, 1950,—

Page 1507, line 11 from bottom *for* "Shri A. P. Fain" *read* "Shri A. P. Jain".

WEDNESDAY 1ST MARCH, 1950—*contd.*Railway Budget—List of Demands—*contd.*

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Construction of Chittorgarh—Kotah Line | 1056—1057 |
| Class III waiting hall at Kotdwara | 1059—1060 |
| Restoration of Nilambur—Shoranur Line | 1063 |
| Need for connecting Hassan—Managalore—Malpe | 1063—1064 |
| Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration | 1057—1059, 1061—1062. |
| (i) Janta Express on Howrah Puri Line, | |
| (ii) Oriyas on B. N. Railway, (iii) Establishment of a Workshop in Orissa | 1057—1059 |
| Over-crowding on B. N. Railway | 1061—1062 |

THURSDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1950—

Motions for Adjournment re—

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Safety of Refugees travelling by Assam and Dacca Mails in East Pakistan | 1065—1074 |
| Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Introduced | 1074—1075 |
| Railway Budget—List of Demands— <i>contd.</i> | 1075—1112 |
| Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration— <i>contd.</i> | 1075—1077, 1103—1109 |
| Assam Railways | 1075—1077 |
| Social Guides | 1103—1109 |
| Demand No. 13—Appropriation to Development Fund | 1077—1079, 1111 |
| Restoration of Jaunpur—Sultanpur Railway Line | 1077—1079 |
| Demand No. 1—Railway Board— <i>contd.</i> | 1079—1083, 1084—1092, 1109 |
| Inadequacy of Railways on Travancore-Cochin State | 1079—1080 |
| Remodelling of Madura Junction | 1080—1082 |
| Shuttle train between Buxar and Patna | 1082—1083 |
| Amenities to passengers on B. B. & C. I. Railway | 1084—1089 |
| Janta Express on Madras-Trivendrum Line | 1089—1093 |
| Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines— <i>contd.</i> | 1083—1084, 1111 |
| Madhepur-Murliganj Railway Line | 1083—1084 |
| Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff | 1093—1099, 1110 |
| Disabilities to Railway Staff | 1093—1099 |
| Demand No. 7—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) | 1099—1103, 1110 |
| Fuel Economy | 1099—1103 |
| Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Fund | 1103—1109, 1110 |
| Amenities to Class III passengers | 1103—1109 |
| Demands Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8—10, 12A, 12B, 14, 16—20 | 1109—1112 |

MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1950—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Death of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha | 1113 |
| Business of the House | 1113—1117 |
| General Budget—General Discussion—not concluded | 1117—1176 |

TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1950—

Motion for Adjournment *re* :

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Escape of Mir Laik Ali from custody | 1177—1185 |
|---|-----------|

Papers Laid on the Table—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Authenticated Schedule of Authorized Expenditure other than Railways— | |
| Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50 | 1185 |
| General Budget—General Discussion— <i>contd.</i> | 1186—1231 |

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1950—

Motion for Adjournment *re* :

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Escape of Mir Laik Ali of Hyderabad from custody—contd. | 1233—1245 |
| General Budget—General Discussion—contd. | 1246—1290 |

THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1950—

Papers laid on the Table—

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during November-December Session, 1949. | 1291 |
| General Budget—General Discussion—contd. | 1291—1297 |
| Transfer of Prisoners Bill—Introduced | 1297 |
| Judicial Commissioners' Courts (Declaration as High Courts) Bill—Passed as amended. | 1297—1301, 1301—1304 |
| Leave of Absence for Shri K.M. Munshi from the House | 1301 |
| Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill —Passed | 1304—1305 |
| Durgah Khwaja Saheb (Emergency Provisions) Bill—Passed | 1305—1330 |
| Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider—not concluded | 1330—1334 |

FRIDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1950—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Army Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee | 1335 |
| Air Force Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee | 1336 |
| Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—Passed | 1336—1368 |
| Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended | 1369—1375 |
| Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill—Passed | 1375—1377 |

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1950—

| | |
|---|------------|
| General Budget—List of Demands | 1379—1457 |
| Demand No. 26—Ministry of Defence | 1380—1457 |
| Policy | 1381—1457 |
| Demand No. 36—Ecclesiastical | 1380, 1457 |
| Demand No. 75—Defence Services, Effective Army | 1380, 1457 |
| Demand No. 76—Defence Services, Effective Navy | 1380, 1457 |
| Demand No. 77—Defence Services, Effective Air Force | 1380—1457 |
| Demand No. 78—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges | 1381, 1457 |
| Demand No. 107—Defence Capital Outlay | 1381, 1457 |

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1950—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| General Budget—List of Demands—contd. | 1459—1504 |
| Demand No. 24—Ministry of Food | 1460, 1483—1503 |
| General Policy | 1483—1503 |
| Demand No. 15—Ministry of Agriculture | 1460, 1461—1503 |
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TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1950—

Motion For Adjournment *re* :—

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| Escape of Mir Laik Ali of Hyderabad from custody | 1505—1515 |
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 7th March, 1950.

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-42 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ESCAPE OF MIR LAIK ALI OF HYDERABAD FROM CUSTODY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion.

An Hon. Member : From whom ?

Mr. Speaker : This is a motion for the adjournment of business of the House.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of order, may I ask in all humility, whether it is in accordance with parliamentary convention that you have been blacking out the names of hon. Members who give notice of adjournment motions or whether it is something which you have decided on your own accord ? But I submit that in my humble judgment it is not fair to Members that they should not know the name of a colleague who is participating in the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker : I must express my disapproval of the expression 'blacking out'.

Shri Kamath : If it is offensive, I withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker : It is not only offensive, but it attributes some motives and suggests that I have something at the back of my mind to keep back the name. That is the implication of it.

I have told hon. Members several times, when such adjournment motions were given notice of, that it is not always my practice not to mention the names. Sometimes, I have not mentioned the names. I have not decided that I should not mention the names. But I have not come to any conclusion in this matter. After all, the admissibility of an adjournment motion has to be judged on its own merits. I made two reservations last time when I had occasion to say something about the disclosure of the names. I stated that sometimes an adjournment motion is so obviously untenable that the desire for publicity is achieved by the very fact of a mention of the name of the Member giving notice of it. In such cases, I shall not mention the name. When on the face of it a motion is so obviously untenable that it contravenes all rules, I do not propose to mention the name of the Member who gives notice. In other cases, as I stated last time, when this point was raised, the mention of the name of the Member concerned may be likely to influence the discussion on admissibility. Sometimes too it has happened that a motion coming from a particular Member may not be given proper attention while a motion given notice of by another Member may be given more than proper attention. So far as I can remember, in this case I have not said that I am not mentioning the

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[Mr. Speaker]

name of the Member concerned. So, the implication or the plea of Shri Kamath that I have the intention not to disclose the name is not well-founded at all. There is a further factor, that it would have been better if the hon. Member had waited till I finished in order to see whether the name is mentioned or not. The hon. Member has been hasty. It has been so with him.

Shri Kamath : I am sorry, Sir. With due deference to your mature wisdom and judgment, I am constrained to say that you have cast a reflection upon me. I have never been hasty. I know that your practice was to mention the names of Members in the case of adjournment motions. But during the last few months or weeks you have given up that practice. Today also you followed that practice.

Mr. Speaker : I have understood the point. He anticipated me but it was a wrong anticipation. Whatever that may be, I may repeat that I did mention the names of the Members who had tabled the adjournment motions last time. I am very definite about it.

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): May I submit that you could very easily give the name.

Mr. Speaker : That comes to the same thing. I read out the motion and then called upon the Member who had tabled it to say what he has to say in support of the admissibility of it. I need not start with an introduction that an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Mr. so and so has been received. So here it is an adjournment motion. It is now perfectly well known that it is from the hon. Member Mr. Kamath.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I want a clarification of your ruling on this point. You just now mentioned that sometimes Members might send adjournment motions from the motive of publicity. I submit, Sir, that you might please consider whether it would be fair for the Chair to attribute motives to the Members, and whether for publicity or not they are within their rights. I submit, they have the right, even from the point of view of publicity to send adjournment motions. Then, if a motion is read, it must be read from the beginning to end. I do not agree—you will pardon me—that the name alone should be kept out. The name is a part of the motion sent and the name should be there.

Shri Kamath : Everything done in this House.....

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Hon. Members will remember that I do not wish to attribute motives. I never have any idea of doing so but at the same time, it is impossible for the Chair to shut its eyes to the obvious facts, and therefore, I said advisedly that in cases of motions which are so obviously inadmissible and contravene all possible rules, I do not propose to disclose the names, and not even read the motions.

Shri Tyagi : That is good.

Mr. Speaker : That is what I have stated and in respect of one adjournment motion, I did not bring it to the House at all.

Dr. Pattabhi (Madras): May I submit, Sir, that when a motion is made in this House that motion and the Member who has made it are inseparable and the one cannot have existence without the other,—namely, name of the proponent and therefore, whatever good object you may have in mind, the name cannot be omitted.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member perhaps is unaware of the rules of procedure. An adjournment motion cannot be moved in this House without the previous consent of the Speaker and it is competent for the Speaker to refuse consent without reading the motion in the House.

Dr. Pattabhi : We agree, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If that is agreed to, then the other part which I have stated follows. Again for the third time, I repeat that in cases of obviously untenable motions which contravene all possible rules, I do not propose to mention them in the House, much less to mention the name of the Member. That is a practice which I propose to follow.

Let us now proceed with the adjournment motion. What the adjournment motion says is to :

“adjourn the business of Parliament for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to ensure the safe custody of Mir Laik Ali of Hyderabad.”

I might incidentally mention that I have got notices of short notice question from four hon. Members of this House trying to elicit information in respect of this. I need not read them; the point is not very relevant for purposes of deciding upon the admissibility of the motion. I should like to know in this case the constitutional or factual position as regards the responsibility of the Government of India for the administration of Hyderabad. Perhaps the fact that one of the employees of this Government is the Chief Minister there might raise certain presumptions as to how far this Government is responsible. Therefore, I should like to have the position clarified before I can come to any conclusion over this question.

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel) : Sir, so far as the administration of Hyderabad State is concerned, the House is aware that it was under the control of the Military Governor under the Government of India, but as representations had been received from the State people and a desire had been expressed from certain hon. Members from this House also, Government felt that a change should be made to end the administration of the Military Governor. Now we changed the administration and placed it under a Civil Administrator. A further change has been made recently just at the close of the Constituent Assembly. The Hyderabad State has agreed to accept the Constitution of India and the Nizam having agreed to it, the position has been accepted by the Constituent Assembly. Of course there is the general declaration by the Government of India that the final decision always rests with the people of Hyderabad and subject to that the decision was accepted. When the decision was accepted like all other States the Hyderabad administration remained with the Chief Minister and his colleagues who are called Ministers, who have got full powers and the Nizam at present enjoys the status as in all States the ruler enjoys. Hence so far as the internal administration is concerned, the Government of India practically has nothing to do at present. When the Constituent Assembly elections take place and when the result of the election is known, then there will be the formation of a popular Ministry and then the Constitution provides for the general guidance, control and direction so far as the States are concerned. There is no other control from here on the State so far as the internal administration is concerned. That is the constitutional position. If further facts on the immediate issue are wanted, whatever information I have got in my possession, I will give to the House.

Therefore, I do not see how the Government of India can be held responsible for any prisoner having escaped from any jail or from anybody's custody. That part of the administration is purely the responsibility of the Administration. We cannot from here control the administration of jails in that respect.

Mr. Speaker : May I ask who is the controlling authority or the directing authority, so far as the prosecution of Mir Laik Ali and others is concerned ?

Sardar Patel : The final prosecution sanction is from the Nizam.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar) : I do not know but the first impression which I have of this matter is this that Hyderabad is like any other State. There is no distinction between Hyderabad State under the Constitution in its relation

[Dr. Ambedkar]

to the Centre and, say, for instance Bombay in its relation to the Centre, which means that for subject matters set out in List II the responsibility is entirely of the State, while the responsibility, so far as subjects in List I are concerned, belong to the Centre. The same rule would apply to Hyderabad. That is to say that so far as the matter relating to the custody of Laik Ali is concerned, it is a matter of law and order which is undoubtedly under the Constitution a matter for local administration. On that footing, I submit that this is not a matter which constitutionally could be held to be under the control of the Central Government, but I should like to add one more remark, *viz.* that in view of the fact that there is no local legislature to which the local Ministry could be held to be responsible, it is possible—I speak subject to correction—that whatever action is being taken by the local administration is perhaps done under the power which the Constitution vests in the Central Government of direction and control over certain States. I am not yet aware as to what the position under that part of the Constitution is. But so far as the Constitution is concerned and the relation of Hyderabad State to the Centre is concerned, this, I submit, would be a matter falling within law and order which is absolutely a States subject.

Shri Kamath : On the point of the constitutional status of the Hyderabad State, may I ask the Home Minister or the Law Minister or both to enlighten us as to whether the Chief Civil Administrator or the Civil Administrator or whatever his designation may be.....

Shri T.T. Krishnamachari (Madras) : Chief Minister.

Shri Kamath : The Chief Minister who has taken the place of the Military Governor, is today responsible to the Ministry of States or to the Nizam or has he got a sort of dual responsibility ?

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh) : This subject matter is of very great importance, apart from the particular incident which has been mentioned so far as the Adjournment Motion is concerned. The administration of Hyderabad, as far as I could see, is under the control of the Centre, and from that point of view, if there is any grievance that has to be voiced, in the absence of any Constituent Assembly or local legislature, as the hon. the Law Minister has rightly stated, I would like to know which is the forum in this country where that grievance can be voiced. That is the whole question. If the administration of Hyderabad State is under the control of the Centre, then I do submit, Sir, that this House has an absolute right to discuss that matter. If it is a matter of law and order, we do understand that it is the function of that particular State, but in this particular State there is no Constituent Assembly or any other agency before which this particular subject or any other subject could be placed. I would therefore request you, Sir, to kindly give your serious thought to this matter and let the House know, if this is ruled out as purely a matter for the local administration, where this matter or any other matter concerning the State could be raised for the purpose of redressing grievances.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi) : Is it not a fact that the house internment order of Mir Laik Ali was passed by the States Ministry and that that internment continued because in its wisdom the States Ministry at that time had thought 12 NOON that house internment would do, and that the Chief Minister did not like perhaps to go against the States Ministry's orders ? This aspect of the question also makes it necessary that this House should have an opportunity of discussing that question.

Sardar Patel : The order of detention or arrest or whatever it was, was passed by the Military Governor immediately after the police action was taken. Since then constitutional changes have taken place, accession has taken place, and now the Chief Minister and the Ministry are responsible for the internal administration of the State.

Shri R.K. Chaudhuri : Sir, there is another aspect of the matter. I am not thinking of the responsibility of this or that Government for the escape of Laik Ali. I am considering this question from another point of view. The escape of Laik Ali with other members of his family, in spite of the fact that so many guards have been placed, is a source of danger to the safety of India. This means that there is a deep-laid conspiracy going on.

Mr. Speaker : I think the hon. Member is discussing the merits of the question. Once the admissibility of this motion is decided upon, those aspects can be discussed. First I want to be clear on the Constitutional position.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh) : The Civil Administrator and the Inspector General of Police have been appointed by the Government of India, and although the approval of the Nizam may have been taken to their appointment, yet the question for our consideration is whether these officers can do anything that the Government of India do not approve of. If the Civil Administrator wants to introduce any reforms in the State, will the sanction of the Nizam be enough, or will the previous approval of the Government of India also be required ? I think there is hardly any doubt that the Civil Administrator will not take any action, not even the most unimportant action, against the wishes of the Government of India, and he will certainly not take any important action without the previous approval of the Government of India. It is thus obvious that the Civil Administrator, both in respect of policy and administration, is under the control of the Government of India. It is well known that the Hyderabad Government has no control over the Civil Administrator. He is responsible not to the Nizam but to the Government of India. I submit, therefore, that the position of the Hyderabad State under the Constitution of India, when its accession is carried into effect, has got nothing whatsoever to do with the question that we are discussing. We went into Hyderabad as a result of a military action.....

Shri Kamath : Police action.

Pandit Kunzru :..... police action for which the Government of India was responsible. The Military Governor, so long as he was retained, was responsible to the Government of India. He has been replaced by another man, a Chief Minister, by the Government of India, and therefore it seems to me that legally, morally and factually the responsibility is that of the Government of India.

Shri K. M. Munshi (Bombay): Sir, I only want to address myself on the Constitutional aspect of the question without any reference to the particular matter under discussion. The whole Constitution is based on this principle that the executive is responsible to the people of this country, organised in this Parliament or to the people of the State organised into a Legislature. The Executive or the Rajpramukh is not the root of any authority. The root of authority is only the people of a State as represented in their Legislature or the people of India as a whole represented here. There cannot be a vacuum between the two. In this matter I respectfully submit that so far as Hyderabad is concerned there is no Legislature. The people of Hyderabad are not the people to whom the administration is responsible.

Secondly, the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad is no more and no less than a constitutional head and to concede that, so far as Hyderabad is concerned, without a popular Legislature there is another root of authority in Hyderabad would be vesting the Rajpramukh with a constitutional authority which he does not possess under the Constitution. Therefore it follows that, there being no responsibility to the people of Hyderabad, the responsibility must be that of the people of India as a whole as represented by this House, organised as the Parliament of India.

[Shri K. M. Munshi]

In regard to this I may point out—I am speaking from memory—that when Section 93 of the Government of India Act was applied to the Provinces, the Legislative Assembly permitted questions to be asked about the happenings in the Provinces. When the Provincial legislatures were functioning, no discussions on provincial matters were allowed. Therefore it stands to reason that the people of India must hold somebody responsible for anything that is happening in a State like Hyderabad.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to article 371 of the Constitution, which says :

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, during a period of ten years from the commencement thereof, or during such longer or shorter period as Parliament may by law provide in respect of any State, the Government of every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by the President:

Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order.”

This is an article which vests the power of general control and direction in the Government of India with regard to States in Part B in respect of which the President exercised the power of exemption under the proviso. Therefore the Government of India which has the right of control not only over Hyderabad but all the States in respect of which no specific order has been passed is responsible to this House. Therefore I submit that as a constitutional right following from this principle of responsibility which underlies the Constitution, this House would be entitled to inquire into, or demand a reply with regard to, all questions in States where there are no Legislatures to which the Executive is responsible.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Sir, my reading of this Constitution runs counter to the proposition which my hon. friend Mr. Munshi has laid before the House. I think if we concede the proposition that Mr. Munshi has put forward, the idea that States like Hyderabad, Rajasthan and PEPSU are States categorised under Part B of Schedule I and are therefore autonomous will be reduced to a farce.....

An Hon. Member : Why ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : It is a fact that in Rajasthan there is no responsible Legislature and it is also a fact that in PEPSU there is no responsible Legislature. It may be that the fiction of a responsible government is created on account of the fact that the States Ministry appoints the Ministers in those particular States and they are acting with the respective Raj Pramukh as the nominal or titular head. I suppose we have to maintain that kind of fiction in the special circumstances that exist in these States. But if the fiction is broken and we say that it is only a farce and therefore the responsibility devolves on the Government of India for the good administration of the State, then the position is that the emergency powers must be applied and the Central Government must take the direct responsibility for the administration of these States. So long as that has not been done, the Central Government has no direct responsibility, but has only an indirect responsibility for the administration of the State even if article 371 is taken into account.

The application of article 371 is again, I think, very fallacious. Article 371 is a case of provision for administrative direction in the last resort, barring the application of the emergency provisions. It does not confer on the Central Government any positive power : it only confers a negative power. I think my hon. friend Mr. Munshi has completely misunderstood the scope of this article, if he thought that the Central Government could interfere in the day to day administration of a State in matters concerning law and order.....

Shri Sidha : Where there is no Legislature ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It does not matter so far as we are concerned or so far as the Constitution is concerned whether there is a Legislature or not, as far as the States in Part B are concerned, unless the Central Government has taken action under the emergency powers. I think therefore the position of Hyderabad is on the same footing as Mysore, the Travancore and Cochin States Union and every other State in Part B whether or not there is a Legislature functioning in that State. Technically, the ultimate good of this country might perhaps be affected by the escape of a particular prisoner of a particular category but that is a different point. I think the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has made it very clear that he is quite willing to place at the disposal of the House all the information that he possesses. But so far as the constitutional position is concerned, namely, the right of this House or the Central Government to interfere except remotely through the provisions of article 371, it is not conceded by this Constitution.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Sir, mere constitutional responsibility is not sufficient. The question really is whether the Central Government has the normal executive machinery to enforce its responsibility. If it has, then it assumes responsibility to the House. But where the Central Government has not got the normal executive machinery to enforce its responsibility it cannot be effectively responsible or answerable to this House. Consequently if the States have got their executive machinery those States do not come up here. Constitutionally, ultimately for every thing done under responsible government in the States the Centre is responsible. If anything goes wrong, the emergency powers are called into action. The Government can be dethroned and the Centre can take over the responsibility for everything. Whether there is a Legislature or not in a State is not at all the issue. Whether the executive machinery in all such matters is under the control of the Centre or of the States concerned—that should be the determining factor.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): The constitution of an Indian State is also the same as the constitution of a Province: they are both called States under the Constitution. There shall be in every State a Legislature. But it is open to the Governor to dissolve the Legislature. The executive power in the case of the Union vests in the President and in the case of a State it vests in the Governor or the Rajpramukh. When a Legislature is dissolved what happens? We assume there was a Legislature in Hyderabad, which was dissolved. Before another Legislature is formed and a fresh Assembly comes into being who is responsible? Is there to be a hiatus? It is the Governor or the Rajpramukh who is responsible. There is a Rajpramukh. The Legislature has not yet been convened. Take, for example, Madras. The Legislature is dissolved. Some prisoner escapes. Can we say that we have got jurisdiction over the province of Madras? The Governor has jurisdiction. If the Governor has not acted properly let him be removed or let us by some means impeach the Governor. However, Sir, you will admit that it is unfortunate that the person in this case should have escaped. It was unfortunate that he should have been allowed to remain in his own house: that is wrong. But we are helpless in the matter.

Sardar Patel: I want to correct certain misapprehensions. My hon. friend Mr. Kunzru said that the States Ministry here appointed the Inspector-General of Police. He is not correctly informed on this matter. The appointment was made by the Ministry there but not by the States Ministry here. It is true that we give the loan of an officer or officers when a State asks for help. And we take that loan from the Provinces. Here, in this case, they wanted an Inspector-General of Police, and we gave them a loan. But it is not that we, the States Ministry, have made any appointment there. No direct appointment can be made by us. The only appointment that we can make from here is the Chief Minister and, with his approval, the Ministers are appointed. The further internal administration is absolutely with them except on questions of policy, or if a genera

[Sardar Patel]

maladministration question arises we can supervise under the general control under the article quoted by Mr. Munshi. But we assume too much authority if we take authority or responsibility for the detailed internal administration or the day to day administration of jails, courts and revenue and everything. If we take the detailed administration on our head then this House will have to do nothing except taking up motions for adjournment, because every day incidents of violence in jails, incidents of a prisoner escaping, happen. I have several cases of prisoners escaping from several jails. We do not hold the Government of India responsible for it, but if any information is required from those Administrations we are prepared to give that information. But because a prisoner has escaped from a particular place which was under the charge of a police guard under the Inspector-General of Police who was under the general supervision and control of the local Ministry, and because there is no Legislature there, therefore the whole responsibility should be shifted on to the Parliament here is assuming too much of responsibility and, at the same time, taking away all the responsibility of the local administration there. Therefore, I submit that this is entirely a matter for which the local administration is responsible, but under the general powers of supervision, control and guidance we can give information. We can take further steps or put pressure upon them to make proper enquiries or make proper *bandobust*, so that such things do not arise in future.

Shri Kamath : On the constitutional point

Mr. Speaker : I do not propose to allow any arguments now.

Sardar Patel : Formerly also the Chief Minister and Ministers were appointed by the Nizam.

Mr. Speaker : I think I have heard sufficiently on the most important question, that is, on the constitutional side as to how far the Government of India are responsible. But the doubt in my mind is still there to some extent because of the provisions of article 371 referred to by Mr. Munshi. The hon. Law Minister also said that, in view of the fact that there is no Legislature there, he could not define the position very clearly; he himself was in doubt. I am not concerned with the merits of the case at all. I am concerned with this particular aspect, namely, the constitutional aspect. I have heard the hon. Members and before I come to any conclusion I would like to hear the Law Minister further in respect of the doubts which he himself has raised on this point. Therefore, instead of deciding the point just at the moment, I will keep over the matter. I will hear him to-morrow and then I will come to any considered conclusion. It has nothing to do with the merits of the case, I may remind the House again. So, I shall hear him further, but I do not think I shall allow any general debate on this aspect tomorrow. So the matter stands adjourned and we will now go to the other business.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta : May we at least have the information which the hon. Minister has now ?

Mr. Speaker : There are four short notice questions, as I said, and they all deal with the same subject. So one of them will be admitted.

Shri Sidhva : Why not all of them ?

Mr. Speaker : It will be against the rules. I cannot allow the same thing to be asked by several Members.

Shri Sidhva : If it is different

Mr. Speaker : Whatever it may be, they may put supplementaries. As he knows, if the questions cover the same ground, substantially, then the earliest one is admitted, so that the others get an opportunity of putting supplementaries and having

their points cleared. It is this practice that I have followed in the past. That is the correct procedure. The hon. Member is perhaps nervous as to whether his question is first or second or third.

Shri Sidhva : I have given it at 10-15.

An Hon. Member : Therefore it must be first !

Mr. Speaker : If it is first, it will be admitted. If it is not, then that which is first will be admitted.

Shri Sidhva : Some others may have given more important information.

Mr. Speaker : If it is convenient for the hon. Minister to have the information by to-morrow, it may be answered to-morrow. We shall consider first the constitutional aspect on the question of the responsibility of the Government of India and then the other questions will follow.

Now we will proceed to the other business of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUTHENTICATED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORISED EXPENDITURE—OTHER THAN RAILWAYS

Supplementary expenditure for 1949-50.

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai) : I lay on the Table an authenticated Schedule of authorised supplementary expenditure for the year 1949-50 in respect of expenditure other than Railways.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 36 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947 read with sub-section (1) of Section 35 thereof, I, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Governor General of India, do hereby authenticate by my signature the following schedule of supplementary expenditure from the revenues of the Dominion for the year 1949-50 :

SCHEDULE

Amount (in thousands of rupees.)

| | Voted | Charged | Total |
|---|----------|---------|----------|
| <i>Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.</i> | | | |
| 1. Customs | 2,56,85 | .. | 2,56,85 |
| 2. Central Excise Duties | 39,50 | .. | 39,50 |
| 11. Constituent Assembly | 1,16,30 | .. | 1,16,30 |
| 15-A. Department of Parliamentary Affairs | 50 | .. | 50 |
| 19. Ministry of External Affairs | 2,12 | .. | 2,12 |
| 23. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power | 84 | .. | 84 |
| 32. Audit | 29,76 | .. | 29,76 |
| 36. Ports and Pilotage | 7,00 | .. | 7,00 |
| 39. Tribal Areas | 4,36 | .. | 4,36 |
| 40. External Affairs | 40,83 | .. | 40,83 |
| 69. Civil Works | 29,55 | .. | 29,55 |
| 74. Miscellaneous | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 75. Expenditure on Refugees | 3,25,00 | .. | 3,25,00 |
| 88. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,53 | 13 | 1,66 |
| 89. Relations with Indian States | 16,26 | .. | 16,26 |
| 97. Capital Outlay on Currency | 79,12,53 | .. | 79,12,53 |
| 99. Delhi Capital Outlay | 41,13 | .. | 41,13 |

NEW DELHI,

The 29th of December, 1949.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Governor General of India.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

FRIST STAGE - Contd.

श्री शंकरराव देव : हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी ने अपना अन्दाज़ पत्र पेश करते वक्त कहा था कि उनके लिये यह गौरव की बात थी कि स्वतंत्र लोकसत्ताक भारत का पहला अन्दाज़ पत्र पेश करने का अवसर उनको मिला। इसमें शक नहीं कि हमारे लिये भी यह एक अभिमान और गर्व की बात है कि जब स्वतंत्र लोकसत्ताक भारत के पहले अन्दाज़ पत्र पर चर्चा हो रही है तो उसमें हम भी शरीक हो सकते हैं। लेकिन गर्व की बात होते हुए भी मुझे यह कहने में अफसोस होता है कि अगर इस बजट से मुझे आनन्द और खुशी भी होती तो फिर यह दूध में शक्कर ऐसी उसकी मिठास बढ़ जाती। क्योंकि जहां तक अन्दाज़ पत्र का सवाल है वह कोई एक जमा और खर्च का ही कागज़ नहीं है। जहां तक सरकार की आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक नीति का सवाल है यह उसका एक दिग्दर्शन है और उससे हमको इसका पता लगता है कि जहां तक आर्थिक और सामाजिक सवालों का सम्बन्ध है हमारी सरकार कहां तक और किस दिशा में जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो दिशा और रुख इस अन्दाज़ पत्र में दीख पड़ता है वह, वह रुख और दिशा नहीं है जिस की ओर हम, खास करके कांग्रेसी जाना चाहते हैं। इसमें शक नहीं है कि कांग्रेस ने इस देश में एक क्रान्ति और इन्कलाब करने के बाद अपने हाथ में सत्ता ली है। यह जो हमारी आज लोक-सभा है इस में देश भर के प्रतिनिधि होते हुए भी कांग्रेस का बड़ा बहुमत है और जो आज की सरकार है वह भी कांग्रेसी सरकार है। इसलिये हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार की कोई भी बात हो, कोई भी नीति हो उसमें और खास करके जो अन्दाज़ पत्र है उसमें तो कांग्रेस सरकार का रुख बही होना चाहिये कि जिस तरफ कांग्रेस जाना चाहती है। कांग्रेस क्या चाहती है यह हम सब लोग जानते हैं। जहां तक राजनीतिक आजादी का सवाल था वह हम ने हासिल कर ली। उसके बाद हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक आजादी, समता, स्थापित हो और खास करके जो हमारी आजादी का आर्थिक ख्याल है वह एक विकेन्द्रीय (decentralization) और प्रादेशिक स्वयं पूर्णता (regional self-sufficiency) का है।

जहां तक प्रजातंत्र का सवाल है जब तक आर्थिक और सामाजिक आजादी स्थापित नहीं होती है तब तक हम यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि हमने राजनीतिक आजादी हासिल की है क्योंकि जो लोकशाही और प्रजातंत्र है वह जब तक विकेन्द्रीकरण और स्वयं पूर्णता के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित नहीं होता तब तक

वह आजादी कोई खास महत्व नहीं रखती। इस दृष्टि से हम देखें तो कांग्रेस ने अभी थोड़े ही दिन पहले अपने एक प्रस्ताव के जरिये कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश की कि वह एक प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) नियुक्त करे और उस प्रस्ताव में उसने कहा था कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जो काम करेगी वह रीजनल सेल्फ सफीशियन्सी (regional self-sufficiency) और डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन (decentralization) के आधार पर होगा। हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां तक इस अन्दाज पत्र का सवाल है उसमें हम यह चीज नहीं पाते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि जो हमारा काम चल रहा है उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी कमी मालूम होती है। वह यह कि जहां तक मुद्रा के विस्तार, इनफ्लेशन (inflation) का सवाल है उसको हम हल करना चाहते हैं और हल करते वक्त हम जोर इस बात पर देते हैं कि हमारे देश का प्रोडक्शन (production) बढ़ना चाहिये। अर्थ मंत्री जी ने भी कुछ अपने भाषण में इस बात पर जोर दिया और वह ठीक ही था कि जब तक हमारे देश की पैदावार, प्रोडक्शन, नहीं बढ़ता है तब तक जो हमारा इनफ्लेशन का सवाल है, हमारे जीवन मान को ऊंचा करने का सवाल है वह हम हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात यह है कि अभी तक हम ने इस बात पर ख्याल नहीं किया है कि हम को जो पैदावार को, प्रोडक्शन को, बढ़ाना है तो वह हमारे देश की जो आज की हालत है उसको ध्यान में रखकर ही हम को प्लान (plan) करना चाहिये। जहां तक हमारे देश का सवाल है हम उसे एक देहाती देश कह सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे देश में लाखों और करोड़ों आदमी देहाती हैं और उनके पास दो हाथ हैं और मेहनत और श्रम करने की ताकत है। उनके पास कोई बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी (machinery) नहीं है। उनके पास बहुत धन नहीं है। हमारा जो सच्चा धन है वह यह है कि जो हमारी बड़ी तादाद ऐसे लोगों की है जो काम कर सकते हैं। हमारा और कांग्रेस का ध्येय यह है कि जो हमारे देहात हैं उनको हम यथाशक्ति स्वयं पूर्ण करें, उनकी पैदाइश बढ़ायें, जिससे कि हम एक प्रजातंत्र राज्य, ग्राम पंचायत के आधार पर क़ायम कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीति और आर्थिक सवालों का सम्बन्ध बजट के साथ है तो इसमें जो नीति हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी ने अस्तियार की है वह मेरी अपनी राय से कांग्रेस की नीति के साथ नहीं बैठ सकती। मैं एक ही सवाल लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे पास वक्त बहुत कम है। वह यह सवाल है कि हमको पैदावार कैसे बढ़ाना चाहिये? आप सब लोग समझते हैं कि हमको पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये पूँजी की ज़रूरत है लेकिन जो पूँजी जमा करना चाहते हैं उसका जो तरीका गवर्नमेंट ने अस्तियार किया है वह हमारी विकेन्द्रीकरण

[श्री शंकरराव देव]

की नीति के खिलाफ है। जो हमारी काटेज (cottage) और विलेज इन्डस्ट्री (village industry) है उसको सरकार किसी प्रकार की मदद करने की नीति को नहीं अख्तियार कर रही है। क्योंकि वह यह समझती है कि पिछले ५ और ६ वर्षों से किसानों और शहर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की आमदनी बढ़ गई है। लोग इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं। इस में दो प्रकार की रायें हैं। जो हमारे प्राइस (price) के इन्डैक्स (index) हैं उसको हम प्रोडक्शन के इन्डैक्स के मुकाबिले में देखें तो मालूम होता कि हमारा जीवन मान बढ़ा नहीं है, वह घटा है लेकिन हो सकता है कि जो अर्थ मंत्री मानते हैं कि उन लोगों के पास जंरूरत से ज्यादा पैसा और धन संचित हुआ है वह उसको काम में लाना चाहते हैं जिससे हमारा प्रोडक्शन (production) बढ़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये अच्छा तरीका यह होता कि हम पैसा जमा करने का हमारा पुराना तरीका बदल लें। जो लोग सैल्फ सफीशैन्सी (self-sufficiency) को मानते हैं कि इस चीज में रूपया रूगाने से हमारी पैदावार बढ़ेगी और इसमें हमारा धन भी सुरक्षित रहेगा उस चीज को हमें करना चाहिये। लेकिन जो हमारी नीति है वह अच्छी नहीं है उससे हम किसानों और मजदूरों का धन पूंजीपतियों और बड़े कारखाने वालों के पास ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन लोगों पर जनता का विश्वास जितना होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि लोग देखते हैं कि जो काम वह करते हैं, जो कारखाना वह चलाते हैं, जो पैदावार वह बढ़ाते हैं वे ये काम ईमानदारी के साथ नहीं करते, लोगों को उसमें से कुछ भी हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए लोग यह क्या करते हैं कि इन लोगों के पास धन देना एक तरह से अपने धन को मुफ्त खर्च कर देने के समान है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हमको लोगों के दिलों में उत्साह पैदा करना चाहिये, जोश पैदा करना चाहिये जिससे हर एक यह समझे कि प्रोडक्शन (production) को बढ़ाना यह हमारा धर्म है—यह सब से बड़ा धर्म है। तो मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि उनके पास जो पूंजी है या और उनके जो काम करने की शक्ति है वह इस काम में, इस पैदावार के बढ़ाने के काम में लग जाय जिससे उनको लगे कि जो कुछ वह पैदा करेंगे, उसके ऊपर उनकी मालकी रहेगी और उनके मैनेजमेन्ट (management) और सुपरविजन (supervision) में रहेगा। मैं इस अंदाज पत्र में यह दोष देखता हूँ कि जहां तक कांग्रेस का सवाल है, इस बजट में सर्वोदय का न

समाजवाद का कोई भी चिन्ह नहीं दिखलाई देता। अर्थ मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान देंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उनको अभी भरोसा पूंजीवादियों के ही ऊपर ज्यादा है जिसे वह राष्ट्रीयता कहते हैं।

आज देश में सबसे बड़ी ताकत वाली चीज जो है वह राष्ट्रीयवाद की है। वह मानते हैं कि जब तक देश में पूंजीवाद को हम राष्ट्रीयता के बुनीयाद पर प्रोत्साहान नहीं देंगे तब तक पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम बहुत तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। दूसरी तरफ वह यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो विदेशी पूंजीवादी हैं उनकी मदद लेकर वह पैदावार को बढ़ायें। मगर जब तक हम अपनी नीति को और आर्थिक रचना को नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक हम पैदावार बढ़ाने में कामयाब नहीं होंगे।

मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़ी गलती कर रहे हैं। इस देश में आप जबतक सर्वोदय समाज को नहीं मानते, लोगों की दिक्कतों को कम नहीं करते तबतक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमने इन्कलाब किया है वह हमारे लोगों के लिए व्यर्थ होगा और वह इस देश में जो इन्कलाब हुआ है उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं समझेंगे। यहां की जनता ने मेहनत करके जो पेड़ लगाया है वह इस तरह से उसके फल को नहीं प्राप्त कर सकेगी। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक हमारी गर्बनमेंट एक खास बात पर कायम नहीं रहती और वह पुराना सिलसिला जारी रहता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह श्रम सब व्यर्थ होगा और हमारे लोगों का ध्यान भी पैदावार के बढ़ाने की ओर नहीं जायगा। जब तक आप इस चीज को नहीं मानते तब तक हमारा काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता और जो हमारे सामने कठिन समस्याएँ हैं वह हल नहीं हो सकतीं। मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि हमारे रास्ते में बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मगर जिस तरह से हमारा खर्च चल रहा है, जिस तरीके से हम बाहर से इतना अनाज मंगा रहे हैं उससे हम आगे बढ़ने वाले नहीं हैं। ऐसे हालत में हम तेज रफ्तार से नहीं जा सकते। लेकिन इतना मानना होगा कि जब तक हम इस बात को तय नहीं करते हैं कि हमको कौन सी नीति अस्तित्कार करनी चाहिए और कौन सा कदम हमको उठाना चाहिये उस वक्त तक हम अपने काम में तरक्की नहीं कर सकते।

[श्री शंकर राव देव]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हम लोगों को इस बारे में बड़ा अफसोस होता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे अर्थमंत्री मेरी राय से सहमत नहीं हैं। मुझे डर है कि उनमें और मेरे जैसे जो कांग्रेसमैन (Congressmen) हैं उनमें एक मौलिक विचारों का फ्रक है। इसमें शक नहीं है कि वह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट (Congress Government) में हमारे अर्थमंत्री हैं, इसमें शक नहीं कि वह ईमानदारी से जो कांग्रेस का काम है उसे करने की कोशिश करते हैं, इसके लिये उन्हें घन्यवाद। लेकिन उनको भी मानना होगा कि जहां तक कांग्रेस की परम्परा और ट्रेडिशन (Tradition) का सवाल है, कांग्रेस की जो आइडियालाजी (Ideology) है और कांग्रेस जहां तक आगे जाना चाहती है, जहां तक कांग्रेसमैन समझ सकते हैं, उनका अनुभव कर सकते हैं, उस पर अमल कर सकते हैं, उस मात्रा तक वह नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसमें न उनका दोष है और न उनके ऊपर हम इल्जाम लगाना चाहते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि मैं उनकी कुर्सी पर बैठा होता तो जो बजट उन्होंने बनाया है वैसा मैं भी बनाता, लेकिन सम्भव है मैं होता तो मेरा बजट दूसरे किसम का होता क्योंकि श्रद्धा और दिमाग अलग होते हैं तो काम भी अलग हो जाते हैं। वह कह सकते हैं कि आप जहां तक जाना चाहते हैं, आप सर्वोदय की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं भी उस तरफ जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन पहले जो हमारे यहां की आर्थिक रचना छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई है उसको अगर हम पूरी तरह से कायम नहीं करते हैं, तो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां हमारी एक इमारत जो टूटी-कूटी है, उस इमारत को हम उसी रूप में तैयार करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दिमाग का काम नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमारे देश में रेवोल्यूशन (revolution) हुआ वार (war) के जरिये हमारे यहां जो पूँजीवादी एकानमी (economy) है वह छिन्न-विच्छिन्न हो गई, हमारे लिये आज मौका है, जमीन साफ़ है, आज हम चाहें तो सर्वोदय की जो हमारी आर्थिक रचना है जिसको हम ठीक मानते हैं, उसको तैयार करने के लिये हम अपना पैसा और अपनी सरकार की शक्ति जो है उसको लगायें।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Shankarrao Deo (Bombay) : While presenting the budget proposals the hon. Minister of Finance had given out that he was proud of the fact that it fell to his good fortune to present the first budget of the Sovereign Republic of India. It is a matter of great pride and honour for us also that we could take part in the discussions on this first budget of the Sovereign Republic of India. Besides being proud of this fact, I am rather constrained to say that had this budget given me heart-felt pleasure and encouragement then I would have been entirely

satisfied, because as far as the budget is concerned it is not merely an abstract statement of the income and expenditure of the Government. The budget is in a way a clear cut representation of the economic, political and social policy of the Government and through these budget proposals we can also come to know as to what attitude our Government is going to adopt with respect to the economic and social problems. I think that the attitude of the Government, as it appears from this budget, is not what we and specially the Congress people wish to adopt. There is no doubt about the fact that the Congress party has taken up the reins of the Government after successfully starting a revolution in the country. Though this present Parliament consists of the representatives of the whole country, yet the Congress has an overwhelming majority and the Government in power today is also a Congress Government. Therefore we expect that the policy and the point of view of the Congress Government and specially the trend of the budget proposals ought to be the same that the Congress party wish to adopt. Everybody knows what the Congress wants to do. As far as the problem of the country's freedom was concerned we have already attained it. After this we wish to bring about social and economic independence and equality and the basis of our economic outlook of our independence is that of decentralization and regional self-sufficiency.

So far as the question of the Republic goes we cannot say that we have attained political independence till we do not bring about economic and social independence because so long the ideals of democracy and republic are not based upon the principles of decentralization and regional self-sufficiency simple political independence carries no importance. If we were to view the situation from this point of view then we would find that the Congress party through a resolution had suggested to the Congress Government to appoint a Planning Commission, and in that resolution it was expressly brought home to the Government that the activities of the Planning Commission should be based on the principles of decentralization and regional self-sufficiency. But what we see is that as far as this budget is concerned there is not a trace of these things. You would find that in carrying out our programme a great shortcoming is experienced. It being that as far as the question of the inflation of the currency is concerned we wish to resolve this problem, and in order to resolve this problem we lay stress on the fact that production in the country should be stepped up. The hon. Minister of Finance also made a mention of this fact in his budget speech and he was right to some extent because till the time the production in our country does go up we cannot resolve the problem of inflation of the currency nor can we raise the standard of living of the people. But it is a matter of great regret that we have not so far taken into consideration the fact that if we have to increase the production our future plans must be in keeping with the present day condition of the country. As far as our country is concerned we can call it a rural country, a country of the villages, because millions and millions of our country men live in the rural areas and they possess a pair of hands and have energy and power to undertake hard labour. They do not possess huge machines. They do not possess immense wealth. The real wealth of our country lies in those countless persons who can undertake manual labour. The aim of the Congress as well as ours is to make the villages as far as possible self-sufficient and increase the production and output so that we may be able to establish a democratic Government deriving power and inspiration from village *panchayats*. I think the economic and political questions are dependent upon the budget proposals and therefore the policy that our hon. Minister of Finance has adopted in respect of the budget cannot work, I think, hand in glove with the adopted policy of the Congress party. I wish to touch only one question because the time at my disposal is very limited. The question is how should we increase the production? Everybody knows that for increased production capital is required. But those who want to hoard the capital and the attitude that the Government has adopted to meet this end are directly in opposition with our declared policy of de-centralization. The Government is not adopting the policy of giving every possible aid and support to our well-established cottage and village

[Shri Shankarrao Deo]

industries. The reason is that the Government is of the opinion that during the last five or six years the income of the agriculturists and labourers, who work in the urban areas, has gone sufficiently high up. But the people do not hold this view. There are distinctly different opinions on this point. If we were to compare our price indices with those of production then it would become clear that the standard of living has not gone up but it has definitely gone down. But possibly the belief held by the hon. Minister of Finance that a lot of hoarded money is lying uselessly with these people, is true. He wants to utilise those funds in a way as to step up our national production. To me, we are better advised to bring first of all a change in our age-long methods to hoard such funds. The people in general have faith in the principle of self-sufficiency. They know it well where the investment of their money can help in increasing the production and, at the same time, be considered as safe. We should, therefore, take recourse to that principle. But the policy followed by us in this regard is an unwise one whereby we are diverting the money of the peasants and the labourers into such channels as to reach the hands of capitalists and big factory owners. I may warn you that these people no longer enjoy the necessary confidence of the masses. The reason for this distrust is that the people do not see an honesty of purpose which should dominate the minds of these people in the management of various business undertakings, running of factories or any other measures which they may adopt to realise the aim of increased production. People get no share in such enterprises; they, therefore, regard it a wastage and profitless deal to invest their money with such persons. It is a matter of utmost importance that we inspire the necessary enthusiasm whereby every one of us may consider it to be a foremost duty to help in increasing the production. It leads me to the belief that both their money and strength should be harnessed to this end, that is to put in more production. They should be under no misgivings as to the authority, management and supervision which they will exercise over all such production. Considered from the Congress point of view I find the Budget under discussion to be defective in as much as it makes not the least hint either to the (सर्वोदय) (*Sarvodaya*) ideals or socialism of any type. A careful perusal of the Budget speech of the hon. the Minister of Finance will disclose that he has still more faith in the capitalist class, which conviction he describes as 'Nationalism'. Nationalism is a sweeping force in the country today. He admits that the efforts to increase production can not make much headway until and unless the encouragement to capitalism remains no longer basically inconsistent with our larger national interests. He also seeks the assistance of foreign capitalists in the matter of putting in more production. But attempts in this behalf are bound to fail till our policy and the general economic structure of the country undergo a change.

I want to submit very respectfully that you are committing a big mistake. I wish to assert that the revolution wrought by us in the country recently will remain meaningless and devoid of any reality to our people till we recognise the *Sarvodaya* principles in this country and take concrete steps to alleviate the hardships being experienced by our people at present. The policy pursued by us hitherto will continue to deprive our people of the reward of their strenuous labours. I want to point out that till our Government holds fast to certain definite principles, the same old and rotten routine will continue and all our labour will prove to be in vain in addition to the perpetual deflection of attention on the part of our people to put in more production. We will not be able to make much progress with the work before us so long you do not admit the truth of this reality, nor shall we be any nearer a solution of the difficult problems facing our country these days. Thereby, I do not dispute the existence of so many difficulties in our way. The manner, however, in which we are dealing with the items of expenditure and the way we are importing food-grains so heavily from abroad, are not going to permit us to go any further. In these circumstances, we will remain handicapped to work with any appreciable speed. Let us, therefore, first of all recognize the need for evolving a sure policy and

let us first become positive about the steps we propose to take in the absence of which progress in our all-round work is not possible.

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

We really feel very sorry about this state of affairs. I am aware that the hon. Minister of Finance differs from me in these issues. I also fear that he and the Congressmen of my way of thinking differ even on the basic principles involved therein. There is no denying the fact that he holds the office of the Finance Minister in our Congress Government. It is equally true that he is doing his best to carry out the Congress-programme in a most faithful and honest spirit. We are thankful to him for all that. But even he will recognise the fact of his inability to go to the extent to which the Congress has a declared desire to go in the fulfilment of that programme and that he may not have those sentiments which the Congressmen in general entertain in the upholding of what is commonly known as the Congress tradition and the Congress ideology. For this inability I do not see him to be at fault and neither it is my intention to accuse him in any way on this score. I even do not rule out the possibility of having presented a similar Budget, in event of my holding the office that he does at present. But it is also probable that, while in that position, I might have succeeded in sounding a different note—for the results of our deeds depend ultimately on the staunch faith and the hard and intelligent thinking which we employ in performing them. He may even become prepared to go to the extent we wish him to go and even may align himself with our objective of *Sarvodaya* and yet hold that, in practice, it is impossible to realise these aims till the much-impaired economy of our country is, as a first step, improved and restored to its original sound footing. I consider it would be very unwise to employ necessarily the original pattern while re-erecting a building here on its old ruins. The revolution which overtook our country recently, was the result of a war. The capitalist economy of our country has been torn to pieces. An opportunity has, thus, come to us afresh. The ground is clear and it is a very opportune moment that we divert all our governmental power, resources and money in building up an economic structure on the basic principles embodied in the '*Sarvodaya*' in the soundness of which we have faith and belief.

Shri B. Das (Orissa): In these days of national insecurity, of threats from Pakistan or the united conspiracy of the United Kingdom and Pakistan, and when events in the eastern part of India (in East Bengal) make us subdued and sad, it is gratifying to find that the Finance Minister throughout his Budget speech gave us the impression that he has done his task very well. He has done his task well—I feel jealous of him, because he is the one man in India to-day who can say that he is satisfied with his work. None of us in this House or outside can confidently say: "I have done my duty well and I am satisfied". I congratulate him.

If the hon. Dr. John Matthai has been able to produce a balanced budget, it is due to the hard work of two Ministries, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance, despite the legacies left by Messrs. Liaquat Ali Khan and Chundrigar. The Finance Ministry inherited many bad legacies. The whole of our national economy was upset by the Liaquat Ali budget. The whole commercial policy of India and our balance of trade was completely upset by the Chundrigar policy—the policy of loot, the policy of creation of black-marketeers. If I may digress for a while, I would like to tell a short story. When Mr Chundrigar was asked by Qaidi-Azam Jinnah, "How did you get one crore of rupees in your bank account in Pakistan", he replied, "I wish to be excused, Your Excellency. All this money belongs to the *Kafirs*, *Kafir* Hindus, black-marketeers, the Marwaris and the merchants of Ahmedabad and Bombay. They had given me this bribe of one crore for my issuing them holy or unholy licences,—the control export and import licences." My hon. friend, Mr. Neogy, has restored today to the Commerce Ministry the purity of administration which finds reflection in the present hopeful tendency which we are all proud. That hopeful balance of trade is reflected in the prosperous budget of my hon. friend the Finance Minister.

[Shri B. Das]

I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of India on an item of news published in today's papers to the effect that the protective duty on sugar has been abolished. That is a brave and quick decision on which I should congratulate the Commerce Minister who must have had his say. I am particularly gratified, because speaking on an occasion last year I said that the protective duty on sugar should be done away with and that adequate quantity of sugar must be imported into India to combat the operations of the black-marketeers who have been responsible for the sugar scarcity and high prices.

Two themes ring through the Budget speech of the hon. the Finance Minister. One is a sense of pride that the budget is a sound budget. The other theme which finds an echo in everybody's heart here as well as outside the House is the sense of insecurity, on account of the conspiracy of Pakistan and the United Kingdom. If today we are threatened and the lives of my sisters and cousins are in danger and the honour of Bengali women in East Bengal is jeopardised, it is due to the unholy conspiracy of the United Kingdom and Pakistan. Did not Auchinleck visit Pakistan recently? Let our Government keep an eye on the movements of the representatives of the United Kingdom. I find that England today has kept a spy-hole in every town of India. In Agre they have taken a hotel and stationed public relations officers and commercial men. We know what the British spies did during the last war, and how the B. B. C. men slandered and calumnized India. The same process is going on and I read in papers with shame and humiliation that the Ambassador of the United Kingdom visits every town—he is an ex-Governor—and he is received publicly by my Governors and Ministers. It is a shameful thing and we should not be cowed by the idea of the Commonwealth that is today hanging like a dead weight on my neck and on India's neck.

My hon. friend mentioned of the high defence expenditure. I know the defence budget could have been reduced. On account of the impediments placed in our way by the United Kingdom and Pakistan we had to increase our Defence Budget. I find that the Food and Agriculture Minister has reduced the expenditure on the purchase of foreign food grains and though last year we subsidised food purchases to the extent of Rs. 22 crores and in 1947-48 to the extent of 27 crores, I am glad to find that this year it has been reduced to Rs. 12 crores. Of that saving of Rs. ten crores, four crores mere has gone for subsidising the "Grow More Food" campaign in the various provinces.

I only hope and pray that in the 1951-52 budget there will be no provision for subsidy to provinces and no purchase of foreign food-stuffs and thereby lots of surplus will be available to plough back for development of agriculture throughout India.

That is a very hopeful sign but I want the hon. Finance Minister to implement the recommendations of the Economy Committee although the quantum of reduction in money has exceeded, as he said. I wish this House had raised a debate on the recommendations of that Committee. It was not to be. Though one or two non-officials of this House were members of that Committee, there were business men and there were Government officials and their findings ought to have carried weight with the Government. I am not concerned with the amount of money saved. I am concerned with the heavy super-imposed top heavy staff that dominates the Government of India. I wrote in my Minute of Dissent that the Secretaries' number should be 12 and not 20 as is supposed to have been recommended by my friend Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar in his Reorganization Committee Report which is not available to Members of the House although it was published in the press throughout India. May I enquire whether the present idea of 21 Secretaries should prevail? Each Secretary means an expenditure of six to twenty lakhs and in some Ministries it is higher. Do away with Secretaries and go back to the level of pre-war civil expenditure under the former British Rule or accept the suggestion of 12 Secretaries as I have made.

I also suggested that the Cabinet of the Government of India should be re-organized and there should be nine Cabinet Ministers. To-day we have much higher number and I also suggested that there should be five Ministers of State and eight Deputy Ministers. To-day there are Ministries which are uncovered except by Cabinet Ministers. There is no Deputy Minister to the Finance Minister. There is no understudy and you are not training up young men who have come in large numbers and who are impatient to serve their country and anxious to become Ministers and learn the art of administration. Unless they under-study, they will never be able to take up the burden when the Nation calls upon them to become Ministers. There is the Defence Ministry, the heaviest burden on the tax-payer, spending 170 crores and a few more crores ploughed back here and there and a few more crores under the head of Capital expenditure. My friend Sardar Baldev Singh is having very heavy work but to-day very few of us except the Standing Committee Members of the Defence Committee, know anything about defence problems and it is high time if we are to assume our sovereign responsibility after the coming of Constitution, that there should be under-studies as Deputy Ministers or Ministers of State in every Ministry and I apply the same observation to my friend the Commerce Minister although he has done his task very well. He has brought a corrupt Department to the status of a pure Ministry. Now he must have under-studies so that he will be relieved of all the burden of commerce and industry and at the same time he trains up future Ministers of India.

The Government of India did not apply their genius to the recommendations of the Economy Committee. It was not a Congress-man Committee as otherwise it would have been otherwise in its findings and recommendations. It was presided over by one of the big capitalists, a die-hard who simply bowed his head to the I. C. S. that he meets on the roadside and he wanted the *status quo* of the old tradition to be maintained. That is my quarrel. How can you evolve a National Government or national economy or national credit, when the designers of the system of former administration, the steel-frame I.C.S., who left and yet part of whom are still with us, want to perpetuate that bureaucratic system? That will not bring economy. No wonder my esteemed friend Shri Shankarrao Deo wailed that this Government has done nothing towards *Sarvodaya* programme or towards uplift of rural economy. I was surprised at my friend the Minister for Industries making a speech the other day that we could not dismiss employees of the Government of India as a policy of retrenchment as it will create unemployment. I thought that was the problem of the hon. Shri Jagjivan Ram or Shri Hariharnath Shastri or Shri Khandu bhai Desai, and not that of the Minister of Industries. No top heavy Government can be expected to do good for the Common people. Therefore I welcome the Planning Commission and my friend Shri Shankarrao Deo must have noticed that one of his co-signatories in the principle of *Sarvodaya* Plan—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda is the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. Let us hope that he will apply his genius and his experience as the Minister of Labour in Bombay and evolve a proper plan so that the economic resources of the country may be properly developed and national prosperity will result.

Shri Gautam (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Nanda is the Vice-Chairman. Pandit Nehru is the Chairman.

Shri B. Das : Yes ; that is so. I know Panditji's genius is there but he can't be expected to be Minister of so many problems. So I want particularly a Minister of State for Rural Affairs and Cottage Industries and I am grateful to my friend Mr. Shiva Rao for mentioning the sad story that the cottage industry as a subject of the Ministry of Industries and Supplies was being squeezed out and strangulated. I am thankful to him that it has not been strangulated. Though certain economy measures have been adopted, I do not think this Government will survive the crisis. I repeat my warning which I gave in 1947 when I moved my economy

[Shri B. Das]

cut. This top heavy super-imposed Government cannot last. I will quote one line of my speech of 1947 :

"What we want is the real Indian spirit. Are we to follow the economic policy and the tradition of the British Government? I do not want you to follow that but I want a new approach to things."

My hon. friend Dr. Matthai whom I congratulate so much, my friend Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar whom I respect so much and I rather love him for my old association, will have to reorganize the Secretariat and the Government of India. You will have to reduce the staff by fifty per cent. Otherwise we cannot render any service to the people at large.

This is the first budget after the New Constitution and it is better that we should examine whether the same conforms to the principles of financial control and utilisation of finances as were enunciated in the Constitution. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has announced the formation of an Estimates Committee. I hope that Estimates Committee will examine this time certain aspects, particularly the expenditure under Charged heads and non-Charged heads. Although the Public Accounts Committee is there, as some hon. Members have observed, it is a post mortem examination that may come some time later. It is better that the Estimates Committee scrutinises and sees that proper heads of demands are incorporated in the budget. I am not happy with the expenditure on the Department of Parliamentary Affairs being shown under "Parliament". I do not know what wisdom has dawned on the Finance Ministry to do this. While the salary of the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is charged to the Cabinet, the expenditure on his Department is shown under "Parliament." Parliament has nothing to do with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It is part of the duty of the Cabinet and the Government. Government may change and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs may have a different parliamentary policy. But Parliament is sacrosanct and sacred. Even if the Government becomes Hitlerian and dictatorial, it is to the Speaker of the Parliament that we will look for the freedom and liberty of the nation. I think that is a very bad mistake.

Last year, on three occasions I made the statement that the Government did not pool together the grants and allowances that they give to the provinces. This year, of course, the grants to the States have become 14 crores and odd ; but that is due to the present position of the various States that must receive a certain part of their revenues which we will collect ourselves. There are subsidies for food grains, grants for procurement and other things where grants are given to the provinces. They are not pooled together. In the Economy Committee we found that nearly Rupees forty crores were being given by the Government of India to the provinces. If the hon. Members hailing from the different provinces are aware of this fact and see that in the form of a note in the demands for grants, they will not clamour that the Centre is swallowing all the money and that the provinces are not getting anything. Last year, they gave to the extent of forty crores. I do not know how much is being given this year ; I have not yet calculated that. I will bring it out when I speak on the Finance Bill.

I find there has been slight reduction in the expenditure of the President. It should be reduced more. Although the President's expenditure is a "charged" expenditure, the President must function as the embodiment of all Congress ideals and ideologies. The Governor General is gone. Let us forget the pomp and splendour that was being exhibited ; let us cut down all that and come to a life of simplicity on Gandhian traditions. The expenditure on the Union Public Service Commission is a completely charged item. I think its expenditure should be cut down. Whether the Audit or General should be partially charged or fully charged under

head of Audit, or whether the Supreme Court should be partially charged, as is done under the head—Administration of Justice, I hope that task will be performed by the Estimates Committee and I hope that the Estimates Committee would advise the hon. Finance Minister as to what should be the proper method of allocation between the charged and voted grants.

One word more about the Finance Commission. I feel the hon. Finance Minister has hit the provinces under the belt : not he, but his expert, Shri Chintaman Deshmukh. I think the Finance Commission must be immediately appointed. I was sad.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) : May I ask if it is proper for my hon. friend to refer to somebody who is not a Member of the House as doing somebody down as he has suggested ?

Shri B. Das : I am referring to a person who was the Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee. I care a hang who he is. That was not my purpose. (*An Hon. Member* : Unparliamentary). The Meston and Niemeyer awards have been put down by the present Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee who has thought it better to keep mum and carry on the *status quo*. Orissa has got a deficit of 75 lakhs in the next year and Orissa has not got any increased share in Income Tax division.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : And has got quite a lot of liabilities besides.

Shri B. Das : Assam and Orissa will be the biggest liabilities of this Government of India for their past neglect of them.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam) : On account of the plunder which is still going on.

Shri B. Das : If my hon. friend Dr. Matthai, whom I have complimented as a sound financier, wants to continue the Meston system of administration and perpetuate the low conditions of living in Orissa, that is not sound economy. The Finance Commission must be appointed immediately and minimum conditions of living and administration must be promised to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is now one O'clock. The hon. Member has taken sufficient time ; I think he has concluded.

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

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

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : I make no secret of the fact that I hold the Budget which has been presented by the hon. the Finance Minister in great admiration. I welcome it whole-heartedly. I consider it a sensible and good Budget. I consider it also nice and sweet. The sweetness of it consists in the fact that there has been no new taxation proposed.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar) : What do you mean by sweet ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Let him proceed.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : I will explain that. There has been reduction of taxation in this surplus Budget. There has been a fall in prices and we expect a greater fall in prices in the near future. For all these reasons, I commend this Budget. I hope that if the principle adumbrated in the Budget is followed loyally by our officers, we shall be in a position to give a better account of our economic policy and we shall be gradually occupying the foremost position in the world so far as finance is concerned.

But, this does not enable me to forget the harrowing incidents which are taking place in East Bengal and for which there have been repercussions both in Assam and in West Bengal. As the House probably knows there has been an attack on

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

the hearths and homes of the minorities of East Bengal. They have been turned out of their homes and homesteads and a determined policy of detaining these refugees from the trains in which they try to fly away from the scene of operations is being followed. The helpless refugees have been assaulted and their belongings have been snatched away from them. They have been deprived of even their rations and no arrangements have been made for food and shelter for them. I will give some details of their sufferings to hon. Members so that they may consider what should be done to relieve their sufferings. Our leader, Pandit Nehru has stated that it is idle to talk of peace when conditions worse than war are prevailing in the country. I would ask the House to consider and tell the hon. the Minister in charge what they think should be done to relieve the present situation. In my humble opinion there is no solution for this other than war. A declaration of war will put a lot of people out of mischief. I would seriously suggest that war should be declared so that the position of our Muslim friends in India may be safeguarded. If there is open war, we shall know how to protect them. If we have any suspicion against any Muslim citizen of India we can put him in a concentration camp and we can protect as effectively as we can the rest of our citizens. They are at present under a cloud. Their fellow-citizens do not trust them to the extent to which they should be trusted. I consider that the majority of the Muslim population in India are loyal to the Government of India. Even then, on account of events happening in Eastern Pakistan, they are suspected. This is an intolerable position. Such things can be righted only by a declaration of war. I should not be misunderstood as seeking to start a war. As everybody knows, our leader the Prime Minister is completely averse to war under any condition. But a time comes when the patience of even the most patient man will give way. From the way things are happening in East Bengal, one can easily realise that preparations for war have already been made by the Pakistan Government. It is reported that the Pakistan Government have already occupied some portions of West Bengal. They have got their military to occupy certain border areas of West Bengal. They have sent out spies who have been moving about in different parts of India in Assam and Korghat. Two spies who had come to India to collect information have been arrested and put in jail. The Pakistanis have already occupied a police station in Renabhat in Hanakalli. So, Pakistan has already started preparations for war and my own personal opinion is that there has been sufficient provocation given to us to declare war. If any others had been treated in the manner we have been treated by Pakistan war would have been declared long ago. Some fourteen Marwari citizens of India—we heard about this incident the other day in the course of the discussion on the adjournment motion—fleeing for their lives were ill-treated and they somehow escaped with their lives from Eastern Pakistan. They are citizens of India. If the citizens of England had been persecuted in a similar way by another Government, would not there be war? Why are we sitting idle when our lives and property and honour are at stake? There is a limit to which we can keep the peace. The people of India will be demoralised if the Pakistani aggressors are not properly taught their lesson. This is an aspect of the question that ought to be remembered

However good the Budget may be, it will all be upset by the incidents happening now. You could not get loyal Muslims and you could not get loyal Hindus even if you allow people to be killed like this either here or in Pakistan. You cannot expect any loyalty if you allow these things to continue. If there is war and the horrors of war are known to both sides and if one party is vanquished, there will be peace. If we vanquish the other side we can come to terms more quickly than now.

The House knows that we have had a number of agreements with Pakistan. All these have been dishonoured. If there is war and our disputes are settled thereby, we shall have abiding peace for some years. Therefore, I would advise the Government not to hesitate to declare war immediately. But, every Government must take

the opinion of the public in such matters. They must take the House into their confidence and get their advice before embarking on war. It must be remembered that if there is war we will have to undergo great hardships. Are we prepared to undergo those hardships and welcome war? I submit that in our future interests war should be immediately declared.

Things have been going on rather in a slack manner in our country. This escape of Mir Laik Ali should set people thinking. There has been treachery somewhere and that treachery must be found out and we should take care that such events do not take place in future. We must remember what a tremendous demoralisation it will have on our people when they learn that the arch enemy of India who was under arrest has been able to escape from the surveillance of the guards. There must have been corruption, gross neglect of duty or the treachery must have been such that it was not possible for our officers to detect it or take action beforehand.

I should like to bring to the notice of Government the most mischievous propaganda that is being carried on by the Press Trust people of Pakistan, by the Press which panders both to Pakistan and India. I was rather astounded to learn that there are three issues of the *Statesman*. Two issues of the *Statesman* are submitted for some sort of censoring but another issue which is sent by air from India to Pakistan is never censored by any authority and it is this copy of the *Statesman*, which publishes all sorts of wrong information about India and which carries on wild propaganda against India. I request the hon. Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting to have more watchful attention paid over these papers.

I also submit that if a war is on, we shall be in a position to know whether America and England are really our friends or they are merely posing as such. If this war is not converted into a world war, we shall know that our reliance on America and England is somewhat sound. If that is not so, it is better that we know our enemies the sooner and not be surprised after all by their action.

I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of things which is now obtaining in Sylhet. About 2,000 refugees have come from Sylhet to Karimganj and many of the refugees are now coming across Kachar. They were held and restrained and all their properties were looted and the women were insulted. Though I had made a request no survey has been made either by the High Commissioner or by the Deputy High Commissioner of the condition of things in Sylhet. I had requested that they should be asked to go to Sylhet to see things for themselves, but that was not done with the result that the refugees are still pouring in large numbers from Sylhet to Assam. In Goalpara a conspiracy has been unearthed and councils have been detected. I could quote from the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker : I am afraid the hon. Member is now exceeding 15 minutes. I have already given him 15 minutes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : This subject has not been touched upon by any other hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker : I was thinking as to whether he was speaking well within the scope of debate so far as general discussion is concerned.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : I am making it relevant, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : He has not till now. I was waiting to see and I thought that perhaps he was justifying the huge military expenditure when he was on the first part of his speech, but I found later on that he went into something else and left that point. Whatever it may be, he might reserve his further speech for future occasions. He will get two more occasions. The time-limit is up, unfortunately.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : I wanted to speak about finance.

Mr. Speaker : I will give the hon. Member another opportunity either on the **out motions** or on the Finance Bill. Surely he will get opportunities to fully ventilate his points. The other Members should have opportunities to speak.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri : Some hon. Members have criticised the defence expenditure but so far as I am concerned, I not only consider that the expenditure is justified but I would also have welcomed rather an increase in defence expenditure.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay) : I heartily congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the first Budget of Republican India. It cannot be called his best budget, though I think he would have given us better, but still I would call it a realistic budget. We have to face facts. Just now in the present condition the country requires production and more production. We would say that we can get this production by nationalization of industries. I would ask, Sir, whether at the present juncture our Government is in a position to nationalise industries? Can we nationalise all the industries which are supplying the needs of the country at this juncture? If not, the other alternative is to stimulate production by creating confidence in the industrialists and thus help trade and industry. I would criticise the Budget from one point and that is, that it has not given any relief to the middle-class. If any relief was given in taxes in the lower group of incomes, it would have helped our lower middle-class and middle-classes. They have also to give for the compulsory saving scheme and thus they have to pay twice in that way. This compulsory scheme is in a way a blessing to those women who become widows and have nobody to support them. It is a good thing for the middle class people to save in the compulsory scheme but if they were given relief in taxes, it would help them a great deal. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take these into consideration and give relief to the middle-class people.

Then the argument can be brought that by production the prices of commodities will come down and the cost of living will also come down. That is a way of helping the middle classes, but I would ask whether we could guarantee that prices will come down if production increases? As we all know, it is difficult to get raw materials, and in Bombay there is a rumour that in a short time there will be cloth famine. Some of the cotton growers are trying to grow some other products, e.g., groundnuts, which, I am informed, fetches them more income. So we are not quite sure whether prices will fall, but still we have to try and give the industrialists a chance. I would say that the Minister has challenged the industrialists and if they miss this, they will lose a good opportunity. For all this, planning is necessary and I am glad that a Planning Commission has been appointed, but I hope that there will be co-ordination amongst all the States and also the industrialists because, unless there is this co-ordination, there will not be sufficient production which the Minister expects from the country.

Then, coming to the expenditure side, as other hon. Members have already said, there should be economy. I agree that economy is the greatest source of revenue, but I hope that the expenditure on the social services will not be reduced, as even now from the reports we read only 15 per cent. has been provided in all the provinces for the social services, like health, education, etc. There should not also be any reduction in expenditure on the refugees. We know that even now there is exodus from Sind and East Bengal. We should give more impetus to these social services, because even though we have got Swaraj, we are still to make our Swaraj a reality, and for that we have to fight against the five devils of want, ignorance, squalor, unemployment and disease. The World Health Organisation held a symposium in Delhi at the end of December and they have recommended so many useful solutions for improving the health of the country, especially in maternity and child welfare. We know that in the Directive Principles of State Policy in our new Constitution, we have said that childhood and youth are to be protected, and if we make any reduction in our expenditure on these social services, I am afraid that

our programme will suffer. I would suggest that the first step in this direction should be the setting up of a Department under the Health Minister which will look into all these services for children. We have also to deal with the problem of malaria. I was informed by Dr. Gilder the other day that in two villages in Karnataka the villagers have left because of malaria. So, we have got a lot of ground to cover in our social services. Here I would make one suggestion that for rural areas we require many midwives. Dr. Mahskar who is a great authority on Maternity and Child Health in Bombay informed me that as service in villages is not very attractive, midwives are not willing to go to villages. It would be necessary to recommend to the Government that 25 per cent. of the basic salary should be given to midwives as a sort of rural allowance.

Then, I come to education, because here also I see that there is a reduction in expenditure. The other day our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while inaugurating the Inter University Board's Jubilee celebrations at Benares, made the following remarks :

"A Constitution by itself cannot achieve much unless it is backed by a certain standard of intelligence, public spirit and devotion to national interests amongst the generality of its citizens, and it is the function of educational institutions to create the atmosphere in which these qualities may be developed."

I would say that unless the status of the professors and teachers is improved, we cannot expect this result. I would suggest that there should be no cut in the expenditure on education also.

Then, lastly, I would make one suggestion and that is that money could be collected from the public for Social Services, but there should not be frequent collections. We in Bombay have to collect for so many funds. Recently we had to collect for ex-Servicemen, the Red Cross, etc. The public are taxed every few days for these funds. I would make this suggestion that during the year there should be only one collection, and we can call it Rashtriya Seva Nidhi. Government alone cannot tackle the problems of our social services. If we have, say, during the National Week from the 7th to 13th April, countrywide collections, I think we can collect a good amount which can be spent on all these social services.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh) : We are meeting under the shadow of grave developments in Eastern Pakistan principally, at a time when above all a psychological and, may I say, a psychic approach to the people is most needed. Therefore, you, Sir, and the House will pardon me if I dwell a little more upon what I may call the intangibles or the imponderables in human affairs to which the Budget or the speech of the Finance Minister has not made much reference. The Finance Minister in his last year's Budget speech said that he proposed to give the country a little rest, a little recreation. I believe he has succeeded to a certain extent in giving the country a little recreation. Now, this year, that is a year later, the Budget presented seems to give the country a little hope, if not a little dream as well. The country may dream about the future hoping that more reliefs might await the nation in the near future after the few reliefs that it has been granted in this Budget. But the points I would like to dwell on are not those which have been covered by my predecessors in this House to-day and yesterday.

Firstly, I would like to point out that the reconstitution of the Cabinet to which some of my friends have already referred, is an urgent necessity. I am not so wise enough as to advise anybody as to how that should be done, as to who should be included or on what basis it should be done. But I may say one thing straightaway and that is this. The Prime Minister, I am glad to note, has constituted a Planning Commission. It was only a month ago that I stated in this House that Government seemed to be following a policy of planned planlessness. Therefore I am glad to find that the Planning Commission has at last been appointed and that the Prime Minister himself has taken on his own shoulders the chairmanship of this Planning

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Commission. It is a whole-time job as the reports show. It is therefore all the more necessary that the Prime Minister, if he wants to devote his entire time, energy and attention to this job, must relieve himself of the portfolio that he holds—the External Affairs portfolio—and make it over to one of his colleagues. Otherwise, it is no use his taking up the Planning Commission job if he wants to remain attached to the other portfolio as well. And he has many other engagements also in connection with his membership of the Congress Working Committee and a thousand other matters. But it is imperative, whatever may be done with regard to the other items of work, that he must relieve himself of the portfolio of Government that he holds at present if he wants to devote all his time and energy to the work of this Planning Commission which must take supreme priority in our national affairs to-day.

May I say, going a little further into our national affairs, that what strikes me to-day is that there has come on the nation a sort of inertia, a weakness of will and also a lack of discipline. On the one hand we have been told time and again by the hon. the Home Minister that the Services have decided to serve the nation to the best of their ability and whole-heartedly too. That was a very welcome statement to make and we all felt very happy. But certain incidents which occurred recently have led some of us to doubt whether the Services deserved it. I do not mean to cast a reflection on the whole lot of them; there are many excellent men among them—very many I must say. But the almost sweeping certificate that the Home Minister gave them on more than one occasion, I think, is not quite well justified. The recent episode in Delhi which has aroused so much commotion and so much excitement here is all too fresh in everyone's memory that I need not dwell very much on that. But the one point that emerges out of that is this. The Home Minister told us so many times that nothing passes in his Department without his coming to know of it and without his expressly telling the officer what to do or what should be done about it. But, here in Delhi itself there was an officer right under the nose of the Home Minister who passed certain orders without his knowledge, without even consulting him. If this be the state of affairs in Delhi it is rather sad to think what state of affairs might supervene—I do not say it is so at present but might supervene—outside Delhi.

I have also heard stories about army officers going about as if they rule the roost, as if each one of them was a "Cock of the Walk". In some cases they have even assaulted civilians in big cities like Jubbulpore. There have been recent reports in the papers of Nagpur that certain army officers occupied a rest house without permit in the first place, and, as if to add insult to injury, assaulted some civilian who had gone there to occupy the house with a permit. I am told that the matter is now proceeding very slowly. I hope the miscreants will be brought to book and suitable punishment will be awarded. If that is not done the people will go away with the impression that the heavy hand of Government comes down on the common people and not on the offenders among the big-wigs, among the officers or among the big business people and people of that sort. If we want to inculcate a proper psychological attitude in the common people and if we want them to feel that all are equal, whenever anybody commits a crime or an offence he must be punished, whatever his status or position.

There was the sugar muddle recently. It appears that the report of the Tariff Board has come before Government. We were told in the last session that the Committee to investigate into the sugar muddle would be constituted soon after the Tariff Board report was received. However, our Food Minister is silent and mum on this point and nothing has been announced in the House that the promised Committee would be appointed to investigate the sugar muddle. So it is, as I said, that

the people are likely to misunderstand the actions of Government. The other day I was informed of a little incident in Delhi when a hawkler in the street entered a hostel without permission and when he was asked to clear out, he said "Look here, madam, the time is coming when we will occupy your places and you will have to wash our dishes." It was a mere hawkler. But that is the state of affairs among the people of the country, because the impression is gaining ground that when Government wants to punish people it is only the common people or the poor man who will be oppressed but the man at the top, somehow or other, very often—not always but very often—goes scot-free.

There were also the incidents of firing in jails which provoked so much resentment among the people that many newspapers—foremost newspapers—commented adversely and demanded an enquiry. But the Home Minister of Bombay says in the Bombay Assembly that he is not going to have an enquiry in the matter at all. The Madras Government has been commendable enough in promising an enquiry into the matter. It may be said that all this is not relevant to the Central Government's Budget, but I am referring to them to show in a general manner what the atmosphere in the country is to-day.

I would lastly say that the capital cuts and all that have been introduced, I would not say, too late, but they might have been done earlier. After a career of what I may call a rake's progress the cuts have been made by so many doctors who are in the Cabinet. The Cabinet is composed of several doctors, I understand, and I suppose they must have diagnosed the complaint by taking stock of the situation and prescribed so many cuts in capital expenditure. I am happy over it. But let us not commit one mistake. It is the last point I have to make. That is this, that though the British quitted India in 1947, somehow or other the feeling is there in the country that though the British quitted India in 1947 by the front door they are re-entering India by the back door. Some have gone even to the length of saying that the British quitted by the back door reluctantly and now they are entering by the front door as experts, technicians and scientists and what not. On this subject, I must point out that the other day when a question on foreigners was answered by the Home Minister or the Foreign Minister, I don't quite remember, certain figures were given in a statement laid on the Table of the House and I was curious to see what that statement contained. I found that among the foreigners mentioned there the Britisher was conspicuously absent. Everybody was there—Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Czechoslovaks, Germans and French—but the Britisher did not find a place in that statement laid on the Table of the House with regard to the statistics of foreigners serving in India in Government employ or in trade and commerce. I believe it is due to the logical consequence of our being in the Commonwealth. I am not quarrelling with that. I am only impressing this point, that is that just because they are not foreigners constitutionally, let us not have a pathetic faith in the ability or the capacity, expert, technical or scientific, of these Britishers, or even whitemen as a whole. I feel personally that the Government is suffering from what I may call in psychological parlance "political schizophrenia" that is politically a split personality. On the one hand we feel that we are very able; we have got freedom, we have planned so many big projects like the Damodar Valley Project over which my hon. friend Mr. Gadgil waxed eloquent and sang the *Vande Mataram* at the end of his speech. Suddenly we realise that all is not very well, that if we have to make headway we have to import foreigners. As an example, I may quote the case of Sindri. When we started on it we had a modest estimate of Rs. eight or nine crores. Now I am told it has gone to Rs. 19 crores. The other project of prefabricated housing factory is becoming notorious; people are talking everywhere in the country that it is fast becoming a racket or a ramp. Experts have been invited here, they are working here, and when I asked the Minister the other day as to what work these two experts are doing, the only thing she told me was, "Well, they are

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doing a lot of work. I have seen them carrying bricks with their own hands." If that be the experts' work, I think we have got millions of experts in our country who can carry bricks with their own hands!

Shri K. M. Munshi (Bombay): We can also carry them.

Shri Kamath: I do not know whether Mr. Munshi can—I can.

Well, I would say only this much. There are so many of our projects. There is no time at my disposal just now but when the proper time comes, I will again speak on the particular project to which I have referred which is causing great anxiety throughout India—these prefabricated houses which are now estimated to cost Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 when they come out, while in the Nilokheri colony, the Prime Minister told us the other day, houses have been built at Rs. 1,500 or 2,000 each.

In the end, I would only plead this, that it is high time we modify our approach to the people—the big people, the middle people and the small people. The people should know that Government means business, when they want to act, when they want to punish offenders; let not Government falter when it wants to take action against offenders, criminal or civil, or any miscreants whatsoever. We want that Government should deal with them effectively so that a proper atmosphere and a proper psychology may be created for prosecuting the tasks ahead. Those tasks are very great. We have just emerged as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. We are menaced, I must say, we are menaced on all sides. We are not yet free from danger, not yet out of the wood, and it would require the energy of the whole nation in the coming months if we really mean to tide over the crisis—not merely economic and political, but the psychological crisis as well. The nation must be taught what the future holds for them, what freedom means to them and what rights and obligations as well as responsibilities have devolved upon them. If we do that, all will be well with us. If we don't do that, I am afraid for the future of our Republic.

Shri Sardar Singhji (Rajasthan): I am happy, in my first speech in this House to record an opinion on our economic affairs from what is the largest and economically speaking the most backward of the States in the Indian Union. We in Rajasthan have, owing to this backwardness, the greatest stake in the finances of the Centre because we recognise that our fortunes are now securely linked with the fortunes of the Central Government. I am one of those who have argued for a close association of ourselves with the Centre and in spite of the many difficulties with which we have been confronted in the process of integration, we in Rajasthan are slowly beginning to realise that our association with the Centre may become an association for the greater good of Rajasthan. I make no apology for looking upon this Budget in these terms because I am convinced that unless the people of Rajasthan can find in the affairs of this Parliament some indication that their interests are not altogether forgotten here, the zeal for greater integration may well be lost.

I recognise, as indeed I believe we all recognise, that in this short period Rajasthan cannot receive any very large help from the Centre, but we are anxious, for that very reason, that the finances of the Centre on which our hopes so largely rest should be conducted not merely with wisdom but with the express purpose of assisting local development. I cannot refrain from recording in this respect some disappointment. The Budget which the Finance Minister introduced last Tuesday was to my mind a budget which gave little thought to the States, even compelling them to share in the tax relief which he has given. I don't complain unduly if this is likely to assure relief to us at an early date. I regret to record, however, that in these estimates we see no prospects of a situation arising when the dominant needs of Rajasthan will be adequately met.

I must confess that I, and I am sure, many other Members of this House have found it difficult to reconcile the assessment made by the Finance Minister last Tuesday with the assessment of our economic affairs which he made in the devaluation debate on October 5, or the broadcast of the Deputy Prime Minister on November 14.

We all recognise that something has happened in the interval and we are particularly happy that our balance of trade has been so satisfactory in the months of November, December and January. But I do not think that even here there is room for complacency, although we have hopes that our balance of payments will be more satisfactory in 1950-51 than it has been in 1948-49 or 1949-50. But apart from the balance of trade position and the improvement recorded on our railways, for which just tribute is due to the Minister of Transport, I fail to see, and there are many Members of this House not participating in this debate who fail to see, how the radical differences in the Finance Minister's assessment with his own views expressed in October 1949 can be justified.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI *in the Chair*]

We continue to attach to prices the highest importance. Five months have elapsed since the Finance Minister promised, on behalf of the Government in point eight of his devaluation policy, a ten per cent. reduction in retail prices of essential commodities, manufactured goods as well as food grains by a reduction of *ex-farm* and *ex-factory* prices or by a reduction of distribution costs and incidental charges on both. I have no doubt Government earnestly meant to fulfil this promise, but as far as we are able to ascertain, we are farther from fulfilment today than we were then. In October the general index of wholesale prices published by the Economic Adviser was 393.3. To-day the index is no lower and we have been concerned to find that in the last two months it has risen by nearly 15 points. It seems to us to be no consolation to know that the Finance Minister is watching the situation. He has no doubt been watching the situation for the last two years. What we wish to know is precisely what his policy is to meet it. If it is the same policy which he announced on October the 5th, will he at least let us know why it has so obviously failed? It will then be for this House to suggest alternative measures.

I cannot help thinking that one of the contributory causes of this failure has been the reluctance of the Finance Minister fully to implement another point of the policy which he announced on October 5th. He said specifically that this policy was the "introduction of economy measures for securing a reduction of approximately Rs. 40 crores in revenue and capital expenditure for the current year and not less than twice that sum for the next year as compared to the budget estimates of 1949-50." In mere figures by an adjustment of the capital account he may claim that there has been a saving of the order promised. But the spirit of that undertaking was that economy would be effected everywhere. It appears to most of us a violation of the undertaking that the revenue estimates of expenditure for 1950-51 are actually Rs. 15 crores more than they were last year. Apart from a violation of the spirit of that undertaking, the retention of a large deficit on capital account and the failure to implement economy on the revenue side are direct aids to inflation.

Members of this House need not be reminded about the facts relating to the cost of Civil Administration in Delhi. The figure for the total of Rs. 50 crores is nearly four times what it was for India undivided in 1941-42. On the face of it there is something wrong. I am convinced that what is wrong is the failure to tell the Ministries that they must manage within fixed sums considerably below those suggested by the Economy Committee. If the Ministry of States can manage with Rs. 12.84 lakhs, I see no justification for Rs. 34 lakhs for the Ministry of Education, Rs. 118 lakhs for the Ministry of Finance, Rs. 103 lakhs for Information and Broadcasting, Rs. 22.16 lakhs for Industry and Supplies and Rs. 51 lakhs for External

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Affairs. It is no accident that the Ministry which has the smallest staff is universally recognised as being far more efficient than the others and is perhaps the only Ministry which has displayed efficiency in no way inferior to anything we have known in the past.

We are seriously disturbed about the constant promises to effect economy and the equally constant failure to achieve it. And we are the more disturbed, because the example of Government is vital if a conviction is to be carried to the country that substantial sacrifices are called for if we are to advance in the economic sphere. This Budget has done much, we think, to produce complacency and we consider that the economy which was being introduced under the direction of the Deputy Prime Minister in October and November is no longer the policy of Government now. This I consider to be a serious reverse and we are anxious to obtain from the Finance Minister an assurance that the inflationary situation which is now developing will be handled not with promises, but with specific action to cut down on civil administration so that the total costs of Civil Administration are pegged once and for all.

I have referred to just two aspects of this Budget which seem to me to require immediate change and I would ask the Finance Minister to make this change at once, instead of leaving it to circumstances to compel, as last year, both action and economy. We who support the Government, although we are not members of the Congress party, do so because we believe it is alive to its own mistake. A grievous mistake in complacency was made in 1949 and I venture to suggest that in a minor way the same mistake is being made by the Finance Minister to-day. We are anxious not to hinder but to help him and in this country, apart from a very few, whatever our party, we wish to help. But Government must utilise this help and ask for sacrifice. I know that we in Rajasthan, however hard-pressed we may be, will not fail if a clear call for sacrifice in the interests of the country can be made in terms which our people understand.

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa) : This budget reminds me of a story of 40 years ago when I was studying in the University of California in America. A German working man who happened to be a Marxist and a staunch believer in the materialistic interpretation of history told me about our independence movement—we were discussing that we wanted to be independent of the British—and he said :

“Well your independence is nothing but a change in the masters. You want to remove the British and want to stay there and rule over the masses probably crush them much more than the British were doing.”

Well, I myself did not agree with him, but I feel to-day that that is what is happening now after the British have gone. The budget, as it is presented, is full of concessions to capitalists who for various reasons, during the last three or four years, were not expanding the industries, nor renewing the broken down machineries and producing more and more as they were told to. One concession after another has been given and now this surplus is being given to them. I want to say that India is purely an agricultural country and although there were some small industries during the last 50 years, it is agriculture that has to be improved because our yield of almost every crop per acre is the lowest in the world. Instead of ploughing back some of this surplus for improving agriculture and yield, we are going after this industrialisation which needs at least 500 crores of rupees a year to establish newer industries and expand and make the country fully industrial.

I know there have been small sums spent for the last seven or eight years in that so called Grow More Food campaign which has not brought anything. Consequently, I believe it was last year, that the Government gave up the G.M.F. subsidies etc. To-day there are thousands and lakhs of acres of land scattered all over the country which are useless because of erosion, but nothing is being done in the various States to reclaim them. Now we have got into the habit of thinking in terms of American progress. Because America has mechanized agriculture, we want to

mechanise here. We are getting tractors, and I don't know how many makes there are in India—American, British, German, Czechoslovakian, and I can tell you that if a survey is made to-day all over India, there must be dozens of tractors lying idle because in our country we are not mechanically-minded. There are not mechanics enough, and consequently instead of starting small industries so that there would be more mechanics, etc., we go in for highly technical things and when there is a breakdown there is nobody round in the villages to repair it and there are no spare parts. There are all kinds of difficulties and yet we must have tractors! I had also seen tractors in America, and the small farmers there used to have their mules and were averse to tractors at first but gradually they have taken to mechanization. Here instead of improving our cattle we go after tractors. In every walk of life the British way of doing things is being continued although many of us always say in public lectures that India will evolve in its own way, that India's culture will be revived! But I don't see where there is India's culture in these things. This is why I get the impression from all these that our Government is attempting—after appeasing the Princes, the ex-Rulers, after giving them somewhere about 4½ crores of rupees and tinkering with the abolition of zamindaris,—we are preserving the interests that were already vested and now we are imposing a plan of industrialisation, and that is why we have to appease the industrialists who are wanting more and more, and this is perhaps the penultimate surrender of Government by giving this concession and it will not be very long before the other concessions that they want, may come forward. We will not talk about nationalization any more and the capitalist system of production and distribution will be introduced here and well-grounded. When I say this, I realize that there are friends in the Treasury Benches who may say, "Well, I am not a Capitalist". It is not necessary for everybody to be a capitalist. But, every one of us belonging to the upper classes of Hindu and Muslim society, who have been educated, who are enamoured of the western system of industrialisation, is in one way or another benefited by industrialisation, while in agriculture crores of people will be benefited and along with them we no doubt will get some of those benefits, but not to the same extent as would be the case by industrialisation. That is why all of us support industrialisation! But, by industrialisation, if the capitalist produces more and more next year or within the next few years, there will be more and more unemployment and unless distribution is equalised among the large masses of people, there will be no enthusiasm. There has been no enthusiasm during the last three or four years. It is therefore necessary that production and distribution should be in the hands of the community, and not of a few entrepreneurs. That is the mistake, some say, we are doing. But, I say that the Government is now well known to be a supporter of the Capitalist system and Government is bringing in that system and entrenching it along with the vested interests that already exist. Under these circumstances, I cannot see how the lot of the common man will be improved and all the talk of *Sarvodaya* is nothing but an eye-wash to the millions of people. They are now finding out what it all means and although the Government and the Congress, I would say, have thrown this challenge, this challenge will be taken up by the workers and peasants and they will see to it that the means of production and distribution will go into their hands.

Mr. Chairman : Since there is a long list of speakers who want to speak, I would request hon. Members to strictly adhere to the time fixed, that is ten minutes.

Shri Sadiq Ali (Uttar Pradesh): In the discussion that has taken place yesterday and today, the budget has been considered from many points of view. I am interested in seeing the picture as a whole against the wider background of the political and economic situation existing in our country and the mood and temper of our people. I also wish to bring to bear on the budget what I might describe as a *kisan's* point of view. I wish to do so for two reasons. I have some work-centres in rural areas through which I come into close touch with the problems and anxieties of the peasants. I also want to bring in the *kisan's* point of view because the hon. the

[Shri Sadiq Ali]

Finance Minister has laid the greatest stress on the problem of production and the *kisan* is, without doubt, one of our principal producers. If production, more production, and still more production is our principal problem, then, we shall have to see whether the plan of increased production which the Finance Minister has presented is one which utilises the productive capacity of the largest number of persons and offers facilities and incentives for its utilisation. This, the Finance Minister will admit, is a fair test.

Now, what is the solution which the hon. Finance Minister has presented to us? A careful reading of his budget speech as well as the various comments that have appeared in the Press and otherwise lead one to the conclusion that in big business alone or predominantly, he finds the major solution of our economic ills. Our Government, during the last two or three years, tried to control big business in the interests of the nation; but it failed. In the event of failure, the only alternative before it was extensive nationalisation and socialisation. It tried this, but failed. Government had to fall back on private enterprise because, after all, the wheels of production in the country had to go on. Either the Government does it or somebody else does it. When the Government found that the job was beyond its capacity, it had to fall back on private enterprise. During the last two years, it gave concession after concession, advantage after advantage to big business. About three years ago we thought we should put an end to the capitalist system: but we now find that the stranglehold of the capitalist system instead of decreasing is increasing. Our country, today, we find, is more or less at the mercy of capitalist private enterprise. Now the question is, is this a situation which we can view with complacency, and what is the alternative? We saw that State nationalisation is not a possible solution. We distrust private enterprise. What then is the remedy? After all, the wheels of production, as I said, and as the Finance Minister has said in his speech, have to go on. We find ourselves in a helpless situation. I say there is a remedy and that remedy was suggested to us by Gandhiji. I do not want to bring in his name in vain. I am however obliged to use some of his ideas in the sphere of economic reconstruction. He asked us to turn to the masses; he asked us to turn to the villages. I have, as I said, a Work Centre in the rural areas. Through that Work Centre, I try to produce cloth; I try to produce oil; I try to produce food, of course. In a village you have to produce food. I and my comrades find ourselves up against all manner of difficulties. But, the most formidable difficulty is the absence of a definite social and economic policy of our Government. I have seen that it is possible for us to produce many other things in a village: not merely food, I can produce cloth, I can produce oil, I can produce soap, I can produce other necessaries of life.

But I have found that isolated efforts yield no results. Unless what I do is in full conformity with what the Government is doing, my efforts will bear no fruit. If it is our policy to increase production in the country, then we can increase production in every village. We can flood the Indian markets with goods produced in villages. We can even flood the world markets with our goods made in villages, if we have a plan. But there is no plan according to my experience. That is the truth.

Now, what exactly is the plan that the Government have in view for developing the productive resources in the country? After all, production need not be concentrated in urban areas. We have six lakhs of villages. How do you want things to be produced in the villages? Does the Government propose to make the village the basic unit for agricultural and industrial development? Does the Government want that our villages should be, to the maximum extent possible, self-sufficient? In the villages, we have semi-starved and half-employed people. Now what is the plan of the Government for giving full employment to the semi-starving people? If

they have a plan then I dare say in about three or four years' time we shall not be suffering from any lack of the necessaries of life. This is one aspect.

There are other aspects to which I would like briefly to draw the attention of the House. I realise that my time is up. The problem of the country is not merely economic ; it is also psychological and moral. I find that there is lack of enthusiasm in the country and want of co-operation between the people and the Government. This is a very serious state of affairs. We have to give deep thought to that. If you want the nation to rise to its full stature, if you want production and more production, then the necessary psychological and moral atmosphere should be created. This has not been attempted in the Budget. This Budget is not going to create that atmosphere. I am very sorry to note that the hon. Finance Minister has not been able to rise to the level of events that are shaking India to-day. He has not been able to rise to the level of the forces that are at work in the country today. He has not been able to realise the magnitude of the problems facing us. Unless this psychological atmosphere and moral atmosphere is created, unless the enthusiastic co-operation of the people is enlisted to the side of the Government, it would not be easy to go ahead.

I will soon conclude. We can create that atmosphere if we have a definite plan. If people know what the Government wants this enthusiasm could be created. There are large constructive organisations in the country who want to render effective help to the Government. But they find themselves helpless, because they see that they are going one way while the Government is going another way. Unless there is full co-operation between the Governmental agencies and popular agencies, there will be conflict and consequent cancelling out by the one the efforts made by the other.

I am very sorry that my time is up. I have many other points to place before the House, but I will not trespass on the patience of the madam Chairman.

Shri Gautam : I am in a fix not knowing whether I should congratulate the Finance Minister on the presentation of the Budget or the Members of the Congress party in the Cabinet.

The Finance Minister has boldly placed this recovery Budget—if I may so call it—based on a capitalist society and he must be bolder enough for doing so without making any apologies. If he is to be congratulated for that, one difficulty for me would be what to say about the members of the Congress party and the leaders of the Congress organisation who are in the Cabinet, and who are responsible for this Budget.

If we look at the Budgets of the last few years, we will find that concession after concession has been given to the capitalists, to the investors and to the men of industry. But at the same time we find that the production is not going up as much as it should. The country is not recovering from the economic crisis. What is the remedy for this ? If you look at the concessions that have been given to the investors in this Budget—they amount to something like Rs. 15 crores—you will find that they have not been given out of the revenues, but these concessions have been made possible by jugglery of accounts. I may be permitted to state that we have 18·31 crores on account of advance payments of tax under section 18A of the Income-tax Act and these have been treated as revenue instead of as deposit. I wish I am wrong in what I say. One of the Ministers says that I am wrong. It is quite possible, I may be wrong. But it is also possible that the Minister himself may not have understood it. What has been done is that these 18 crores of rupees received from the income-tax assesseees have been treated as revenue instead of as deposit. This sum is not an income for this year according to the Income-tax rules. A deposit is not an income. I believe, if there is no income from this source in the coming year this sum may have to be returned. It is this sum that has been treated as income for this year. This amount of revenue

[Shri Gautam]

from income-tax represents the revenues for two years and not alone of this year. If these 18 crores are deducted from our receipts for this year, there would be nothing left for giving to the capitalists as concessions.

The difficulty with our capitalists is not that they are not getting concessions. As the hon. the Finance Minister himself says, there is the psychological question. Unless you remove this psychological difficulty you will not be able to help the industrialists. If you want them to build up the industries then you have to remove this psychological difficulty. But this psychological difficulty arises out of the decisions, the professions and declarations of the Congress organisation. We say, we will nationalise after ten years. We in the congress Economic Committee report of which our Prime Minister was the Chairman and Dr. John Matthai was a member said that banking and insurance should be nationalised. Can you expect the insurance people, when you are going to nationalise insurance business, to build it up? Do you think they are fools to develop their business and their industries in the face of your plan to nationalise them after ten years? The whole difficulty arises from the fact that the Congress stood up till now for a certain pattern of society. In its resolutions, in its messages, in its economic programmes and even in the Constitution that we have framed very recently, the Congress has stood up for a pattern of society where private enterprise will not find a place. The Congress message was that we want to replace the existing pattern of society. We said that we want a welfare State; we want a democratic classless society; and we want political and economic freedom. We said that we want *Kisan-Mazdoor raj*. We have been saying these things and crying hoarse about them.

These are really the difficulties of the capitalists and you have to take either one course or the other; either we act up to our declarations and we start from now—
4 P. M. even if it is now, it may not be too late —, or we declare to the world that we do not stand by the resolutions, by the declarations, by the decisions and by our professions that we have been making till now. This is the real problem and this is the crux of the problem. Either we stand for a welfare State for a classless democratic society in which private enterprise will not find a place, in which profit motive will not find a place or we stand for a pure full-fledged capitalist State then all these resolutions should be rescinded. The hon. Finance Minister has taken a decision and he is going ahead but the difficulty is with the Congress people and they have to take a decision. Whether they are to follow him in what he is doing.....

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Prades-h) : Or he is to follow the Congress.

Shri Gautam : Either we are following him or he has to follow the Congress policy. If he has to follow the Congress policy, then he has to change his outlook, he has to change his budget, he has to change the fundamental principles underlying this budget.

An Hon. Member : He does not believe in Congress policies.

Shri Gautam : My hon. friend says that he does not believe in Congress policies. I think that he is wrong when he says that. He is very uncharitable to the Finance Minister when he says that he does not believe in the Congress policies. He joined the Congress Cabinet with a clear understanding that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, who are the leaders of the country, who are the leaders of the Congress organization, who are the leaders of this Government also, will have their way and not his way.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh : He has got a mentality of his own.

Shri Gautam : My hon. friend says he has got a mentality of his own but we were told that he has a socialist mentality. We were told that he believes in socialism, but now we are disillusioned.

Shri Tyagi : I was told that he was a Communist.

Shri Gautam : I will not dilate on this point, but I say that this budget is very poor and very disappointing so far as the common man is concerned. I know that relief in taxation cannot be given by the Central Government so far as the poor man is concerned. I am not one of those who believe in reducing the taxes; I am one of those who believe in raising the taxes provided the taxes go to the welfare of the people. I am prepared to enhance the taxes provided the State takes the responsibility of giving social services to the people. So far as this budget is concerned, it has cut down the contribution and the loans to the Provinces. The welfare schemes cannot be carried out by the Provinces if they have no money. So in practice the welfare of the people will be reduced to that extent that the Provinces have no money. The budget has cut down some of the development projects. In that way it goes against the common man and he will be a sufferer. I beg to offer my disappointment, my criticism of the budget in this sense that it does not fulfil the conditions laid down by the Congress organization to be carried out by this Government and by this House.

One word more and I have done. This budget has not taken into consideration the position of India *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. The situation in East Bengal is very serious. There are two alternatives, either you take back those ten or eleven million people who do not feel safe in East Pakistan or you have a war with Pakistan and guarantee to those people that their lives and property and honour will be safe; either you take those people to India or you have war. In both the cases you will require some money and in this budget, no provision is made for this contingency, which is not a contingency; it is not a thing that you have to look to future but it is an emergency you have been experiencing not only today but yesterday also.

The provision of refugee grant has been reduced to Rupees six crores. Now that these people, tens and thousands of them have come out of Pakistan and are living in relief camps. Do you expect that this amount would be enough? *(Interruption.)*

Then this question of revised budget is also something very strange. I do not understand why the budget should be made a surplus budget when we know for a fact that it is not a surplus budget because for these contingencies, for these emergencies, you have made no provision which face us today.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Madras) : I also raise my voice to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the presentation of the first Budget of the Republic of India. I personally heard his speech, which, if I may say so, was one of the most excellent speeches he, a good speaker, had ever made with pleasure, and at times I felt very happy with certain things that he said, but later when I went home and considered more fully some of the aspects of the Budget speech and the budget papers, I did not feel quite so happy. One sentence that he said at the beginning of his speech really made many of us sigh with relief and that was when he said "I feel I am in a position to tell the House that the stage of crisis, at any rate, is now definitely past", meaning the economic crisis which we were all afraid India was going to face. I feel that while there are quite a number of matters in the budget over which we may not be upset, there are several things left out which I feel might have been included in our Finance Minister's budget. I do not see any relief given to the ordinary man in India. I do not pretend to be an expert on financial matters and I know in fact very little about finances, budget and so on, but I can feel like any lay person in this country when certain injustice has been done to those who really deserve more justice and more relief from the hands of our Government.

The Finance Minister has told us that he has given certain taxation relief. I do not at all grudge the taxation relief he has given on business profits tax. If it was necessary to encourage the business-man to improve our economy, by all means give them a certain amount of relief, but I do not think there was any necessity for

[Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan]

the hon. Finance Minister to have decreased the Rs. 10,000 and 15,000 income people from five annas to four annas.

I do not think those belonging to that group would have grumbled very much if their tax was kept as it was, and it would have meant more money in our revenue account. We need money very badly in this country and not only the Finance Minister but all the members of the Cabinet have been telling us again and again how necessary it was for us to have money for all kinds of schemes they have in view. Even if we do not give effect to many of the big and very ambitious schemes which the Government has in view, surely there are certain social welfare schemes which we cannot give up on account of economic reasons. I feel that money is very badly needed for social welfare schemes. What about health? What about education? Both need money. I find that whenever economy is to be introduced in the Government of India, it is the Education Department and the Health Department who have got to cut down their Budget. Why is it that so little attention is being paid by the Centre to these most important nation-building departments of our Government? It is said again and again in this House and outside that education and health do not belong to the Centre but they belong to the States. Even if they do belong to the States, surely the Government of India is also responsible in this matter. If they do not have any responsibility in matters of education and health, why, I ask, do we have an Education Minister and an Education Ministry, and why do we have a Health Minister and a Health Ministry? Is it not the concern of the Government of India to look after these two problems of India?

Shri B. Das : That is what I recommended. There should be one Minister in charge of social services.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan : I do think that we should continue to have these two Ministries, and it is also very necessary that the Government of India should allot more money to the two Ministries. Surely the Education Ministry is responsible for giving scholarships to young people to study in this country, not necessarily to study in foreign countries if you do not want to bring down your sterling balances or if you do not have enough dollar resources. There are hundreds of young people who will do a great deal to contribute to the welfare of this country, if they are given facilities by giving them scholarships for their higher studies.

For the poor people may I ask the Finance Minister what he has done? When he said something about the reduction in the postal rates, I was very happy but on reading his speech, I find that only local postal rates have been cut down. The poor people do not send local letters by post because, if they have any message, they will either walk or go on bicycle and deliver the message themselves. We have said again and again in this House that it was very necessary for us to have the postal rates reduced. Those people who send their letters by airmail do not mind paying three annas or four annas for their letters. Those people who are in the habit of sending telegrams will not mind paying one anna or two annas extra. Those who use the trunk telephone will not very much mind how much they pay. But we find that the trunk telephone rates have been reduced, the telegram rates have been reduced, but the postal rate has been reduced only in the case of local letters. I think this is most unfair and I hope the Finance Minister will consider this question and revive the old rates which were in force before the introduction of this all-up scheme the benefit of which, I know, has not been enjoyed by those people whose income is not as big as that of some others in this country. I hope consideration will be given to giving relief to poor people, the lower middle class and the middle class people. Relief has been given only to the industrialists and businessmen and to people with higher income. As I said once before, do give relief to businessmen by all means, because you want

production and more production, but please remember that production can be done in cottages also. As many other hon. Members have said, cottage industries can produce a lot, but give them the money required, give them the incentive required, and cottage industries can do a great deal. Japan has shown the world how much cottage industries can do. In this respect, I am sure India will not lag behind Japan, I know we have got a great many people in this country who can do a great deal to produce articles which are necessary for consumption in this country itself as well as those articles which we want to export to other countries, but give them the facilities.

All the same, I do feel that the Budget as presented by the finance Minister has given a certain satisfaction and a certain feeling of security to the people of this country for which I for one am thankful, and I hope that during the year he will see his way to giving more amenities and more relief to the poorer people. It is not necessary that he should do so in the Budget; he can do these things later on also as the year advances. I hope this Budget will bring in more prosperity and more production to this country, also that our export will improve and we can have by the end of this year real security, real economic security. I also hope that when the Finance Minister presents his Budget for next year, he will be able to show more relief to the poorer people of this country.

Acharya Kripalani (Uttar Pradesh): Sir—I am sorry, Madam—as I rarely speak in the House, these mistakes are nothing unusual. As the Finance Minister concluded his speech, I congratulated him on his performance. I do so now publicly. He was so persuasive, he was so logical, he was so convincing that so far as the form of his speech was concerned, there was nothing more to be desired. He did not criticise any interests or mis-interests. He even was tolerant of our criticism. He said that it did good to him and it did good to us, because we gave vent to our pent-up emotions. It is very easy for the Finance Minister to be tolerant of our criticism. After all he is a mortal like ourselves and he does not belong to the category of the Olympian gods whose feet of clay are exposed by our criticism. Madam, as the Chair has told us, so far as facts are concerned, the word of the Ministers is final, even though we may have knowledge to the contrary. So far as the reasoning of the Finance Minister is concerned, it was quite logical, and if the facts are as they are stated to be and we must take them as they are given by the Finance Minister, and if his reasoning is logical, his conclusions become inevitable. Only an idiot can deny them, and I suppose nobody in this House aspires to that position.

The whole picture presented in the Budget is as bright as the rose, it is as colourful as the rainbow. But unfortunately some of us here in this House lack sensibility. We want to analyse the rose and the rainbow. Madam, you know what happens to the rainbow when it is analysed. It turns into watery vapour and fades into thin air. All the beauty is destroyed. What happens to the rose if it is put in a test tube? It is transformed into a little carbon and some hydrogen and oxygen. Its beauty, that was a joy for ever, and all its significance and character disappear.

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

Whose fault is that? Surely not that of the rose. It is the analysts' intellectual and scientific curiosity that destroy this beauty. For the last two days I see that the beauty of the Finance Minister's speech is being destroyed by the curiosity of scientific analysis for which it appears he was not prepared.

Shri Kamath : Effect of time also.

Acharya Kripalani : The substance of the speech is even more exhilarating, Sir. Oh, now is it Sir and not Madam?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I was not able to catch the hon. Member.

Acharya Kripalani : Well, Sir, by accident I am correct. As I said, in its substance it is even more exhilarating. We have always been taught that prosperity is the result of hard work, toil and sweat. Our Finance Minister has falsified this ancient wisdom. He has shown that the economic condition of our country can be put on a sound footing merely by manipulating figures. He has indeed shown us the wisdom of some ancient Greek philosophers who believed that the essence of the universe was in figures and the science of Mathematics was the supreme science! He has so manipulated his figures that not only is there a chorus of praise in the press but even our critical Prime Minister has been converted into supposing that the era of prosperity has begun, as he has assured the nation only a couple of days before, in his broadcast.

As I said, it will be cruel to analyse the figures given. But I would only give a cursory glance at them. It is a fact that the Finance Minister has imposed no fresh burdens on the poor. For that surely the poor are thankful. Then how did he produce this apparent prosperity? Instead of increasing taxes he diminished the quantity of advantage that the poor received from those taxes. He took away money from the social services not only in the Centre, but, by diminishing what has to be paid from the Centre to the Provinces, he impoverished the Provinces so far as the poor man's social amenities are concerned—his education, his sanitation and his other needs. I see absolutely no difference whether you increase the taxes on the poor or you diminish the advantage that you give them from the taxes you impose. That I suppose, Sir, is the magic wand of the knowledge of manipulation of figures which can produce prosperity where there is poverty!

Then the Finance Minister has given relief all round to the capitalist interests. Why? Because he hopes that that will stimulate production. I do not swear by any 'ism', not even by Gandhism of which I am accused sometimes. I believe that a poor and starving nation cannot afford the luxury of 'isms'. A veteran Member from here, Thakkar Bapa, went to Bihar and he met a eighty year old villager. He asked him "Why don't you send your child to the school?" He said:

“क़ावा तम तया बोलने ली, हम आने लड़के को स्कूल को भेजें जब १० हया है भाव धान का जो हमने अपने १० वर्ष की उम्र में कमी नहीं देखा।”

That is, "You are talking of sending my child to the school. I can't make the two ends meet so far as food is concerned". So I say we can afford to have no 'ism', whether it is capitalism or socialism or Communism or any other 'ism'. What we want is that there should be production of goods. What happens to a country when fifteen to twenty per cent. of its population produce and the rest are living on that production? So, if by any means our Government can stimulate production I would bless their efforts. I would not mind what relief they give to capital. But I thought that at least our Finance Minister knew Indian capital because he has been associated with it for a long time.

Indian capital is not industrial capital. It is commercial capital; more than that, it is speculative capital. What is the morality of the commercial man? What is the morality of the speculator? It is, "Let us make our profits today for tomorrow

we die". Do we not remember that to this capital, in the hey-days of our independence movement, as far back as 1930, a proposal was made by Mahatma Gandhi that as they were getting such high protection from the *swadeshi* movement for the cloth that they produced, they should, for patriotic reasons, confine their production of yarn and their production of cloth to over 15 counts and leave the field lower than 15 counts to Khadi. When Gandhiji went to jail Motilalji tried to get this proposition accepted by the capitalists. It was never accepted, and it was never accepted up to the end of Gandhiji's life. These capitalists of ours want the wartime profits and the profits that they can get from evasion of taxes; they want the profits that they can get from the blackmarket. Why? Because they are speculators. It is very natural. It is not their fault. Their capital has risen from these sources. They can't help it; that is their origin, how can they get away from their origin and their habits?

Who is an industrialist? I say an industrialist is a constructive worker; an industrialist is an artist; he is a creator. He is a person who would be satisfied with a bank rate of interest and supervision charges. He would sometimes forego even the supervision charges if he can get merely the bank rate because he feels joy in creation. These capitalists of ours are not industrialists in that sense. If they had the joy of creation they would not have almost destroyed—I don't know whether it will be resuscitated again—the sugar industry that had been built up by so much protection for so many years and by having an exclusive market to exploit. That is not how our industrialists work. An industrialist is a far-sighted man. As I said, he is an artist, he enjoys creating a thing of beauty and he will not like it to be destroyed for ordinary reasons. Only for very extraordinary reasons beyond his control will he allow the industry to be destroyed, not otherwise.

Yet, I say all this is not the fault of the poor Finance Minister. If he is not to approach capital whom is he to approach? He knows that Government has its own factories. I don't know but the report goes that these factories are not producing what they can produce, that they are not producing to the full quantity of their capacity. I have also heard with regard to labour employed and the management that in places it is four times of what is necessary. How can such factories be efficient? Then, they are situated in places where raw material is not available and has to be sent for from very distant places. Not only that; for their raw material they require permits and the permits must come from Delhi. Delhi, I am afraid, as I hear, is more lax in the case of public industry than in the case of private industry because private industry has many means at this disposal to exercise influence. A private capitalist knows that if he does not get what he needs immediately and any how his factory will starve and he will go in liquidation. Governments never go in liquidation whatever their losses. Under these circumstances what could the poor Finance Minister do? He can't make a general appeal to the public to produce. That general appeal was made—"Produce or perish". The *Janata* took our leaders at their word. But our poor people, the *Janata*, have no capital for production nor have they the brains for the purpose. Therefore they produced in the only direction they could, and they produced so many babies that in six months three lakh maunds of our sugar was eaten away! If you don't believe me, you can refer to past records and you will find I am correct. So, the Finance Minister had to take the course that would be least dangerous, that is to appeal to the capitalists. But I must tell the Finance Minister one thing—and I suppose he has a suspicion or rather he knows it because he is a student of Economics and a student of History and he is connected with industry; Sir, capitalism is dead all over the world, much more so in India. You cannot resuscitate it, do whatever you will. The best thing for you to do is to build up a cadre of service which will be able to take over the economic life of the country and which will be able to manage mills and factories.

To expect from this Government that it will patronise cottage and village industries, when it is going all out for modernism, is a midday dream. You might

[Acharya Kripalani]

think as an economist that the only way of removing unemployment is the way that Gandhiji showed—that is to decentralise industry. But there is no proposal to decentralise industry before your Government. I once talked of it in this House and asked why some protected market was not assigned to cottage industries ; and the Industries Minister got up and said, “ What about the interests of the consumer ? ” He never thought of the interests of the consumer when the sugar muddle was produced; he never thought of the interests of the consumer when the cloth muddle was produced, but when I said that cottage industries can live only if they are provided with an exclusive market as Gandhiji provided for khadi, our Industry Minister thought of the interests of the consumer and his heart ached for the poor consumer, who is being cheated day after day.

Therefore, it seems and I believe that under the circumstances, you have done the best thing, but I also believe that you are going to fail in this because you cannot help industry that is cutting its own throat. You cannot help industry which is not industry, which is absolutely speculation and blackmarketing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is a time-limit fixed. The hon. Member has already taken 22 minutes. Generally it is only 15 minutes at the most. He must now try to conclude.

Acharya Kripalani : Sir, a few words more and I will have done.

I tell the Finance Minister : Sir, office is a very wonderful thing, Government office is a very wonderful thing indeed. It has turned our revolutionary Prime Minister into a firm believer in the inevitability of gradualness. It has turned our intellectual socialist, Finance Minister into an advocate of capitalist private enterprise.

Shri Kamath : An apologist.

Acharya Kripalani : This is transformation in office. I remember a story that a man who was suffering from some brain trouble went to a doctor. The doctor examined him and asked him to come again after a fortnight. “ I will examine your brain again. I have seen it now ; I will think over it.” A fortnight passed, but the man did not turn up. One day the doctor met the man on the road and asked him, “ you got your brain examined, but why did you not come to me again”. The man replied, “ Doctor, there is no need for examining my brain any more: I am in Government now.”

Shri A. Joseph (Madras) : The budget, I regret to say, totally fails to meet the needs of the people. Those who are really in need of relief are not at all given any. The reduction in income-tax is estimated to result in a loss of nearly Rs. 15 crores to the Governments, both Central and States. I confess I am unable to understand the argument advanced by the hon. Minister of Finance for giving the so called “ Relief ” to the Industrialists. He said that a high level of Taxation would reduce the margin of savings available for investment and thus would constitute really a potentially inflationary force. Does it mean that the revenues accrued to the Government cannot be utilised for productive investments ? In fact the Government should be able to invest that portion of the savings accrued to it in a more desirable and productive employment. For example, the Capital outlay on Irrigation and other schemes for Agricultural Development is so meagre that it inspires no hope in the millions of the peasants and agricultural labour who constitute the real backbone of this nation. If those 15 crores of rupees were spent for Agricultural development and for increasing production by the Government itself, would it not be a better and surer way of increasing production than the uncertain one of leaving it in the hands of men who are so sensitive as to get scared at every

little thing that happens far or near ? All the concessions—whether in Income-tax or in telephone and telegraph, rates are calculated to help the upper classes of the urban people and I cannot help feeling that the agricultural population which is mainly composed of Harijans, Christians from Scheduled Castes and Tribes is completely forgotten.

The demon of unemployment is raising its ugly head everywhere both in the country-side and in the urban areas. In fact, that, I feel, is one of the most important phenomena that emerged prominently during the course of last year and I am sorry to say that no realisation of the gravity of this problem is found in the White Paper or in the hon. Minister's speech. I hope the establishment of the Planning Commission which was announced by the hon. Minister would pay the necessary attention to devise suitable ways and means of tackling this problem in all earnestness. I also hope that agriculture, the problem of uplift of Harijans and the Christians from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes will find its proper place in the system of priorities in the plan of Economic Development which this Commission is to draw up.

Shri Kesava Rao (Madras) : I want to make a few observations on the first Budget of the Republic of India. It is no doubt a very difficult task for any Finance Minister to present a balanced budget in these critical times. The hon. Dr. John Matthai has taken considerable pains to present a surplus budget. The country naturally expected that this year's budget would be a deficit one, but by a manipulation of the figures the Finance Minister was able to present a surplus budget.

One notable feature of this year's budget is the tax relief extended to the industrialists and the commercial community, a community which never wanted any relief. It is in the expectation that he could expect something in return from them that the Finance Minister has given tax relief to the tune of about Rs. 15 crores.

I am afraid this Budget is not a poor man's budget. Neither the middle class nor the poorer classes have benefited in any way by this Budget. The common man naturally expected that with the attainment of independence his lot would be better ; but today he finds that the Government is not for him but for the industrialist and the businessman.

The most important problem that faces the country is that of food. It is encouraging to note that food production in India is progressively increasing. I think this is due to the efforts of the cultivators. But what is the Government doing ? I am afraid the Government is not helping the cultivator properly. The cultivator requires consumer goods at a cheap price ; he wants agricultural implements and fertilisers at a reasonable price. But has the Government done anything to help the cultivator in this direction ? I am afraid they have not ; on the other hand they are spending more and more money in importing food grains. In addition to the import of food grains the Central Government is paying crores of rupees by way of subsidy. The subsidy is spent mostly in the urban areas. For instance, Bombay receives a subsidy of Rs. 12 crores. Where is the subsidy going ? The subsidy is mainly spent on the Bombay, Sholapur and Poona citizens, with the result that the multi-millionaires of Bombay get food-grains at a cost of Rs. 12/12 per maund, whereas the cultivator in the mofussil gets his grain *i.e.*, *Jowar and Bajra* at a cost of Rs. 14 and sometimes more. Is it justifiable to sell the grain at a higher price to the producer and at a lower price to the town-dweller ?

Then there is no uniform policy for procurement in the country and every State follows its own policy. I don't understand what they do in the various States Ministers meetings held here and whether they come to a uniform policy. To-day the procurement price in Bombay is higher. In Punjab or PEPSU which produce wheat, they have to sell wheat at Rs. 13/8/- a maund whereas wheat locally

[Shri Kesava Rao]

produced in Bombay is to be sold at Rs. 28 a maund. Where is the justification for this policy? To-day rice is sold at Rs. 26 in Delhi. Is it justified that the same rice produced in Madras is sold at Rs. 15/8/- a maund? So I request the Finance Minister to look into these figures and see that the subsidy given to imported grain should go to the mofussil mostly. The man in the rural area requires the help. I want that the subsidy and bonus given by the Centre should reach the consumer as well as the producer.

Then economy in expenditure is practically nothing. There are very few Ministries where economy was observed except the Ministries of Health, Transport, Commerce and Labour. In Health, especially, there is no need for economy. People require medicine and hospitals but here in Health Ministry there was economy.

Then I find that the development schemes were torpedoed. The Finance Minister's explanation is that there is stringency for money but at the cost of these development schemes, the Finance Minister has given tax relief to the tune of 15 crores to industrialists. I suggest that this 15 crores anticipated to be given should not be given in cash and should be paid as Government Bonds. By this method we will be able to save some money which can be used for development of irrigation projects.

Then to-day everybody knows that there has been an increase of unemployment due to the last war and due to the retrenchment policy of Government nearly 6,000 people were retrenched. In the villages the cultivating classes don't find work for more than six months in a year and what has the Central Government done to curtail this unemployment? We see that there is a proposal for the Census and I suggest that along with the Census the unemployment figures also should be taken. I don't think it will cost more but the country will know where we are and how far there is unemployment in the country and this will create a feeling in the unemployed that the Government is doing something in this matter.

Then there was a Resolution passed in this House as early as 1948 saying: "The Harijans should be uplifted" and the Constitution also said that within ten years all the reservations should go. But this is the first budget of the Republic and I see nothing in it regarding the uplifting of the backward classes, the scheduled classes and the scheduled tribes. I honestly request the Finance Minister to see that the condition of the Harijans especially the backward who are the down-trodden should be elevated. The giving of some educational facilities does not mean that Government will be doing much but I think the starting of some cottage industries in the mofussil areas will really uplift the backward classes.

Then in the budget we don't see any proposal for reducing the price of consumer goods. The country knows that there is inflation. How to curtail this inflation? As long as there is inflation, the prices will go up. I suggest that the Government should take steps to withdraw the currency as far as possible; thereby the prices will go down and the poor will be benefited by it.

Then the progress of the Income-tax Investigation Commission is very slow. Out of a total of 1365 cases only 116 cases were disposed of out of which Government got only 2½ crores. I think the work is very slow and they must take steps to see that all the cases should be disposed of as early as possible and see that the country gets something which was evaded before.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu (Madras) : The enthusiasm to make a budget speech and have it recorded and reported stands curbed when I see before me past-masters in the art of finance and past-masters in the art of speaking. I feel yet another discomfiture in that I have to speak about the budget which has been framed by a

master—my master under whose feet I studied Economics years ago. The hon. the Finance Minister does not stand in need of congratulations on his Budget from humble people like myself.

The Budget has been framed with one consistent aim in view—that of putting the house in order. Though the Budget comes as an historic one—being the first Budget of the Sovereign Republic of India, it is surcharged with the tense atmosphere pervading the country. We have not yet settled down in the saddle, and we see that we have to be vigilant in protecting the very house which we have built. The communal complexion of our neighbour gets itself reflected not only in our external policy but in our internal politics as well. We are forced to spend nearly half of our revenues to keep ready for any emergency. When it is hardly a year since we attained our full stature it is too early to think of taxing our people to any appreciable extent even for their own benefit.

With the structure that has been bequeathed to us and by putting it to the best use, our Finance Minister has tried to make just both ends meet. It is a budget framed mainly with the idea of getting the ship of state going and not subjecting it to any hazardous manoeuvres. It is a Governmental Budget with no promises that are far reaching, and no hopes that may be fondly entertained.

Some relief, it is true, has been given to the Capitalist, Industrialist, Business man or Merchant—call him by whatever name you wish, not as a gag to the more articulate and powerful section of the Community, but the concession is given, with the fond hope that the Community will understand and appreciate the magnanimity of the Government and come forward to utilise the surplus thus ensured to them in developing the Industry of our land.

But, we have our own doubts. The industrialist or the businessman, as we have known him, has always been speculative in his undertakings, more intent on P. M. in and working towards large dividends than in establishing a vital industry which would yield moderate returns. The bait, if I may say so, is thrown to a whale and as sure as anything it will eat the bait and will not be caught. But, this step of theirs will be remembered at the time when we frame the budget for the next year. The industrial community of our country, if I may be pardoned for saying so, has neither the wish nor the brains nor the money that is needed for big or capital industries. Instances of loan applications to the Government are too frequent : applications to prop up a tottering industry, for the expansion of another industry and for the very starting of a third. Government should come forward to start and run all capital industries.

Ours is a backward country. We have to import most of our capital goods. From needles to big machines, from small dies to big moulds, from a child's motor-play-car to a Rolls Royce, we have to import. The policy of the Government should be, as our revered Prime Minister said some days back, to import a machine only once. We are talking of assembling telephones, motor cars, and it may be, ere long we may be, nay, we are actually assembling our houses. A country which is still in the infancy in all phases of its industry should not much mind about the unfavourable balance of payments. We are importing railway engines and other materials ; we are importing electric goods. These two are essential for developing the country and the very nature of the undertakings are such that they will go to the national well-being and would not show dividends in the shape of foreign exports. It may be so for a period of five years or even more ; but if we are able by that time to produce all that we need, then, we shall have the satisfaction of having achieved our goal. If the balance of payment position goes to help the ryot, if it raises the common man's living standard, if it ensures complete production of all the necessaries or even the luxuries of life, then there is no loss to the country.

[Shri Ramaswamy Naidu]

When the Britishers left this country our leaders, who led us through the grim struggle for independence, took up the reins of Government, confident of the support of the people. The people justified their confidence when in the elections to the various legislatures they returned the war-worn veterans to power and made it impossible for any other person who had not taken part in the struggle to think in terms of membership. Now, our opponents ask, what has the Congress to do after Independence, which was its goal, has been achieved; is it not lust for power that is making the Congressmen stick to their office? The reply is that the driving of the Britisher was not the main intention of the struggle, but it was to drive away the ignorance, poverty and illiteracy of the people, conditions that were a legacy of the British rule. Here, we should not give an impression to the outside world that we are trying to stick to the saddle on the plea that there still remains poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. Are we, after the attainment of independence, conscious of the ideals for which we fought? Is it not a fact that in trying to run the administration, we have forgotten, or at any rate, we have no time to think about them? Have we stood by the common man that put us in power believing in our high ideals and satisfied at the sacrifices our leaders have made?

The common man, the farmer and the farm labourer—for they form 80 per cent. of the population of the country—are still where they were. They are not able to realise the change. The blessings of the sun and light, the blind man hears of, but does not see.

A policy of appeasement is carried on by the Government in certain respects. The articulate section of the community, the educated class, gets employment, thanks to the creation of numberless posts after the dawn of Swaraj both at the Centre and at the State capitals and they are paid sumptuously. The fear complex of the Railway administration is mainly due to the lavish scale of pay and the enormous number of workers that it employs. A gangman may leave a loose sleeper without fitting; a mate may not tighten a screw; a pointsman may put a wrong point and a whole train may get smashed. So the workman must be pampered and he must be given any amount, more so because the Railway administration seems to be earning a lot.

You are appeasing the industrial labourer, the shop servant and every other person employed. But, do you anywhere see the agricultural labourer being looked after? He is the pariah of the community because he has failed to organise himself; mind, if once he organises himself, he will be in a most powerful position to dictate his terms not only to his brethren, but to the Government as well. Without any fixation of wages, without a house to live in, and knowing nothing that goes to make human life worth living for, he will one day get awakened, and then I shudder, and I am sure every one will shudder, at the consequences. Fix your scales of pay on a human basis. Every man to whatever vocation he belongs, must live, marry, get children, educate them and have an old age pension. Provide for all this first and then fix additional remuneration for studies, dangerous character of the trade, the time factor, exigencies of the occupation and the nature of the locality. The man who runs the agricultural industry, he who has to grow food for you, and grow more food for you according to the slogans of these days, is still a victim of uncertain and inadequate monsoons. Without sufficient money to start his agricultural operations, with emaciated bulls and still more emaciated human labour, without the aid of any modern mechanical tools and fertilisers, he still cultivates the land in the time-honoured way—he produces more at the home and a little in the field. It is a law of nature that strong and sturdy animals and birds that live upon the lives of others, even as the rich and well placed human beings, procreate only one or two of their kind whereas the hen, the pigs and dogs and destitute men are happy in their offsprings to the tune of 15 to 20. The rich having a large family is an exception to the rule. What little the agriculturist produces, foodgrains,

cotton and tobacco he is not in a position to sell at his own price. To pay the debt, to keep the family fed and clothed and to provide for future agricultural operations, he has to sell the produce then and there to a middleman who depends for his profit not so much upon his business capacities and capital as upon the ignorance and helplessness of the producer. The absence of good roads and conveyance, the total absence of marketing facilities and the dire need in which the ryot always stands have made him poorer day by day. Education for his children is a luxury. Living in blissful ignorance of the modern world and its amenities, desperately trying to feed and clothe his family, he has been driven to the brim of a terrible chasm of helplessness. That is material combustible at the slightest contact of fire. There is no protection for his crops. He has to keep watch over it day and night. There is no crop or cattle insurance.

Today we talk of exports of textile and oil. What are your exports by the measure of the poverty of the labourer and the ryot? Your labourer and ryot have not got the wherewithal to buy a second cloth for themselves, their wives or their children. Thus you have a surplus to export. The half-nakedness of your grown-ups and the nudity of your children give you an exportable million yards of cloth. The *roti* is roasted on the bare oven, mind you, not with oil; the grilled chicken, the sandwiches and the buttered bread are all the food of the rich people. You have driven the tired horse too much. You are whipping the exhausted horse in your anxiety and the horse may fall down perhaps dead and you will be left stranded.

The Budget expects the ryots to produce more food and proposes to pay them less anywhere at a rate less than three to fifteen per cent. Is this right? Is this the way we are standing by the common man, one is tempted to ask?

Spinning, weaving and other cottage industries such as matchmaking, etc. have all fallen into a slump. The Government by their apathy have allowed these industries to die a natural death. The lack of any scheme to help the ryot and the absence of a reconstruction plan for the rural parts cannot be attributed to the fault of the hon. the Finance Minister. The decision on those matters has to be taken by the Cabinet.

We are putting up an edifice upon the foundation of ignorance. We are building a superstructure upon the framework of poverty. The slightest breeze, the tiniest shake will bring such a structure down.

The common man looks at two pictures before his eyes—the picture of his neighbour painted in bright colours, clad in silks and tweeds, moving in motor cars and cycles and living in a fine bungalow with children in perambulators chewing cheese and chocolates. The other picture at which he looks is his own, painted in dark colours living in a cattle-shed house mixing with animals, himself in loincloth and his wife and children in rags and so on. He sees his child sitting in the dust sucking his thumb. He has been trying to brighten up the colour of this picture for years together, but finds it impossible to do so and in his despair at finding that there is to be no brightening up of his picture, in sheer helplessness tears up the other picture into the rags that he wears. Are you feeling sorry? Do you accuse him for the rash act? Would you be right in doing so? Think, please think.

The provincial Governments have been asked to look after the common man. In the absence of a director for co-ordination, however, almost nothing is being done by the States. Something tangible and substantial should be done if you want to move in the right direction. What you do need not be spectacular, but it is necessary that it should be done in the right direction.

[Shri Ramaswamy Naidu]

The ignorance and poverty of the ryot, his over-anxiety to find something for his family to eat makes him preoccupied or rather apathetic towards the person who governs him. He has equally enjoyed *Rama Rajya* and *Ravana Rajya* with the same unconcern. He is satisfied if he is given good Government. We want to give him a little more. We want to make him feel that he is the ruler of the land. For gaining that avowed object we have to educate him, raise his standard of living and make him a satisfied creature. Make him feel the impact of Swaraj not merely with new taxes but with the new and real amenities to him.

If we begin to do it now and immediately, in his own interest he may return us at the next elections satisfied with our behaviour and with increased trust in us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : As this was the hon. Member's maiden speech he had to be given a little more time.

Maulvi Wajed Ali (Assam): I stand before this august House today for the first time in order to have my say on the Budget with special reference to the province of Assam, to which I have the proud privilege to belong, and I crave the indulgence of hon. Members for any commission or omission I may commit during my speech.

I should first of all offer my congratulations to the hon. the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget and also a balanced Budget for the current year. During the last few months the newspapers were thick with rumours that the Budget will be a deficit Budget to the extent of about 40 crores of rupees, and that most of the development schemes and grants to the provinces will be stopped. But those rumours have all been falsified and our Finance Minister has been successful enough to present a balanced Budget. I also offer the Finance Minister congratulations for the Planning Commission and Estimates Committee to be appointed. I hope this Commission and Committee will do real and substantial works.

Now, I shall make my criticism of the Budget. This is a rich man's Budget and not one which would give relief to the poor. The income-tax and other concessions given in it, will benefit the capitalists, the industrialists, and the richer classes of people and will not benefit the masses, at all. The masses who pay the tax on consumer goods, and pay the duty on matches, and buy postcards and envelopes, do not get any relief. The reduction in postal rates, on post-cards and envelopes is confined to local deliveries, and as such, will benefit the townspeople and the commercial classes in towns who write business letters in the cities. This will not help the poor people in the villages. So, I should think that the Finance Minister instead of giving this relief or concession for postal, telegraph and telephone communications, which benefit the richer classes should have reduced the postal rates generally to the last year's level. He should have reduced the rates for envelopes to at least 0-1-6, if not to one anna, and that for post-cards to six pies.

Now, though provision has been made in the Budget for a sum of one crore and twenty-four lakhs for Election expenses, I do not find any provision made under article 106 of the Constitution for salary to the Members of Parliament. The work of this Parliament has grown in volume and time. The system of paying salaries to Members of the Legislatures has been in vogue in the provinces since 1937. Article 106 also provides that the salary should be fixed for Members of Parliament. Now I do not find that any provision has been made under this head in the Budget and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will kindly consider this aspect. I am not a financial expert and as regards other details, much more able speakers than myself have already spoken.

I want to bring to the kind notice of this House and the hon. Finance Minister several facts about my Province of Assam. The Province of Assam during the years 1946 to 1950 only received from the Centre a sum of less than Rs. six crores, out of the total Rs. 250 crores given to all the Provinces, for expenditure on nation-building departments. On page 36 of this report, Provincial Development Programme, it is stated :

“In spite of its needs and possibilities, the development expenditure of this province amounts in four years (1946-47 to 1949-50) to less than Rs. six crores out of a total development expenditure of Rs. 250 crores for all provinces ; and the whole of this expenditure is expenditure on capital account but has practically no schemes of development involving heavy capital outlay. Its scheme for development of some major industries has had to be materially modified. It is now expected that their development will be entrusted to private agencies.”

So far as I remember, the Assam Government submitted schemes to the tune of Rs. 75 crores for loans and grants from the Centre and this report of the Centre shows that it got only Rs. six crores. No grant was given for capital account or as a loan. Assam's Finance Minister, if I remember aright, made proposals in the Budget for opening two cotton mills, one jute mill, a sugar mill, a paper mill and other major industries, in the Province, but for lack of grants from the Centre, all these have not materialised, and as the above Report says these are now left to private agencies.

Assam is a province which produces jute and tea, the two major industries in India. As regards tea, it is the first and as regards jute industry it is second to that of West Bengal. I have now got figures about the acreage of jute and jute produce which was given by the hon. Finance Minister in reply to the Question No. 282 on 16th February, '50, and they are as follows : Jute produced in Assam was 627,750 lakhs bales as compared to 1,013,362 lakhs bales of West Bengal. In reply to the same Question in part (b), he said that in 1948-49 West Bengal was given Rs. 65 lakhs as share of jute export duty, Bihar was given Rs. 33 lakhs, Orissa was given Rs. five lakhs and Assam was given Rs. 40 lakhs. In the year 1949-50 Budget Estimates, West Bengal was provided with Rs. 85 lakhs, Bihar Rs. 48 lakhs, Orissa Rs. seven lakhs and Assam Rs. 60 lakhs. In spite of the fact that the produce of jute in Assam was more than half of West Bengal, Assam has been given only a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs under article 273 of the Constitution, under the Deshmukh Award. This I submit is absolutely inadequate and unjustifiable. These figures, I feel should be, at least, restored to the level of West Bengal, i.e., at least Rs. 60 lakhs. I will have to say more on this subject at a later stage.

So far as the tea industry is concerned, Assam at least gives about Rs. six crores from the Tea Export Duty, and another Rs. two crores from the Tea Excise Duty, to the Central Exchequer, and the Province does not get anything in return. Considering the fact that Assam is a poor province and its Budget only provides for a revenue expenditure of Rs. five crores, and carries a deficit to the tune of 2½ crores, is it not right and fair that the Centre which derives so much money from the Provinces, should give a lump sum grant to this Province, at least to balance its budget, and not only to make it self-sufficient in other respects, but also to carry out the schemes ? The Financial Commission is going to meet soon, and I presume this Commission will take some time to start, but the Province is in need of immediate relief. I may say that this Province was once described by our Provincial Finance Member in 1934, as the “Cinderella of all the provinces in India” and after this period of 16 years, I may say that, the same epithet is applicable even now.

We have established a University at Gauhati in 1948. We have established a Medical College, a High Court, a Veterinary College, but these have not got their own buildings and the equipments. The High Court is housed in a small place in the old Judge's court building at Gauhati and working with one of Judges short, and the Medical College is located in the old American war-time buildings left at

[Maulvi Wajed Ali]

Barbari. Veterinary College is shifted from Nowgong to Gauhati. This is the plight of the province. My hon. friend the Education Minister said the other day that other Universities get contributions, non-recurring grants from the Centre for Scientific and other developments. The Assam University, as far as I know, has not received any contribution from the Centre for scientific and other developments. The Province also contributes to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores as Excise Duties on Petroleum and Kerosene oil produced in the State, but it does not receive anything from the Centre for this.

I am thankful to hon. Members of this House when they showed solicitude for the State in the discussions of the Undesirable Immigrants Expulsion Bill. Hon. Members might have seen in the papers that there had been disturbances in Assam, and some people were murdered by rioters. In Dibrugarh Railway Colony there was a Communist riot last year and one Sub-Inspector of Police was murdered inside the Colony and about 500 persons were arrested and are still awaiting trials. If we are to free this Province from these dangers and menaces, it will have to incur extra expenditures to keep it free from these and other occasional raids from Pakistan; and then we have to keep additional military forces at Goalpara and Cachar borders. Besides these for the carrying out the provisions of Assam Extradition of Immigrants Act, extra Magistrates, process-servers, etc. will have to be employed. Where are the funds in the province for all these things? The Provincial Legislature is going to meet on the 13th March. We have not yet got our State's Budget figures; but I am sure it will show a deficit. They were expecting much help from the Centre which I am sorry, to see, has not been forthcoming. I hope the hon. the Finance Minister and my hon. colleagues in this House, will consider the case of my poor province for more liberal grants from the Centre, to enable us to carry out, if not our elaborate schemes, at least our day to day administrative programmes.

श्री ओरांव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्थमंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कोशिश करके बजट तैयार किया है। लेकिन उसमें कुछ त्रुटि रह गई है यानी पूँजोपतियों की तरफ तो खास ख्याल किया गया लेकिन गरीब लोगों की तरफ कोई खास ख्याल नहीं किया। आप जानते हैं कि दुनिया में सारा दारोमदार किसान पर है क्योंकि कहा जाता है कि अन्न में प्राण हैं। अगर अन्न न रहे तो मनुष्य जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। व्यापारी वर्ग का खास ख्याल किया गया है लेकिन अगर किसान खत्म हो जाय तो व्यापारी वर्ग को भी खत्म हो जाना पड़ेगा। आप लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि किस तरह कृषक दिनों दिन कमजोर होते जा रहे हैं बल्कि मरे जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण भी मैं बतलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। कई जनरेशन (generation) से बंटते बंटते किसान के पास जमीन बहुत कम रह गई है, उसके कमजोर होने का एक कारण तो यह है। दूसरे बहुत दिनों से खेती होने के कारण और किसानों की कमजोरी के कारण उसमें खाद न पड़ने से जमीन मर चुकी है। खाद न पड़ने से और साल साल खेती करने से जमीन में जो खाद है वह फसल ले लेती है। तीसरे नै पहाड़ी देश के बारे में कहता हूँ कि त्रुटि के पानी से खाद और मिट्टी

के बह जान से वहां की जमीन बहुत नीरस हो गई है। अगर यही हालत रही और किसानों की मदद न की गई तो नतीजा क्या होगा। किसान खत्म हो जायेंगे। यों तो वैसे ही किसानों में से ८० फी सेंकड़ा मजदूर हो गये हैं, किसान नहीं रहे हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट किसानों की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे। किसान जो है वह अन्नदाता है। अगर यह अन्नदाता न रहे तो दुनिया का सारा व्यापार खत्म हो जायगा इसमें ज़रा भी सन्देह नहीं है। आज आप लोग जानते हैं कि किसान लोग क्यों कमजोर होते चले जा रहे हैं। कोई दस बरस पहले जिस बैल का दाम सौ रुपया था उसका दाम अब एक हजार रुपया हो गया है। दिन दिन मवेशी की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है।

श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय : अनाज का क्या भाव हो गया है ?

श्री ओरांव : अनाज के बारे में हमको याद है कि १९३५ में हमारे छोटानागपुर में रुपया का २१ सेर चावल मिलता था। आज वहां पर डेढ़ सेर का चावल बिक रहा है। इतनी कीमत आज बढ़ गई है। अगर इसी तरह दाम बढ़ता गया तो थोड़े दिन के बाद जब एक रुपया का एक कनवा चावल मिलेगा तो क्या होगा। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को क्या करना चाहिए। जिस तरह से हो किसानों को अच्छा खाद और अच्छे मवेशी दिये जायें। आज किसानों के पास मवेशी खरीदने के लिये दाम नहीं हैं। दाम बढ़ने के पहले किसान लोग दस पन्द्रह रुपया में बैल खरीद लेते थे पर आज एक हजार रुपया देकर खरीदना पड़ता है। आप सोचिये कि आज किसानों की ऐसी हालत है कि ६ या ८ महीना वह अपना खाना खाते हैं और बाकी दिन मजदूरी करके खाते हैं। वह हजार रुपये में बैल कहां तक खरीद सकते हैं। अगर उनको मदद न की गई तो सेंकड़ा पीछे ८० किसान जो गरीब हो गये हैं वह बिल्कुल कुली बन जायेंगे। उस रोज दुनिया की क्या हालत होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ट्रैक्टर पर ध्यान देती है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि ट्रैक्टर की खेती बिल्कुल असम्भव है, बल्कि वह फेल कर जायगी। मैं छोटा नागपुर का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां बिड़ला परिवार की जमींदारी है। उन्होंने दस हजार रुपया का एक ट्रैक्टर मंगाया था। उससे कुछ काम नहीं हुआ और वह खड़ा-खड़ा सड़ गया। यह चीज मैं आप लोगों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सज्जनों, इसलिए ट्रैक्टर का भरोसा करना योग्य नहीं है। अगर ट्रैक्टर पर भरोसा किया तो हमारी खेती चौपट हो जायगी। अगर थोड़ी देर के लिए मान भी लिया जाय कि ट्रैक्टर से काम चल सकता है तो ट्रैक्टर जोतने का काम भले दे दें, लेकिन क्या वह गोबर भी दे सकते हैं। बिना खाद के कुछ पैदा नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री ओरांव]

मेरी ६५ बरस की उम्र है और मेरा पचास साल का अनुभव है। जिस जमीन में मैंने ६० मन पैदा किया उसमें आज २५ मन होता है। आप जिससे पूछेंगे आपको उससे ही यही रिपोर्ट मिलेगी।

मैंने आप लोगों से कहा कि किसान अन्नदाता हैं पर गोवंश का और पशुओं का उससे भी ऊंचा स्थान है। अगर गोवंश न रहे और उसका नाश हो जाय तो किसान अन्नदाता नहीं कहला सकता है। इसलिए गौओं की वृद्धि होना नितान्त आवश्यक है और अगर गोवंश की भरमार हो गई तो अन्न का अभाव नहीं रहेगा। मैं भी एक छोटा-मोटा किसान हूँ। हम खाद के अभाव की वजह से हर साल जमीन में खाद नहीं दे सकते। हर तीसरे बरस खाद देते हैं। जिस साल खाद दिया जाता है उस साल जिस जमीन में दस मन होता है उसमें बीस मन पैदा होता है; इसमें कोई भी शक नहीं है। गौ इतनी उपकारी चीज है। हम तो कहेंगे कि गौ का गोबर अन्न का दूसरा रूप है। यह बड़े फायदे की चीज है। अगर हम विलायत और अमरीका के ट्रैक्टर का भरोसा करेंगे तो याद रखिये कि ग्रो मोर फुड तो बिल्कुल चौपट ही हो जायगा। हमारे यहां गोवंश का इतना ह्रास हो गया है कि हमारे रांची जिले में जहां ३६३ मौजे हैं मगर सांड वहां शायद तेरह भी कठिनाई से मिलेंगे। यह हालत हांगई है, इसकी तरफ गवर्नमेन्ट को ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बात मैं आप लोगों से सच कहता हूँ कि तीन हजार तीन सौ तेरह मौजे हैं, इसलिए गवर्नमेन्ट को इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देकर गोवंश की वृद्धि करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें सांडों की वृद्धि करनी चाहिये, बेल खेती के लिए बड़ी जरूरी चीज है और हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है।

मिस्टर डिप्टी-स्पीकर : अब आपको अपनी स्पीच खत्म करनी चाहिये।

श्री ओरांव : मुझको बोलना तो बहुत था, अगर हज़ूर की इजाजत हो तो दो चार शब्द और कह दूँ। मैं दो चार मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let not any other Member encourage him to continue.

श्री ओरांव : तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे जिले में ऐसे कई थाने हैं जहां पर पोस्ट ऑफिस नहीं हैं, और किसी किसी जगह पन्द्रह रोज तक पत्र पहुंचने

में लग जाते हैं और जिस काम के लिये चिट्ठी बाहर से आती है, वह काम बीत जाने के बाद हमको चिट्ठी मिलती है। वहां पर पोस्ट आफिस होना अत्यन्त जरूरी है।

चौथी बात यह कहनी है कि यह जो गवर्नमेन्ट सैनिक शक्ति को घटाने का विचार कर रही है, तो क्या ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई है, ऐसा वायुमंडल पैदा हो गया है कि सैनिक शक्ति घटा देना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above Speech)

Shri Oraon (Bihar) : I thank the hon. Finance Minister for having taken great pains in the preparation of the Budget with a view to the advancement of the country. Yet, it suffers from one short-coming *viz.*, that whereas special regard has been paid to capitalists no particular consideration has been shown to the poor. As you know the world depends entirely on the peasant, because it is said that bread is the staff of life. Man cannot live without foodgrains. Special consideration has been shown to the commercial class but if the peasantry were to perish the commercial class would also have to face ultimate doom. You should know how the peasantry is declining day by day and is almost on the verge of extinction. I should not mind giving the causes. One cause of the peasant's poverty is that he is left with very little land as a result of the long process of divisions and sub-divisions spread over several generations. Another cause is that on account of long and persistent cultivation and lack of manure, which he is too poor to provide, the land has lost its fertility. When no manure is provided and cultivation carried on from year to year the manure originally present in the soil is consumed up by the crop. A third cause which I could cite in regard to hilly tracts is that the earth and manure having been washed away by rain water the soil there has become devitalized. If this state of affairs continues and the peasants are not helped, what will be the result? The peasantry would become extinct. Already 80 per cent. of them have turned day-labourers and are no longer peasants. Hence, I want that the Government should pay particular attention to them. The peasant is our bread-giver. It goes without saying that if this bread-giver disappears all the world's commerce would cease. Now, you know why the peasants are becoming poorer day by day. The bullock that cost a hundred rupees, ten or twelve years back, now costs one thousand rupees. The price of cattle is rising every day.

Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan) : Where do the prices of food-grains stand ?

Shri Oraon : As for the food-grains we remember that in 1935 rice was available in our Chhota Nagpur at 21 seers to a rupee. Today it is being sold there at the rate of one and a half seers per rupee. The prices today have gone up to such an extent. If the prices keep rising in that manner after some time a single particle of rice might come to cost one rupee. What would happen then? What should the Government do about it? By all possible means we should manage to provide the peasants with good manure and cattle. Today they have no money to purchase the cattle. Before the prices went up they could purchase a bullock for ten or fifteen rupees but today one has to pay one thousand rupees to purchase it. Just imagine what is the plight of the peasants today. For six or eight months they live on their own resources and have thereafter to eke out a living by working as day-labourers. How many of them are in a position to invest one thousand rupees over a bullock? If they are not helped 80 per cent. of them who have been reduced to straits would turn coolies *en masse*. What would be the state of the world then?

Government is laying stress on the provision of tractors, but we find that tractor farming is quite impossible and it is bound to fail. I am a resident of Chhota Nagpur. The Birla family have their *zamindari* there. They got one tractor for ten thousand rupees. It proved no good and grew rotten and rusty by sheer disuse. I wish to

[Shri Oraon]

draw your attention to that fact. Hence, friends, it will not do to rely on the tractor. If we depend on the tractor our farming would be ruined. Even if we grant that the tractor can do the job it can at the most help in ploughing but surely it is not going to yield the cow-dung. Nothing can be produced without manure. I am 65 years old and my experience ranges over a period of 50 years. The land from which I was once able to get a produce of 60 maunds yields only 25 maunds today. You may question anybody and you will get the same report.

I have already stated that the peasant is our bread-giver but the position of the cow family and other cattle is even higher. If the cow family were to become extinct the peasant would no longer be able to retain his title of the bread-giver. Thus, it is quite essential to increase the number of cows and if we have plenty of cows we are sure to have abundance of food-grains. I also happen to be a petty peasant. Owing to lack of manure we are unable to provide the land with manure every year. We do so every third year. During the year when the manure is provided twenty maunds is the yield of the strip which would otherwise have yielded ten maunds. There can be no doubt on that point. Thus, we find how very useful the cow is. I would even say the cow-dung is simply food in a different form. It is a very useful thing. If we come to place reliance on the tractors from Europe and America, take it that the 'Grow More Food Campaign' would just go to the dogs. The cow species has come to be so scarce on our side that in Ranchi district which comprises of 363 villages there would hardly be thirteen bulls available. Things have come to such a pass. The Government must pay attention to that problem. I tell you there are three thousand, three hundred and thirteen villages. The Government must therefore devote their full attention to this side and help increase the cow species. We must also increase the number of bulls. Bullocks are indispensable to farming and our country is a predominantly agricultural country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : You should close your speech now.

Shri Oraon : I had a lot more to say. If you permit I might say a few words more. I would close in a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let not any other Member encourage him to continue.

Shri Oraon : The third thing to which I wish to draw attention is that several *thanas* in our district are without a post-office and in certain places it takes a letter fifteen days to reach its destination. The purpose behind a letter is often defeated by lapses of time by the time it comes to be delivered. These places must be provided with post offices.

My fourth point is about the proposed reduction in our military strength. I would ask, does the situation warrant such a step? Has such an atmosphere come to exist as would call for a reduction in our military strength?

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva (Madras) : I most whole-heartedly congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting his Budget to the House, which is a laborious task. Some of the hon. Members have repeatedly said that this is a capitalistic Budget. Here I would like to refer to a proverb in Telugu, which says, while the poor lamb was getting drenched in the rain the wolf was just pitying its suffering! The capitalists' feelings about the sufferings of the common man are comparable only to that. Instead of accusing the Finance Minister that this is a capitalistic Budget they could as well invest their capital in the national Government so that it can improve the lot of the poorer classes. The national Government will be in a position to improve industries, agriculture and labour and solve the unemployment problem also. Nevertheless, I am very much disappointed to observe that no adequate provision has been made for the amelioration of the Harijans in the Centrally and provincially administered areas.

One most vital point touching the cause of the Harijans I would like to place before the hon. Finance Minister. In the Constitution of India it is stated in article 334 that the reservations provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will terminate at the end of ten years from now. The implicit understanding is that by the efforts of our national leaders the disabilities of the unfortunate people will be removed within a period of ten years. We fervently hope that this first Republican Government would initiate some vigorous and definite steps towards that objective. But I am sorry and disappointed that nothing has been done in this Budget in that direction. In 1949-50 about Rs. ten lakhs had been provided for the Scheduled Castes' stipends and scholarships. The same amount has been provided in the Budget this time also for that purpose. Do Government think that this will be sufficient? The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute about seven crores and the population of the backward classes is still more. How can this small amount be helpful in raising the standard of education of the Harijans, the tribal Harijans and the backward classes? The time-limit of ten years fixed for us is a definite thing that has been proposed by the leaders of the nation. As such I do not see any reason why Government should not provide at least Rs. ten crores for ameliorating the condition of these people so that they might get educated and be prepared to compete with their own other brethren in the future elections. We are still as we were, without education or anything of that sort. I would like to say that even Cabinet Ministers in the Provinces holding the highest positions would never go to the slums and inspect and find out what the real difficulties of these people are. Even today they are not able to find two square meals a day or a piece of cloth to cover their body. Such being the case, how could you expect that within ten years these people will be able to compete with their other brethren? Of course some safeguards have been given. That does not mean that we are sure to be elected along with the other communities. Under these circumstances I request that the Central Government should set apart a decent amount—at least Rs. ten crores—for the purpose of educating the Harijans and making them efficient to be able to compete in the future elections with the others.

Shri Ethirajulu Naidu (Mysore) : On account of the bad situation in East Bengal and the possible repercussions here, I feel that this Parliament has not been in a mood to devote that amount of meticulous attention to the study of the Budget as it requires. Our Prime Minister has gone on a mission to Calcutta, and we wish him all success and pledge our full support to him.

Coming to the Budget, with an unfriendly neighbour like Pakistan, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the size of the Defence Budget he has presented to us. Whatever may be the philosophy, political or economic, that this country wants to practise, it is the first essential that it must survive so that it may be able to put into effect its ideals and ideas.

So far as we have been able to understand the activities of Pakistan, it has been a continuous attempt from the start till now to see that our country is converted into a theocratic State even as Pakistan has proclaimed itself to be, and it is only the stature of our leaders that has come in the way of a successful fruition of that effort, as the restraint that has been enjoined upon the people by our leaders has been observed to a remarkable extent.

I don't want to dwell any longer on this subject but I would like to make one or two observations on the internal conditions in the country. The security of a country no doubt, so far as foreign aggression goes, depends upon the size of its armed forces, but I would like to refer to one or two factors which are peculiar to our country apart from the world forces which are bound to have their reactions here. Let me first refer to the question of the Provinces. We are an independent, infant nation today and it is for the first time that we assemble in this Parliament of the whole country and we bring our grievances from far and near and expect the

[Shri Bithirajulu Naidu]

collective wisdom of the country to be applied to the solution of those problems. I would wish that this feeling of oneness was allowed to grow and the national outlook is allowed to take root before the question of re-grouping or re-formation of Provinces was taken up.

The other factor to which I would refer is this. Though we are a secular State, the Hindu community is in such a vast majority that to maintain the economic structure of the country and the defence of the country, it is essential that it should weld itself into a solid unit and present a home front which is invulnerable. Unfortunately, in many parts of this country the caste system is cutting across this basic unity which is essential for the survival of the Hindu community. Our savants have advised us against caste. The Constitution itself provides against caste and I am glad to say that in the address which our President was pleased to vouchsafe to us he again said that there will be abolition of this caste system. But I feel that the State also must devote itself to implement those promises and those ideals instead of allowing society to go on at a snail's pace. I may be pardoned for saying so, but caste today has degenerated more into political institutions than anything else. I would tell our Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister that they are putting flesh and blood into the spirit of freedom that has been inculcated into us by the Father of the Nation. They are combating forces which try to disrupt the country. But I would also tell them with all humility that unless they eradicate the caste system, their work of consolidation will remain incomplete.

With regard to the economic aspect of the Budget, enough has been said and I don't want to traverse that ground over again. I would only say this, that I congratulate the business community and the industrialists in general over the reception they have given to this Budget. Time and again, the Government, in its policy that production alone will lead to economic stability in this country, have given inducements to capital and industry, and till now they have not responded in any very appreciable or magnificent manner. But the reports we see in the Press as to how the industrialists and the business community in general are reacting to this Budget, are very reassuring. Yet, I would tell the industrialists that though they know their interests best, still sometimes they err on the side of knowing it too well and placing them first. I would tell them that if they fight even the slightest trend towards socialism they are doing nothing but inviting communism. I wish that they would read the writing on the wall and take counsel and see that the economic structure of this country is allowed to regain its original strength and proceed to the realisation of the ideals that the country has placed before itself.

I have one word to say in regard to education. Generations in this country have lived in slavery. I may even say, if I may be permitted to use that expression, that the traditions of slavery have been handed down from generation to generation. But now when we have achieved independence, at least for the next generation and the generations to come there must be different ideals placed before them and a different background provided for them, and that must be done from their childhood. You cannot take a grown-up man in his forties or fifties and inculcate new ideals into him so that the structure of this country can be changed overnight. The child must be taken in its infancy and so shaped that the ideals which we hold dear become part of it.

If you will allow me to revert to the question of Defence, I want to say one word more on that subject and I will be done. I find that so far as the Navy is concerned, provision has been made for a capital outlay of only Rs. 60 lakhs. That is rather disappointing. We have got a vast coastline running into thousands of miles. We have got to maintain our trade routes and lines of communication

with distant countries. A powerful Navy is therefore an essential part of our Defence and I would like that more outlay were made on the Navy. Much greater interest should also be evinced in the training of our naval personnel. I understand there has been some difficulty in finding seats for our men in the naval colleges in England. Also, if I may be permitted to add, the Cochin Naval College the foundation-stone of which was recently laid by our Defence Minister, was, I believe conceived about three years ago. That scheme was postponed for over three years on account of the soil being loose thus not enabling two or three storeys to be built. In a matter concerning the security of our country, I wish more adequate and more expeditious steps in that direction were taken.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1950.